

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM AND PROJECT DATA

PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS – FY 1970

AFRICA

FOREWORD

The Regional volumes provide additional program and project data relating to the FY 1970 Congressional Presentation of the Agency for International Development.

Country Data--The following narratives and tables have been included for each country as applicable:

NARRATIVE AND FISCAL SUMMARY OF COUNTRY PROGRAM--Narrative to provide a framework for the current and proposed A.I.D. program in the country; Program Summary table by funding category for FYs 1968-1970.

Table II --SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION--project and program assistance for FYs 1968-1970, by major cost component and method of financing; related personnel and participant data. This table is prepared for selected countries.

Table III--PROJECT DATA--Status of individual projects: for each project for which FY 1970 obligations are proposed. This table is prepared for selected countries.

Table IV --PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

For countries other than those designated as selected, used to list:

- (a) projects with 6/30/68 unliquidated obligations:
- (b) new projects started or planned to be started in FY 1969 with estimated unliquidated balances on 6/30/69; or
- (c) projects requiring FY 1970 funding.

For selected countries, used to list:

- (a) projects for which Table IIIs are not prepared, but which have 6/30/68 unliquidated obligations; or
- (b) projects started or planned to be started in FY 1969 for which no Table IIIs are prepared, but which will have an estimated unliquidated balance on 6/30/69.

Table IVa--DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1970 PROJECTS--This table is used to provide a brief description of projects footnoted on Table IV as new in FY 1970.

Table V --STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS--loan status of individual, authorized Development Loans and Alliance for Progress Loans which had not been fully disbursed as of December 31, 1968; descriptive narrative focusing on implementations, with specific emphasis on measurements of progress related thereto. This table is prepared for selected countries.

Table VI --STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY--This table is used for countries other than selected countries to summarize for each country the fiscal data on individual Development Loans and Alliance for Progress Loans which had not been fully disbursed as of 12/31/68.

Regional Data--The following two tables provide data at the regional level:

- a. Table II--Summary of Program by Function
- b. Summary of Status of Development Loans

World-Wide Data--A separate volume with the sub-title "World-Wide Summaries and Program Support Activities" contains a world-wide section in which entries on the Regional Summaries are summarized on a world-wide basis. This volume also contains other world-wide data, program support and interregional activities information, and the Section 634(d) report for FY 1969.

AFRICA

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AFRICA

AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

FY 1970 PROGRAM (Thousands of Dollars)				
Country	Type of Assistance			
	Total	Development Loans	Technical Assistance	Supporting Assistance
AFRICA				
TOTAL	\$186,300	\$92,200	\$73,500	\$20,600
REGIONAL & MULTIDONOR PROG.	(69,563)	(35,700)	(33,263)	(600)
Africa Regional	62,493	33,700	28,193	600
(East Africa Regional)	(7,070)	(2,000)	(5,070)	—
DEVELOP. EMPHASIS COUNTRIES:				
East Africa	(14,712)	(3,500)	(11,212)	--
East Africa Regional	7,070	2,000	5,070	--
Kenya	2,405	500	1,905	--
Tanzania	3,072	1,000	2,072	--
Uganda	2,165	--	2,165	--
Ghana	17,535	15,000	2,535	--
Tunisia	11,015	9,000	2,015	--
Ethiopia	10,900	6,000	4,900	--
Liberia	5,254	500	4,754	--
Morocco	14,716	13,000	1,716	--
Nigeria/Economic Development Program	23,750	2,500	11,250	10,000
Nigeria/International Relief Effort	10,000	--	--	10,000
Congo (Kinshasa)	10,975	9,000	1,975	--
OTHER BILATERAL AID COUNTRIES:				
Senegal	225	--	225	--
Somali Republic	2,375	--	2,375	--
SPECIAL DEVELOP. AUTHORITY^{a/}	600	--	600	--
SELF-HELP FUND PROJECTS^{b/}	1,750	--	1,750	--

a/Special development authority up to \$50,000 for bilateral - country programs.

b/ Self-Help funds ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Upper Volta, and Zambia.

The \$186.3 million proposed for A.I.D. programs in Africa will enable the United States to provide a reasonable share of Free World development assistance to several major African states and to continue support of Africa's budding regional development institutions and programs. The amount requested--less than one-tenth of the total proposed A.I.D. appropriation--is barely sufficient to demonstrate U.S. concern for the welfare and the peaceful development of the continent.

U.S. INTEREST IN AFRICA

The foreign assistance program in Africa is directed towards the basic goals of supporting our security interests; demonstrating by the political act of participating in development programs, our support for the aspirations of the African countries; and accelerating their economic development. The way we have pursued these goals in Africa reflects the nature of our interests in the continent. Our security interests are less substantial and our political interests are less structured by treaty commitments than in many other parts of the world, although in a few countries they do involve the continued availability of facilities. Our aid program has therefore been small, currently less than one-quarter of total Free World aid to Africa. Most aid to Africa is being provided by European countries, which have had much greater economic and political ties with the continent. Our political interest in the orderly evolution of African states requires demonstration of support of African aspirations. Our interest in accelerating African economic progress reflects our concern that the independent African states, which account for about half of the world's less developed countries, overcome the barriers to their growth. The U.S. foreign assistance program is the primary means of expressing U.S. interest in Africa.

--U.S. development assistance in Morocco and Tunisia has played a significant role in their economic development, facilitating their recovery from the debilitating droughts during the mid-1960's and stimulating their initiation of development plans which offer promise of good growth rates and progress towards food self-sufficiency. These two countries have excellent relations with Western Europe and follow a moderate, independent policy within the Arab world. The United States provides less than half of the overall aid to these two countries. IBRD-led Consultative Groups coordinate Western aid and provide a useful forum in which the United States has successfully encouraged its aid partners to increase their share of

AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

economic assistance in light of the self-help records of the two countries.

- Ghana and Congo (K) are major Black African states demonstrating economic progress with U.S. assistance which represents less than a third of total aid to these two states. Each is now moving out of International Monetary Fund (IMF)-guided stabilization programs and preparing new development programs designed to use their considerable capacities for economic growth. The return to civilian rule of a post-Nkrumah Ghana and the stabilization of a unified, developing Congo should exercise a constructive influence in Africa.
- In Nigeria, the United States has taken the lead as the major contributor to the relief effort for civilian victims of the Civil War on both sides of the fighting line. Depending on the outcome of the war, resumption of development programs throughout Nigeria, in which a fifth of Black Africa's population lives, should permit the country to regain its earlier momentum. The economic factors underlying favorable pre-war growth projections remain fully valid, and oil production gives promise of economic self-sufficiency in the mid-to-late 1970's.
- Ethiopia and Liberia have longstanding relationships with the United States. This is reflected by our role as principal bilateral aid donor and by the presence of U.S. facilities and privileges in these countries. Although modest, aid programmed for Liberia and Ethiopia helps to demonstrate our interest while supporting their economic development efforts.
- The three East African states of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda can achieve a higher rate of economic development working together through membership in the East Africa Community than they can individually. The Community--which includes a common market, joint air, rail and water transportation systems, unified tax collection, and a regional development bank--has created a market of sufficient scope to support sustained economic growth and steadily increasing private investment. The United States furnishes less than a fifth of the assistance from Western and international agencies. Yet we have played a major role within the IBRD Consultative Group in supporting the East African

Community as the most advanced example of the potential benefits of regional integration and cooperation--a major theme of U.S. aid policy in Africa.

A.I.D.'s POLICY IN AFRICA

About two-thirds of A.I.D. assistance to Africa continues to go to the preceding ten nations. Among the twenty-five other aid-recipient African countries, it was decided over two years ago to phaseout bilateral programs and concentrate on strengthening their regional and sub-regional economic links. In FY 1970, orderly phaseout requires regular bilateral assistance in only two of these countries.

Thus, in the past two years, A.I.D. has expanded assistance to African regional and sub-regional economic organizations and to economic development projects benefiting two or more African countries. These complement the Africans' own economic cooperation efforts--e.g., agricultural research, specialized schools, transport and power development, major disease control--shared by neighboring countries.

Some African countries are not in a position to cooperate easily with their neighbors for geographic or political reasons. To continue to assist in their development and to strengthen donor coordination, A.I.D. has been working cooperatively with other Free World nations in multidonor projects in individual countries by joining in the financing of important projects.

Finally, as a modest demonstration of our genuine interest in the development of local resources in all friendly developing African nations, A.I.D. has provided limited assistance--averaging less than \$100,000 per country per year--for small rural and urban self-help activities requiring a modest "outside" increment.

The Africans have made an encouraging start on the road to modernization and nation-building with a broadly pro-Western orientation. Private sector development plays a leading role in the growth process. Foreign private investment is encouraged. Foreign aid is welcomed from former metropolises, other Free World nations and the United States. Reducing the role of the United States in African development would restrain growth and would lead to reduction in support from other Western donors. By contrast, this year's A.I.D. request for Africa will allow us to carry a share of the responsibility and to sustain Western involvement in Africa's development.

AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

FY 1970 stands as a critical year for our assistance program in Africa. The foundations painstakingly laid over the past two years for both significant regional strides and more substantial development progress in such countries as the Congo, Ghana, Morocco and Tunisia are beginning to bear fruit. New or revitalized African organizations are getting ready to assume greater responsibilities. International organizations, e.g. the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) are increasingly moving toward an expanded leadership role but they count on active U.S. participation. For these reasons, a start towards increasing the relatively small flow of American development assistance to Africa is most important.

AFRICAN ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE AND SELF-HELP

In most cases, economic and development policies of African governments have been prudent and realistic. Most of them have maintained monetary stability. There has been relatively little inflation; deficit spending has been kept under control. Foreign borrowing has remained within reasonable limits. During the 1960's the slower pace of development was largely the result of depressed world market prices for African exports (which account for about one-quarter of African economic output) and of inadequate skilled manpower. In addition, most of the development investment in newly independent Africa, mainly devoted to the creation of essential infrastructure, will produce returns in the form of increased production and earnings only over the longer term. These factors explain in large part why the continent's estimated overall annual GNP growth rate of 4% since 1960 appears to be the lowest of any major region in the world, in aggregate or per capita terms. Moreover, many African countries have lacked the institutional capacity to mount a development effort approaching that of the older established states in Latin America and Asia. Nevertheless the major African recipients of U.S. assistance are undertaking impressive self-help measures. Encompassing nearly half of the 250 million people in independent, developing Africa, the major "development emphasis" countries are entering a critical period in which continuing substantial concessional assistance is essential to their achieving meaningful progress toward self-sustaining growth. Each of these countries (Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, Nigeria, Congo(K), and the East African Community states) now has or soon will have an IBRD-led Consultative Group associated with its development effort.

Here are some specific examples of what Africans have done to help themselves:

--Morocco's GNP increased more than 8% in 1967 and over 12% in 1968 following drought-caused stagnation earlier in the 1960's. Its fixed investments in 1967 increased 26% from the 1966 level and approached 15% of GNP.

--Tunisia's balance of payments problems have been somewhat eased as a result of decreased imports and increased foreign exchange earnings. At the same time, savings are expected to reach 15% of GNP in 1969.

--Ghana, which benefitted from major medium-term debt rescheduling in 1966 and 1968 has now balanced its operational budget and maintained reasonable domestic price stability.

--The Congo has closely followed IMF stabilization guidance in 1967 and 1968, and held its debt burden to modest proportions. As a result, inflation was arrested, exports increased, and the budget balanced. The IBRD now plans to begin major loan activities in the country.

--Ethiopia and Liberia are believed to have maintained GNP increases of 4-6%. The Ethiopian 1968-73 development plan allows a major role for the private sector, which is to account for half of the projected \$1.2 billion in development investments.

--Average annual increases in real GNP in the East African Community (EAC) approached 6% during 1962-66. The domestic savings rate exceeded 15% of GNP. Kenya has made important concessions to its two economically less-advanced partners looking toward the balanced growth and development of the area--and several neighboring countries have expressed interest in negotiating association with the Community.

By and large, Africa is not now or likely to be a chronic food deficit area. Assuming political stability and adequate foreign aid, Africa should develop into a net food exporter. For example, North Africa, despite periodic droughts, may achieve self-sufficiency in wheat production by the mid-1970's. The annual net population growth rate for the continent as a whole is among the lowest of the developing areas. But it is still over twice the 1.1% rate of the advanced countries, with Morocco, Kenya and several smaller African countries reaching 3% or more annually.

AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND U.S. INVESTMENT

Almost all African private enterprise is broadly free of government restrictions and generally plays a leading role in the growth process. Development plans typically anticipate that half of projected investments will stem from the private sector--domestic and foreign. Special financial incentives to attract foreign as well as domestic investment capital are common.

The factors limiting an even larger private sector role in African development are more economic than political. Where profit incentives exist, private capital, almost entirely expatriate, has been available. Most foreign private investment in Africa has been in the extractive industries. The disincentives to substantial increases in non-extractive foreign investments are familiar--limited internal and external markets; inadequate local infrastructure essential to support modern industry; more attractive financial and investment markets outside Africa. For U.S. private investors there are further constraints--the continuing predominance of ex-metropolises in most African economies; the European trade orientation of African economies; and the relatively small scale of non-extractive investment projects (usually not requiring more than one half to one million dollars in foreign capital for each project)--limiting the scope of interest by most large potential investors in the U.S. private community.

Expansion of African participation in modern private enterprise is limited by many of the same factors influencing foreign investors, plus such factors as social values favoring more traditional uses of savings, absence of local capital markets to secure liquid capital and a very small entrepreneurial or skilled class of Africans.

In such situations, the immediate prospects for significant impact of U.S. private capital in non-extractive industries are poor. Only 16% of U.S. private investment in Africa in 1967 went into the manufacturing sector. Net private U.S. capital outflow to developing Africa in 1966 was only \$67 million; in 1967 this outflow doubled to \$143 million, almost entirely due to investments in petroleum exploration and production. Nevertheless, A.I.D. is making special efforts to stimulate and encourage U.S. private investors in African industry and agriculture. The use of investment guarantees (over \$300 million in investments covered by 390 Specific Risk Guaranties issued since January 1961), investment promotion efforts with American Edge Act corporations, and cost-sharing with potential investors in large-unit agriculture are some of the means being used.

A.I.D. STRATEGY IN AFRICA

Technical assistance represents a proportionately larger share of the A.I.D. program in Africa than of our programs in Latin America or Asia. This reflects the less developed African human resource base and the consequent heavy emphasis during the past decade on institutional development--e.g., educational systems and public services. A skilled manpower base vital to national development is gradually being created, partly as a result of the fact that education receives more than 20% of the typical African government's budget.

Universities in the larger African countries are now beginning to meet the public sector demand for educated manpower. Nigeria, which had one university at independence in 1960, subsequently developed four new universities. Each state in the East African Community now has its own fully-operating college; their secondary schools are providing most of the middle-level non-technical workers. Post-secondary schools in the Congo are beginning to fill the tremendous void left by the departure of the Belgians. A.I.D. has contributed to these and similar educational developments. Until those institutions reach their full stride, however, and until there has been enough time to educate cadres of teachers, engineers, health workers, agricultural specialists and administrators, there will continue to be a critical need for foreign teachers, managers and technicians. Some 80% of all public and private professional positions are still filled by non-Africans. The development of African professionals, therefore, may possibly be the principal developmental challenge of the 1970's.

A major part of A.I.D.'s activities in Africa is to support key capital projects which provide the foundations for modern agricultural and industrial production facilities. Several of the African "development emphasis" countries now have much of the physical infrastructure necessary to absorb higher levels of production-oriented capital. Basic national transportation systems, power complexes and communications networks have been largely established. Reconstruction and renovation of infrastructure will be necessary, however, in the Congo and Nigeria if they are to recover from the damage and lack of maintenance which have resulted from domestic upheavals. Other priority aid allocations center on (1) national efforts to increase agricultural productivity through irrigation schemes (especially in North Africa) and through improved marketing and secondary transportation facilities and (2) inter-country transport and communications networks and river basin development needed to link African countries more closely.

AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

FY 1970 PROGRAM

The proposed A.I.D. program for Africa in FY 1970 includes Development Loans which attack critical constraints to development by providing improved transportation systems in the Congo and East Africa, basic agricultural facilities and services in Morocco, Tunisia, and Ethiopia, and a broad range of transportation and communications links and related projects to promote closer economic cooperation among African countries.

In addition, production loans totaling \$15 million and \$5 million respectively are planned for Ghana and Tunisia. While their infrastructure has grown satisfactorily, both countries now require increasing imports of machinery and raw materials in order to fully utilize existing productive capacity. Further, during FY 1970, a modest contribution to the African Development Bank is being considered under the authority of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, Section 205 (proposed Section 401a(2)).

Technical Assistance activities will continue to concentrate primarily on developing the manpower base, through assistance to selected university facilities and teacher training institutions and on modernizing the rural sector, through agricultural extension, research, educational, cooperative and credit schemes. Family planning activities in Morocco and Tunisia will continue to assist those countries in reducing the rate of population growth. In addition to the continuing Supporting Assistance activity to assist Southern Africa refugee students during FY 1970, a \$10 million SA production loan will be made to Nigeria to finance post-war reconstruction of roads, bridges, airports and schools destroyed by the war. The loan will be provided in conjunction with assistance from other donors for the common purpose of assisting Nigeria to finance economic recovery programs. Assuming the civil war extends into FY 1970, while precise disaster relief costs cannot be determined at this time, Supporting Assistance of up to \$10 million may be required.

The Congo(K), now becoming one of the "development emphasis" countries, has been a major recipient of Supporting Assistance for short-term security and stabilization purposes since 1961. Its substantial progress has made possible the beginning of a more development-oriented aid program. Supporting Assistance will end and a modest level of Development Loans is proposed.

The FY 1970 program for Africa allocates \$69 million or 41% of the development assistance total to regional and multidonor activities, as compared to 16% before A.I.D.'s policy was changed two years ago.

Participation in multidonor financing of specific projects is an aspect of the new policy that has so far been limited in its application. It is an important mechanism, however, for extending aid not only for sizeable projects in any of the developing African countries but also for stimulating greater aid contributions from other donors.

As regional development activities expand, increased A.I.D. allocations will be required. New international institutions are being established which will plan and direct future regionally oriented development programs. While our regional programs are largely in the form of Technical Assistance, during the 1970's an increasing proportion will be in the form of Development Loans directed toward more production-oriented projects.

Finally, limited Technical Assistance funds are proposed to augment local resources for small, priority projects supported by private or local organizations in the African countries eligible for A.I.D. assistance. A sum of \$600,000 is earmarked for this purpose under the regular Technical Assistance program in the 12 countries receiving other bilateral assistance from A.I.D. in FY 1970. An additional \$1.8 million is proposed for a Special Self-Help Fund of \$50,000 to \$100,000 in each of the 23 African countries where we do not have a regular bilateral A.I.D. program.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

AFRICA REGION

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1968				Estimate FY 1969				Proposed FY 1970		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	74,828	XXX	XXX	XXX	61,707	XXX	XXX	XXX	92,200	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	38,718	38,173	545	-	38,182	36,918	1,264		43,283	42,952	331
Participants	8,759	8,689	70	-	9,015	8,700	315		10,005	9,930	75
Commodities	13,117	12,237	680	200	8,823	8,184	639		11,764	11,739	25
Other Costs	9,277	8,947	330	-	7,580	6,198	1,382		9,048	8,879	169
Total Project Assistance	69,871	68,046	1,625	200	63,600	60,000	3,600		74,100	73,500	600
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	29,703	29,178	325	200	26,444	25,386	1,058		24,330	24,330	-
Other Agency	10,637	10,637	-	-	8,057	7,744	313		9,807	9,807	-
Contract	29,531	28,231	1,300	-	29,099	26,870	2,229		39,963	39,363	600
Program Assistance	15,000	-	15,000	-	27,820	-	25,920	1,900	20,000	-	20,000
Total Other than Devel. Loan	84,871	68,046	16,625	200	91,420	60,000	29,520	1,900	94,100	73,500	20,600
Total Assistance	159,699	XXX	XXX	XXX	153,127	XXX	XXX	XXX	186,300	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	418	406	381
Participating agency	140	163	148
Contractor technicians	660	687	730
Total	1,218	1,256	1,259

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	1,272	1,168	991
Contract	1,593	1,719	2,205
Total	2,865	2,887	3,196

SUMMARY OF STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	Cumulative Through FY 1968				FY 1969 Through December 31, 1968			
	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid
CAMEROON	13,000	13,000	7,484	-	-	-	795	-
CONGO	2,500	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-
DAHOMEY	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
ETHIOPIA	69,894	68,894	32,372	5,655	(36)	(36)	2,212	805
GHANA	96,680	96,680	70,131	225	16,368	16,368	5,026	25
GUINEA	4,507	4,507	4,507	-	-	-	-	-
IVORY COAST	6,694	6,694	1,673	-	-	-	280	-
KENYA	2,885	2,885	2,233	-	-	-	47	-
LIBERIA	51,904	51,874	39,413	156	975	-	2,280	-
LIBYA	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	-	-	-	-
GALAGASY	4,700	4,700	45	-	-	-	394	-
MALAWI	7,200	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
MALI	3,200	2,345	178	-	-	855	130	-
MOROCCO	43,600	43,600	22,446	2,383	-	-	276	3
NIGER	3,200	3,200	395	-	(135)	(135)	519	-
NIGERIA	69,061	57,961	22,231	936	4,400	-	3,106	99
SENEGAL	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIA	34,329	19,329	4,815	190	(15,000)	-	1,249	50
SUDAN	15,594	15,594	13,264	8,016	(2,239)	(2,239)	19	-
TANZANIA	13,041	13,041	10,584	394	(29)	(29)	398	40
TUNISIA	162,236	161,971	119,818	4,662	249	514	8,150	992
UGANDA	10,400	10,400	4,799	-	-	-	558	-
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	3,599	2,999	2,406	-	(1)	(1)	125	-
AFRICA REGIONAL	20,200	7,200	2,340	-	10,000	13,000	5,645	-
Total	645,465	594,115	366,225	27,508	14,552	30,797	31,209	2,014

Parenthesis denotes deobligation/deauthorization

AFRICA REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans	7.2	13.0	10.6	33.7
Technical Assistance . . .	21.3	16.2	18.7	28.2
Supporting Assistance . . .	1.1	1.0	1.8 a/	0.6
Contingency Fund	-	0.2	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	29.6	30.4	31.1	62.5

a/ Includes \$1,062,000 for population programs under Title X, Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

A.I.D.'s Regional Program in Africa seeks economic and social development through regional and inter-state planning and programs aimed at obtaining more efficient use of scarce resources. A.I.D. seeks to (a) strengthen African regional organizations and assist them in carrying out viable development activities; (b) support activities benefiting two or more countries such as transport links, river basin development, and training institutions; and (c) support other organizations and activities directed to long-term economic integration.

The regional and multi-national approach is a major aspect of the A.I.D. program in Africa, which aims at building cooperation between African countries by assisting them to share with others in programs of mutual economic benefit. The limited size of national markets and the small budgets of the many small nations make it important for African countries to avoid duplication of facilities and services where a common effort would be less costly. The use of regional organizations as a vehicle for project development and implementation increases coordination of country programs and donor activities. A.I.D. is participating jointly with other donors and international organizations in financing development projects which otherwise would not be as effectively administered or as adequately supported.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Of the 35 African countries which have achieved independence since 1957, many do not have sufficient human and natural resources for meaningful separate economic and social development. For most of the African states, progress towards full participation in the modern world can be accelerated by cooperative inter-African development activities possibly leading to some form of

economic interdependence or full-scale economic integration. Cooperative activities designed to expand and serve regional markets for industrial and agricultural production, transport and power services, and education and research needs are directly beneficial.

Africans have long recognized these advantages and have been trying to organize suitable arrangements, but many problems remain. Financial and skilled manpower resources are extremely scarce and national programs often demand priority in their allocation. Regional development or integration often requires some surrender of national control which is difficult for new and fragile nations. Decisions on location of industrial and other development projects are difficult. Cooperation among states with different colonial heritages is hindered by their diverse languages and economic, legal, financial and administrative systems.

Despite these obstacles, African regional cooperation continues to progress in many forms. These include project collaboration, forming and strengthening regional development agencies, common services, and joint marketing. The African nations have set up a variety of regional organizations directed to economic, social and technical development. Financing of regional organizations by African states is progressing. For example, the five African countries participating in the Entente Fund have contributed some \$2 million and the 31 members of the African Development Bank (ADB) paid in \$55 million from which five loans to member countries have been made.

Continent-wide cooperation occurs where the interests of the various geographic and linguistic regions coincide. For example, an educational scholarship program, in conjunction with the Association of African Universities, has coordinated placement of close to 500 students from African countries for undergraduate study in selected universities in other African countries. The UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) has promoted planning and carried out numerous resource surveys to provide African states with a better inventory of their assets. The Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization of African Unity has been primarily engaged in agricultural development programs such as the campaign against rinderpest, a killer disease of cattle.

Regions of Africa have proceeded at varying rates to form cooperative arrangements. The East African nations--Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania--have made the most progress. Regional cooperation in Central and West Africa ranges from activities designed to develop

AFRICA REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

the resources of river basins and broad health improvement projects to cooperative development of agriculture and industry.

In North Africa, progress towards formation of regional organizations has been limited because of political differences between Algeria on the one hand and Tunisia and Morocco on the other. However, a gradual improvement of relations has increased the prospects for growing cooperation in the area. In Southern Africa the black-white confrontation and the isolation of black states have severely limited the growth of regional ties.

African nations have also participated in ad hoc regional development activities benefiting two or more countries. These activities include the Tanzania-Zambia highway, the agreement among Ghana, Togo and Dahomey in 1968 for power distribution from the Volta River Dam, and the Uganda-Kenya agreement in 1968 for coordinated development of hydro-electric power.

Basically, the viability of the regional approach to economic development in Africa depends upon the existence of common economic needs and interests and a recognition by African nations that they lack the natural or financial resources necessary to obtain growth independently. Faced with similar problems and the inability to resolve them effectively alone, the African nations have, in many cases, decided to attack them cooperatively. However, such efforts need assistance from the United States and other donors both as a stimulus and as a source of needed external resources.

FY 1970 PROGRAM

For FY 1970, A.I.D. proposes a program of \$62.5 million--\$28.2 million of Technical Assistance, \$33.7 million in Development Loans, and \$0.6 million of Supporting Assistance--to meet regional and multidonor goals and objectives in Africa, exclusive of East Africa activities. This recommended increase over total estimated FY 1969 obligations of \$31.1 million reflects the continued priority which A.I.D. gives to regional and multidonor activities. An increasing sum will be programmed in conjunction with multilateral arrangements, including the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the ECA and the ADB. A concerted effort is being made by A.I.D. and African organizations for multidonor support to key projects such as rice production, disease control, regional education centers, scholarships, and textbook production.

In FY 1970 also, A.I.D. is considering a contribution to the Special Fund of the ADB to provide concessional aid for African

agriculture, education and other projects. The amount will depend on the plans and actions of other projected donors.

The FY 1970 U.S. aid program seeks to provide assistance through selected continent-wide and regional African organizations to carry out development programs in disease control, agricultural research and demonstration, manpower training, nutrition, and population. It is also designed to contribute to viable regional infrastructure development projects which support trade and commerce, use of natural resources, river basin development and similar cooperative activities. It provides further for aid from private U.S. groups in priority areas of family planning and population analysis, labor development, scholarships to U.S. universities, and other continent-wide activities.

Agriculture. A.I.D.'s proposed regional efforts in agriculture--requiring \$1.3 million in Technical Assistance funds and \$5.5 million in Development loan funds--are directed toward meeting Africa's increasing needs for food. Research and adaptive field trials on cereals and grain legumes will be expanded. A.I.D. will help West African countries, in cooperation with other donors, to establish research facilities to stimulate rice production. Similar efforts in North Africa will be directed toward an increase in wheat production. The Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa will be assisted to promote agricultural research.

In addition, three loan projects, totaling \$5.5 million, are proposed for FY 1970 in the fields of agricultural diversification, storage and marketing. New projects are also being developed in Central and West Africa in the fields of livestock, poultry and fisheries to exploit these food sources both for domestic consumption and for export.

Two on-going projects related to animal health will be continued in FY 1970. The Rinderpest Control project, under which 78 million head of cattle will have been vaccinated by June 1969, is being extended to East Africa. The second animal health project--Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia Research, through which simple diagnostic tests and an effective vaccine for treatment of the disease are being developed--will be completed in FY 1970.

Infrastructure. Development Loans of \$15.7 million are planned for telecommunications and transportation infrastructure in FY 1970. Two loans are proposed for communications systems connecting French-speaking countries with their English-speaking

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neighbors. Loans totaling over \$14 million in the transportation sector will provide assistance in the planning and implementation of principal regional road links and equipment to insure proper maintenance of inter-country routes. The largest will be \$7.5 million for an additional segment of the Great North Road in Tanzania; together with the World Bank's assistance this will complete construction of major sections of the road linking the Zambia copper belt to Dar es Salaam.

A.I.D. will also participate in several multidonor projects possibly requiring over \$10 million in Development Loan funds. These include: a major dam for large-scale irrigation development and, secondarily, hydro-electric power in Morocco; development of the Shasi River in Botswana to provide water for large-scale mining operations, some irrigation and electric power generation; costs of new port facilities at Mogadiscio; and commercial livestock development in the Malagasy Republic.

Proposed Technical Assistance for the transportation sector in FY 1970 totals \$2.4 million. This will provide for expansion of the Regional Heavy Equipment Training Center in Lome, Togo, under the sponsorship of the Entente Fund, and the training center in Fort Archambault, Chad, under the sponsorship of the Trans-Equatorial Communications Agency (ATEC). A road maintenance training program for eastern Africa is also under consideration. The balance is for studies for transport and communications systems which will advance regional economic growth.

Public Health and Nutrition. The principal project in the field of public health continues to be measles control and smallpox eradication activity being implemented by the U.S. Public Health Service. This project now covers 19 countries in Central and West Africa where over 68.4 million people have been vaccinated against smallpox and 11 million children vaccinated against measles as of January 1969. The FY 1970 program includes \$6 million of Technical Assistance for continuing this project.

Nutrition activities totaling \$640,000 planned for FY 1970 include support to the Joint Nutrition Commission in Accra, development of a food testing laboratory, and educational workshops.

Population and Family Planning. Programs were developed in FY 1969 for the demographic analysis required to assess the incipient population problems of Africa. These programs, along with a number of studies on family planning, will be continued in FY 1970. Funds totaling about \$650,000 are proposed for studies and training in these areas, including a series of demographic survey workshops to be run by the Bureau of Census. In addition, \$350,000 is

proposed for contracts with the Pathfinder Fund and Population Council for family planning activities, which are tied in primarily with maternal and child health programs.

Education. Education activities under the Africa Regional Program account for about \$6.2 million of the Technical Assistance program for FY 1970.

The African Higher Education Program (AHEP) is designed to help supply the trained manpower needed for development. One part assists selected African universities to upgrade particular departments and develop their facilities to accommodate more students from other African countries. Two centers, Njala University College in Sierra Leone and Ahmadu Bello University in Nigeria, have been approved for A.I.D. assistance. A loan for engineering and design work for expanding Ahmadu Bello University is under consideration.

The scholarship phase of AHEP which is operated in cooperation with the Association of African Universities (AAU) provides for selection and placement of African students in African universities outside their home countries. In FY 1970, \$1.5 million of Technical Assistance will be for 225 new scholarships, plus continuation of 479 students already enrolled under the program. Advisory services to assist African governments to develop sound regional education programs to meet priority development needs will be continued under a contract with the Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education.

The number of African undergraduate students sent to the United States by A.I.D. is being decreased as educational opportunities in Africa increase. In FY 1970, the proposed funds of \$966,000 will provide for continuation of students enrolled, 50 fully funded new students, and only administrative costs for another 50 new students. Graduate training under the African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD) will be increased because African institutions are not yet fully able to meet needs for advanced training. In FY 1970, \$1 million is proposed to provide for 155 continuing students and 125 new fellowships. Support to the West Africa Examinations Council will be continued, and a similar project is planned for a testing center in East Africa. Technical and vocational training opportunities will be expanded in such fields as repair and maintenance of telecommunications equipment, para-medical training and subprofessional and technical training. Finally, \$600,000 in Supporting Assistance funds will provide for operation of schools for Southern African refugees.

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Private Enterprise. A.I.D. is financing exploration by American companies for suitable opportunities in agricultural production and processing in Africa. Results of this agro-business program have been encouraging enough to warrant an experiment in other fields with the techniques applied in that program. Three hundred thousand dollars is proposed in FY 1970 for this activity as well as to finance a reduced number of pre-investment activities of American financial institutions which are designed to acquaint their clients with African investment opportunities.

A.I.D. is also continuing its efforts to assist Africa in upgrading managerial and technical skills. In order to train Africans for industry, A.I.D. is utilizing the Reverend Leon H. Sullivan's Philadelphia-based organization, which has successfully cooperated with American business in providing job training for the unskilled and in establishing businesses with Black management. Based on a survey recently carried out in four African countries, it is expected that one or more centers will be established to train African entrepreneurs and skilled workers.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1968				Estimate FY 1969				Proposed FY 1970		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	13,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	10,600	XXX	XXX	XXX	33,700	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	7,569	7,089	480		11,091	10,409	682		14,542	14,211	331
Participants	1,325	1,255	70		2,920	2,818	102		4,388	4,313	75
Commodities	6,313	5,913	200	200	3,924	3,746	178		6,490	6,465	25
Other Costs	2,239	1,989	250		2,546	1,746	800		3,373	3,204	169
Total Project Assistance	17,446	16,246	1,000	200	20,481	18,719	1,762		28,793	28,193	600
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	2,366	2,166		200	3,781	3,671	110		2,646	2,646	
Other Agency	7,269	7,269			4,990	4,893	97		7,331	7,331	
Contract	7,811	6,811	1,000		11,710	10,155	1,555		18,816	18,216	600
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan	17,446	16,246	1,000	200	20,481	18,719	1,762		28,793	28,193	600
Total Assistance	30,446	XXX	XXX	XXX	31,081	XXX	XXX	XXX	62,493	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	37	51	37
Participating agency	50	59	73
Contractor technicians	39	97	132
Total	126	207	242

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	15	107	83
Contract	1,447	1,559	2,064
Total	1,462	1,666	2,147

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Production	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-110-156	PRIOR REFERENCE P 17, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY:	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To help increase production, marketing and distribution of agricultural commodities, particularly food, by stimulating and supporting African efforts to improve existing conditions through cooperative multi-country programs.

Agricultural production in Africa has not been expanding adequately. A variety of activities to help improve this situation have been initiated under this project. A study to determine the feasibility for mechanizing agriculture in certain African countries and another to identify agro-industry prospects for private investment in the Entente States were initiated late in FY 1967. They will be completed and final reports received late in FY 1969 or early FY 1970. A conference of African agricultural experts held in 1968 has resulted in African efforts to establish an Association for Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA) and support for this new organization is planned under the Regional Organizations Development project.

FY 1970 funds (\$800,000) are required for follow-up on these studies and new production and marketing proposals are planned for FY 1970. These include the following: (a) Two man years of technical services (\$70,000), commodities (\$130,000) and other costs (\$50,000) to assist the Entente States further develop and implement the recommendations for a grain stabilization plan that are expected to be made by the study report when it becomes available in the late spring or early summer of 1969; (b) One man year of technical services (\$35,000),

commodities (\$10,000), and other costs (\$15,000 to assist in converting the poultry farm in Mali to a regional training facility if the results of the survey indicate this is feasible; (c) Four man years of technical services (\$150,000) to assist in the establishment of a fish culture research and training center, if the results of the survey indicate this is feasible; (d) Three man years of services (\$90,000) to assist the Entente Development Fund establish a Meat Commission which would develop common standards and activities among its five member states in order to improve the quality of production, processing and marketing; (e) One man year of technical services (\$35,000), participant training \$10,000) commodities - seeds and agricultural machinery - (\$20,000) and other costs (\$5,000) to assist the Entente Development Fund initiate activities to increase kenaf production in its member states; (f) Two man years of services (\$50,000) to determine the feasibility of initiating a mass inoculation campaign against contagious bovine - pleuropneumonia in the Central-West African area; (g) Provide eight man years of technical services (\$300,000), commodities (\$100,000) - mainly laboratory and library equipment, and other costs (\$50,000) to help the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) develop new soil and crop management technology which will serve as the basis for sustained high-yielding cropping programs in tropical soils. The IITA, developed by the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, is comparable to the agricultural research centers they sponsor in Mexico (CIMMYT) and the Philippines

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES TO BE SELECTED			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/68	1,141	325	816						
Estimated FY 69	45	800							
Estimated through 6/30/69	1,186	1,125	61						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 70	800	*	*						
				Cost Components					
				U.S. Technicians					
				Participants . . .					
				Commodities . . .					
				Other Costs . . .					
				Total Obligations					

* Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Production (continuation)	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-110-156	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 17, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY:	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

(IRRI); (h) Three man years of services (\$100,000) in conjunction with French technicians in establishing a large-scale integrated livestock development project in Malagasy; (i) Short-term technical advisory services (\$25,000), short-term participant training for two persons in the U.S. (\$5,000) and commodities (\$10,000) - selected seeds, for a multi-donor pilot project to improve maize yields in Lesotho.

If all projects prove feasible, A.I.D. will require additional funds.

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Textbooks	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-110-306	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 70	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 75

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the preparation of several undergraduate university level agriculture textbooks based on African agricultural conditions, in order to help improve African agricultural education. Present English-language texts are based, primarily, on European or American agricultural experience adapted for African use.

Under this project an American educational institution and an African regional organization will gather agriculture course outlines and material from African agricultural institutions. This material will be analyzed to determine its relevance to African agricultural education and a speciality team, composed of an African agriculturist and an American expert will review and adapt the material into teaching form.

Preliminary drafts of suggested texts from the speciality teams will be distributed to African educational institutions for experimental use, review and comment. Revised texts, based on the comments and experience of these institutions will be prepared for publication as formal texts.

FY 1970 funds (\$95,000) are requested to cover the costs of one contract technician (\$30,000), commodities (\$25,000) - office equipment and supplies, and other costs (\$40,000) - local staff costs, travel in Africa.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/68							
Estimated FY 69							
Estimated through 6/30/69							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	95	330	425				
Cost Components							
U.S. Technicians					30	30	
Participants . . .					-	-	
Commodities . . .					25	25	
Other Costs . . .					40	40	
Total Obligations					95	95	

PROJECT TITLE Regional Range Water Development	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 17, FY 1969, AFR/PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-120-341			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia, develop the surface and groundwater resources of their common semi-arid border area in order to increase the production of livestock and raise the standard of living of the nomadic people of the area.

The governments of the three countries recognize the need for developing the resources of this area, as well as to reduce the tensions among nomadic tribesmen of the three states. Since 1967 there has been a lessening of these tensions as the three governments have sought to establish closer relations and means of cooperation with each other.

In early 1968 Kenya requested assistance in surveying and developing the surface and groundwater resources of its northeastern districts. A.I.D. agreed on the understanding that Somalia and Ethiopia be kept fully informed and given the opportunity to cooperate in a regional effort which would cover the general area on both sides of the national boundaries. Both Ethiopia and Somalia were interested but only Kenya was ready to begin actual survey operations. The project was, therefore, initiated on a bilateral basis (under the Range Development project 615-11-190-100) and four technicians were recruited and began arriving in Kenya early in CY 1969.

Under this project, U.S. personnel will endeavor to (a) obtain information on the location and productive potential of ground and surface water resources, (b)

reconcile these with the water needs of those responsible for range development, (c) determine the economic feasibility of bringing these resources into production, and, (d) in the case of surface water, locate and design structures best suited to exploit surface water resources consistent with range development needs.

In late 1968 Somalia asked to join in the project. A survey by two U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) technicians is being initiated during FY 1969 to determine the assistance required and work out the details for the activities in that country. A similar survey will be made in Ethiopia in FY 1970.

FY 1970 funds are required to cover the costs of eight PASA technicians (\$180,000); commodities (\$20,000) (surveying and scientific instruments and camping equipment); and other costs (\$20,000) (mainly local travel and local hire personnel costs).

U. S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
Through 6/30/68				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 69	75	20					
Estimated through 6/30/69	75	20	55				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	220	1,390	1,685	35	40	75	
				30	190	220	

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

PROJECT TITLE North Africa Regional Wheat Improvement	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 19, FY 1969, AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-173			

Project Target and Course of Action: To help increase wheat production in Morocco and Tunisia by 25 to 50 percent within five years. Special attention is being placed on increasing the output of bread wheats. From 1963 through 1966, total wheat production in Morocco and Tunisia has amounted to about two-thirds of consumption needs in those countries.

In cooperation with the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, A.I.D. is financing a contract with the International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement in Mexico (CIMMYT) which provides technical assistance to the cooperating governments in the planning and implementation of accelerated national wheat production programs. In cooperation with local specialists it is testing introduced and locally developed wheat lines and varieties, and is training local personnel in modern techniques of wheat improvement.

A reconnaissance study by the Rockefeller Foundation of wheat production problems in Morocco and Tunisia, suggests that substantial increases in wheat production can be achieved with the introduction of improved seeds. With the support of A.I.D., CIMMYT provided Tunisia and Morocco with 50 kilograms each of a number of high yielding short-strawed varieties of wheat for the 1967-68 crop season. As a follow up to these preliminary tests, 50 tons of the nine most promising Mexican wheat varieties were obtained for more extensive testing and seed increases in Tunisia during the latter part of 1967.

These varieties were planted at 32 different locations throughout Tunisia and 500 tons of the most promising varieties imported from the U.S. and Mexico were then planted in late 1968. The increase resulting from these varieties is to serve as a base for a 247,000 acre planting in 1969-1970.

In Tunisia, under the production management section of this project there are four major activities: (1) farmer demonstrations of approximately 2.5 acre plots comparing the best cereal varieties available, the best fertilizer-formulations and weed control, (2) Mexican wheat varieties for production, (3) Mexican varieties for seed multiplication, and (4) trials comparing different rates and dates of seeding the more promising seed varieties. Experiments are also being made to study the yield response of the Mexican wheats to various levels of fertilization and to genetic improvement.

The Morocco improvement program under the regional project was initiated in 1968. In addition to installing a number of demonstrations in each major wheat growing area, two yield trials and a collection of breeding lines were sent to Morocco from Tunisia for evaluation. This program will expand in Morocco in 1969 with the recruitment of a full complement of CIMMYT personnel and availability of working materials.

FY 1970 funds (\$120,000) are required to cover the salaries of three technicians (\$75,000), 11 participants for long term training at CIMMYT or in the U.S. (\$25,000), commodities (\$5,000) and other costs (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES (CIMMYT) International Center for Corn and Wheat Improve- ment
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	192	-	192							
Estimated FY 69	145	192								
Estimated through 6/30/69	337	192	145							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	120	180	637							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	-	75	75	-	75	75
				Participants ...	-	30	30	-	25	25
				Commodities ...	-	25	25	-	5	5
				Other Costs ...	-	15	15	-	15	15
				Total Obligations	-	145	145	-	120	120

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS	
	Major Cereals and Legume Improvement (Eastern-Southern Africa)	Agriculture and Natural Resources		TA
PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-176	P. 20, FY 1969, AFR/PDB	FY: 1969	FY: 1975	

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop and promote the use of higher yielding varieties of cereals and grain legumes, improve plant disease and insect control, and improve husbandry and management practices through research and adaptive field trials to be carried out on cereals and grain legumes in Eastern-Southern African countries.

This is an expansion and intensification of the Major Cereals Research project in West and East Africa funded under A.I.D.'s development research program from 1963-1968. Activities in Eastern Africa under this parent project have consisted of: (a) basic research to develop improved varieties of corn at Kitale, Kenya, and sorghums and millets at Serere, Uganda; (b) varietal field adaptation trials of the improved corn varieties in Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, and Zambia; (c) delivery of the proven varieties to the Kenya Seed Company for multiplication and distribution; (d) cooperating with Unga Mills of Kenya, University College, Nairobi, and Makerere University College in developing new methods of processing cereals; (e) conducting farm demonstration trials in conjunction with the Kenya Agriculture Extension Service.

The major portion of the field variety trials of corn have been in Kenya. The indigenous varieties of corn grown there with subsistence crop husbandry practices average 12 to 15 bushels per acre, and the improved varieties grown commercially with improved husbandry practices have yielded 70 to 100 bushels per acre.

However, these varieties could yield 30-35 bushels per acre under production situations normally experienced by the ordinary small farmer. The planting of improved seed in Kenya increased from 400 acres in 1963 to 245,000 acres in 1968 with over one-half of this planted by small holder farmers. The limited varietal field adaptation trials conducted in Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi using the improved corn seeds have also shown very promising results.

Greater emphasis and resources are now needed to extend the results through additional field trials, testing and demonstrations to an expanded number of Eastern-Southern Africa countries. This work is being carried out by an A.I.D.-financed team from the U.S. Department of Agriculture in cooperation with individual country institutions. The project is designed to include all aid-eligible countries in Eastern and Southern Africa. The project will continue the basic research at the Kitale and Serere facilities, and expand and intensify the field adaptation varietal trials in Eastern-Southern Africa countries.

The East African Community coordinates the activities of the U.S. research team and the participating countries. Host countries provide certain local costs such as operational costs of testing centers, expendable supplies and material, and the cost of technical, administrative and unskilled staff. The Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, the United Kingdom, and Canada will continue their support

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			Agriculture Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA/ARS)		
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68	*	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 69	387	100		U.S. Technicians	-	241	241	-	315	315
Estimated through 6/30/69	387	100	287	Participants . . .	-	-	-	20	-	20
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	62	62	-	50	50
				Other Costs . . .	-	84	84	-	90	90
Proposed FY 70	475	2,375	3,237	Total Obligations	-	387	387	20	455	475

* Previous funding of research under central A.I.D. research funds.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
Major Cereals and Legume Improvement (Eastern-Southern Africa)	Agriculture and Natural Resources		TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-176	P. 20, FY 1969, AFR/PDB	FY: 1969	FY: 1975

of major cereals research in East Africa. The Foundations are currently supplying a geneticist, two agronomists and fellowship funds for training East Africans. The United Kingdom is providing funds for major cereals research to the East African Community, and Canada has supplied two scientists for wheat research.

FY 1970 funds (\$475,000) are requested for eighteen months funding for 9 technicians who will be located in Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, and Tanzania (\$315,000); commodities (\$50,000)(spraying, pollination, irrigation, and transportation equipment and parts); other costs (\$90,000) largely for local transportation, office equipment and supplies and logistic support of the technicians; and participant training for four African students to pursue post graduate training for four African students to pursue post graduate course work in U.S. and return to their sponsoring research station (\$20,000).

PROJECT TITLE Major Cereals - West Africa	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
	PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-305	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 27 FY 1969 World Wide Summary	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist West African countries increase their production of corn, sorghum and millets. Research and field trials will be conducted to determine local adaptability of existing varieties, and to develop new varieties and agronomic practices to best utilize the genetic capabilities of the adapted or developed varieties.

Corn, sorghum, and millets are the principal cereals of West Africa, but traditionally yields have been low compared with those from high yielding varieties grown under favorable agronomic conditions elsewhere in the world.

The Major Cereals Research Project in West and East Africa, funded under A.I.D.'s Development Research program from 1963-1968, was divided in FY 1969 into two operational projects with the West Africa portion remaining on a research basis through FY 1969. The East Africa portion "Major Cereal and Legume Improvement" is reported as project 698-11-130-176. The West Africa project in FY 1970 will continue the research on variety development and management practices but the field testing activities for West Africa countries will be expanded. Primary research will be centered at two stations in Nigeria and the expanded field trials will be conducted in 13 other countries.

To date several new varieties of these cereals have been developed that considerably out-produce and have a higher protein content than the local varieties.

This research has now reached a stage where more extensive testing and demonstrating are needed. In addition, it is proposed to add two advisors in FY 1970 to permit increased field testing and demonstrating in the participating countries. The two new advisors will be added in FY 1970 to the five technical advisors already provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture to work with local agricultural officials in planning, conducting, and measuring the results from extensive field test to help determine local adaptability of new varieties and crop production practices. The Rockefeller Foundation has contributed to the support of this project through grants made to the Institute for Agricultural Research in Northern Nigeria. The Government of Nigeria maintains this research institute which also is engaged in other agricultural research programs.

FY 1970 funds will (1) cover the costs of seven PASA technicians (\$238,000); (2) commodities - seeds, agricultural machinery and implements - (\$42,000); and other costs including local travel and support costs, local hire salaries, and locally procured supplies (\$90,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	*	-	-		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	*	-	-								U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated FY 69	*	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/69	-	-	-						238	238	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .					-	-	
				Commodities . . .					42	42	
				Other Costs . . .					90	90	
Proposed FY 70	370	1,600	1,970	Total Obligations					370	370	

*Previous funding of research under Central A.I.D. Research Funds

PROJECT TITLE Rinderpest Eradication	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P 22, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-617			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African countries develop the capability to control rinderpest through a mass inoculation campaign and the training of local staff in control techniques.

Rinderpest, the most deadly cattle disease in Africa, has been a major deterrent to the development of an African cattle industry, as well as meat processing and marketing concerns. Controlling rinderpest has been one of the principal objectives of the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (STRC/OAU). Since 1962, this organization has sponsored a multi-phase vaccination campaign extending across Africa's "rinderpest belt".

The first three phases of the campaign, involving the inoculation of 26 million cattle in sixteen west and central African nations, will be completed in 1969. Outbreaks of rinderpest in this area have dropped dramatically. There were more than 2,000 reported cases in the two years preceding the campaign (1960-1961), as opposed to less than 40 in 1967. An economic evaluation of the campaign's impact in west Africa is planned, and a technical evaluation is underway. The technical evaluation will attempt to determine the effectiveness of each country in controlling rinderpest through follow-up activities to the vaccination campaign. The costs of the first three phases were met largely by the participating African countries (\$11.6 million) and the E.E.C. (\$6.2 million), with A.I.D. furnishing \$2.3 million.

The fourth phase, which started in late 1968 and

extends into 1971, involves the inoculation of approximately 20 million cattle in Kenya, Tanzania, Sudan (no USG funds involved), Uganda and Southern Somalia. For this phase the participating African countries are contributing \$1.4 million, Great Britain \$500,000, A.I.D. \$1 million, \$200,000 of financing remains to be arranged. The UNDP financed a pre-rinderpest campaign training program in Somalia at a cost of \$154,000.

During this phase, experiments will be conducted in a selected area to determine the value of an experimental Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) vaccine, and the advantages of dual vaccinations against rinderpest and CBPP where cattle are subject to both diseases.

A fifth phase, to cover the southern half of Ethiopia and northern Somalia, was originally planned to start during 1969. It has been delayed because of uncertainty over the availability of all needed assistance. Planned A.I.D. assistance would be about \$1.1 million of estimated \$3.7 million total costs. This would support the Coordinator's Unit (consisting of salary, travel expense and per diem, administrative costs, equipment and office expenses) (\$250,000) commodities, i.e., vehicles, vaccines, field equipment and veterinary supplies - \$300,000; and other costs including local staff for the vaccinating teams, vehicle operations and maintenance - \$550,000. While no funds are being requested for this purpose in FY

*To be determined.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	3,035	1,740	1,295	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 69	300	564		20	10	30	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/69	3,335	2,304	1,031	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	70	70	-	-	-
Proposed FY 70	100	*	*	-	200	200	-	100	100
				20	280	300	-	100	100

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Rinderpest Eradication (continued)	Agriculture and Natural Resources	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-617	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 22, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

1970, some portion, or all of the funds, may be required if the questions concerning other donor assistance can be resolved. However, \$100,000 is requested to continue a limited campaign in southern Ethiopia.

The pipeline at the end of FY 1968 consists of \$965,000 for the costs of Phase IV which was scheduled to begin after June 30, 1968 and the balance, \$330,000, represents the forward funding of Phase III which will be completed in 1969.

PROJECT TITLE Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia Research PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-618	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 24, FY 1969, AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in reducing heavy losses of cattle from bovine pleuropneumonia by the development through research of simple diagnostic tests and a more effective vaccine. The prevalence of this disease in Africa, along with rinderpest, trypanosomiasis, foot-and-mouth disease and widespread parasitism, comprises one of the main obstacles to the development of livestock and meat processing industries in West, Central and East Africa. Most cattle raising countries in Africa have control programs against bovine pleuropneumonia and look to the work being carried on under this project to point the way for improved methods of control.

A.I.D. has provided three experts to the East Africa Veterinary Research Organization (EAVRO) laboratory in Kenya to assist in the research and field testing activities. Their recent work has involved determining the storage life of the present vaccine which has been improved under this project, the effect of the dose, and methods for freeze-drying. It has also been necessary to study the duration of immunity, the importance of the degree of immunity transferred from the dam to the calf and the effect of the virulent organism on calves and their role in the maintenance of the disease.

This project is sponsored by the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC), and is supported by the East African Veterinary Research Organization (EAVRO) and the Government of Kenya as well as by A.I.D.

In December 1968, EAVRO announced that the T-1 strain CBPP vaccine provided a highly effective immunity for at least 12 months. Continued research will evaluate the degree and duration of immunity resulting from a single dose and determine the optimum dosage. Field testing which began in June 1968 is continuing. All activity under this research project is expected to be completed by June 1970.

A secondary benefit is being derived from the extension of the anti-rinderpest campaign to East Africa in 1968. Pilot vaccination projects are being undertaken in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Somalia to test the feasibility of giving rinderpest and pleuropneumonia vaccinations at the same time. Thus, with the rinderpest teams already operational, it will be possible to evaluate the vaccine under field conditions using large numbers of cattle.

FY 1970 funds (\$70,000) will cover the continued salary and logistic costs of the one remaining U.S. scientist (\$30,000) and purchase of test animals and research equipment and supplies (\$40,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68	506	409	97		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 69	63	137		U.S. Technicians	-	30	30	-	30	30
Estimated through 6/30/69	569	546	23	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	-	33	33	-	40	40
Proposed FY 70	70	-	639	Total Obligations	-	63	63	-	70	70

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Mediterranean Fruit Fly Control	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-190-171	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 25, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Tunisian and Moroccan Governments develop and implement a program to control the Mediterranean fruit fly by means of cobalt gamma sterilization.

The Mediterranean fruit fly is a major economic pest in North Africa that causes an estimated \$3 to \$5 million in damage each year to citrus, apricots, and other export crops in Tunisia alone. In Morocco, the Mediterranean fruit fly is regarded as the most damaging pest affecting citrus and apricot production estimated at upwards of \$5 million annually. It handicaps both countries' realization of a major agricultural goal: increased production of fruits for early spring export to European markets. As such, the fly is instrumental in the loss of potential foreign exchange earnings.

This project was initiated in Tunisia in FY 1968, on a bi-lateral basis, since basic studies on the ecology and occurrence of the fruit fly had been made there and a nucleus of personnel is available for control measures. The U.S. provided the short-term services of a specialist in the sterilization technique of fruit fly control who assisted in the preparation of plans for a pilot fruit fly sterilization project. The U.S. also is providing sources of cobalt 60 gamma radiation for this project and specialized handling equipment for the radio active materials.

The Government of Tunisia will house the cobalt and will provide specialized facilities to accommodate the large number of flies that have to be reared under controlled environmental conditions for this project. The Govern

ment will also fund various other costs including the salaries of Tunisian technicians and operating expenses.

This activity is expanding to Morocco during FY 1969 under this regional project. The U.S. will finance an entomologist and the cobalt 60 gamma source.

The FY 1970 request of \$35,000 covers the services of an entomologist (\$20,000) participant training (\$10,000), and commodities (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/68	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 69	90	10								
Estimated through 6/30/69	90	10	80							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	35	35	160	10	80	90	10	25	35	

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Rice Production and Marketing (W.A.)	Agriculture and Natural Resources	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-190-177	Prior REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	Pgs 26-27, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1968	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist countries in West Africa increase the production and improve the quality and marketing of rice.

West African countries are spending about \$50 million a year to import rice. Demand has out-stripped supply under existing production and market conditions. The foreign exchange allocated to fill this new demand is a deterrent to the general economic development of these countries. During August and September 1968, an AID/USDA 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 percent of their rice requirements, the yields per acre are far below those of countries with more advanced technology. The team recommended activities in research, training, and farmer advisory services to increase production and improve marketing.

This project will assist in the establishment and development of the West Africa Rice Development Association under multi-donor sponsorship. Following its own study of the problem, the UNDP has sponsored several meetings to discuss the project and obtained the involvement of the Dutch, British, French, Canadian and Danish Governments and the ECA, as well as FAO, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. The prospective donors met in late April in Rome to prepare a proposal to be conveyed to interested African governments in the near future. The countries that have expressed interest in participating

in the program and which have been judged tentatively as most likely to benefit are Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, and Sierra Leone.

The Association will concentrate its program on research, training and advisory services to participating countries. A possible program of biologic research may include testing in West Africa of improved varieties developed at the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines and elsewhere, of plant breeding, and agronomic practices. Research work also is projected in rice harvesting, drying, transportation, storage, marketing, and pricing. On-the-job and formal course training may go hand in hand with the research activities to upgrade the competency of individual Africans to carry on training and research programs in their home countries under local conditions, and ultimately to take over the regional program. The professional staff of the Association, which may be provided under arrangements to be concluded with the Rockefeller Foundation, will be available for short-term assistance on local research, production and marketing problems in the participating countries.

FY 1970 funds are needed to cover the costs of six technicians (\$250,000); to finance participant training for 15 persons in Africa, the U.S. and/or the Philippines (\$50,000); for commodities (\$600,000) (additional laboratory equipment and building materials for the research and training center); and other costs (\$300,000).

*Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				
Through 6/30/68	75	75	-				
Estimated FY 69	200	200	-				
Estimated through 6/30/69	275	275	-				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	1,200	*	*				
OBLIGATIONS				West Africa Rice Development Association (to be organized) Rockefeller Foundation (Est.)			
Cost Components	Estimated FY 1969				Proposed FY 1970		
	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
U.S. Technicians	-	150	150		-	250	250
Participants ...	-	-	-		-	50	50
Commodities ...	-	50	50		-	600	600
Other Costs ...	-	-	-		-	300	300
Total Obligations	-	200	200	-	1,200	1,200	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Communications Systems Surveys	ACTIVITY Industry & Mining	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-225-158	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 28, 61 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Communications Systems Surveys: To determine the economic and technical feasibility of constructing new or modernizing telecommunications facilities linking two or more African states. Those links found to be economically justified, and technically sound, will be considered for separate or joint financing by United States and/or other donors. Improved telecommunications among African states is basic to the development of effective governments and viable economies, particularly in the private sector.

The study of the economic and technical feasibility of establishing a satellite ground station in Ethiopia, which was scheduled for completion during FY 1968, had to be extended in order to cover adequately various complex technical problems which arose during its preparation. Some additional funds were required for this purpose and the final report is now expected before the end of FY 1969.

In the Central and West African area, the report of the West Africa Telecommunications Study has been received in final form. This is a study of microwave improvements needed to meet the projected transmission requirements of Nigeria, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and Ivory Coast to 1974, when satellite ground stations are expected to be in operation of Lagos, Nigeria and Abidjan, Ivory Coast. The study of an improved telecommunication link between Lome, Togo and Accra, Ghana is currently underway. Two additional studies are planned for FY 1969: (1) a study of Equatorial Guinea's existing facilities and the technical improvements needed to establish reliable circuits from Santa Isabel on the Island of Fernando Poo to Rio Muni,

Congo and Cameroon; and (2) a study of the improvements necessary to extend the telecommunications systems of the Lake Chad Basin Commission countries (Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad) particularly the links from Fort Foreau, Cameroon to Ft. Lamy, Chad, and from Maiduguri, Nigeria to Fort Lamy.

A total of \$250,000 will be required in FY 1970. In the Central West Africa area two feasibility studies are planned at an estimated cost of \$50,000 each. These will be economic and technical appraisals of the feasibility of improving the international circuits connecting the Entente States (Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger, Togo, Dahomey) with neighboring countries, and the circuits connecting the UDEAC States (Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon, and Congo (B)) with neighboring countries. FY 1970 funds (\$100,000) will also be needed for a study of possible satellite or other links between the Malagasy Republic and the African mainland and the India sub-continent. Funds (\$50,000) will also be needed to cover the costs of selected studies which are expected to be requested by countries with which preliminary discussions have been held, particularly in East and Southern Africa (Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	210	100	110								Checchi & Co. Others to be selected
Estimated FY 69	58	135									
Estimated through 6/30/69	268	235	33	U.S. Technicians	-	58	58	-	250	250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	250	*	*	Total Obligations	-	58	58	-	250	250	

*Subject to annual review.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Industry Development		ACTIVITY Industry		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-290-345		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 52, FY 1969, AFR/PDB		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To support the efforts of African regional organizations to promote the establishment or improvement of small African industry and commercial enterprises in their member countries.

In many parts of Africa nearly all industrial and commercial establishments are operated by Europeans or Asians. Under this project A.I.D. will seek to assist various African organizations in their efforts to identify common problems adversely affecting the establishment or improvement of small indigenously owned and operated industries, and to seek solutions through multi-country planning and cooperation. The Entente Development Fund, whose membership includes Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta, has been taking a leading role in this field. During the latter part of FY 1969 A.I.D. plans to assist this organization explore the feasibility of converting an existing small industries center in Ivory Coast, into a regional center for research, technical assistance, and for training in the management, finance, marketing and production aspects of small business.

FY 1970 funds (\$180,000) are required: (1) to assist the proposed small industry training center by providing four man-years of technical services to accommodate the expanded training program (\$150,000) and commodities (\$20,000) - training equipment and supplies, and (2) to provide short-term technical assistance to the Entente Development Fund in support of its efforts to promote

other industry improvement activities such as tourism (\$10,000).

It is anticipated that other international organizations or institutions may request assistance in this field. Consideration would be given to providing such help under this project.

*Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68	-	-	-	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 69	10	5		-	10	10	-	160	160	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/69	10	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	20	20	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	180	*	*	-	10	10	-	180	180	
				-			-			

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Road Maintenance and Improvement		ACTIVITY Transportation		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-310-180		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 39, FY 1969, AFR/PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help increase the number of skilled workers capable of operating and maintaining heavy road building equipment through training programs in Africa, as well as assist these states to collaborate in solving other common transport problems.

The Entente Fund in West Africa and the Transequatorial Communications Agency (ATEC) in Central Africa and their member states stress the development of regional highway networks to help their economic development. These States have made large investments in roads. However, these vital arteries tend to deteriorate because of the lack of skilled manpower to operate and keep up the heavy road-building equipment. The equipment itself is in short supply, and not enough is being done to train the necessary manpower. This project is designed to help fill both gaps in response to requests from both the Entente Fund and ATEC.

The A.I.D.-supported Regional Heavy Equipment Training Center in Lome, Togo is being integrated into this project to give additional training, especially at the foreman level, to the better students drawn from both the Entente and ATEC parts of the program.

The Entente Fund will set up a number of mobile on-the-job training centers in its member states for lower-level workers who need additional training but who do not meet the educational qualifications of the Center. Each mobile center will include three experts qualified as construction superintendents, master operators and

operator.

In addition, the Entente Fund and its member States are prepared to set up a Working Group of Public Works officials to tackle common problems on a regional basis. They will broaden the Board of Governors of the Togo Center to include representatives from each participating country. This should help to finance the Center and provide instructors who will gradually replace technicians sent by aid donors.

The ATEC project will be centered in Chad, where shop training will be given in the central facilities located there. Training in the operation and maintenance of heavy equipment will be given on the job on ATEC roads in Chad and the Central African Republic. Some of the more promising workers in the ATEC training program will be selected for further training, especially as supervisors, in the Togo Center.

Entente Phase (including the Regional Heavy Equipment Training Center). A.I.D. will provide such heavy machinery as scrapers, graders, compactors, compressors, and asphalt distributors, machine shop equipment and special automotive repair and testing machines. Twenty U.S. experts are to teach both in the Togo Center and the mobile centers in the field in all aspects of operation, maintenance and repair equipment used in road construction and upkeep.

*Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African American Institute
Through 6/30/68	1,579	1,169	410								
Estimated FY 69	1,970	500									
Estimated through 6/30/69	3,549	1,669	1,880	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	70	700	770	60	700	760	
				Commodities . . .	-	125	125	-	125	125	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	940	-	940	820	-	820	
Proposed FY 70	1,860	*	*	Total Obligations	-	135	135	20	135	155	
					1,010	960	1,970	900	960	1,860	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Road Maintenance and Improvement (continued)	Transportation	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-310-180	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 39, FY 1969, AFR/PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY:	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

ATEC Phase. A.I.D. will provide grader, traxcavator, bulldozer, and various tools and shop equipment of the type described above. Also, two U.S. technicians are to train in the Fort Archambault shops and on-the-job throughout Chad and C.A.R.

Agreements with the Entente Fund and ATEC covering this assistance are expected to be signed late in FY 1969. This will leave a large unliquidated balance at the close of the fiscal year.

East and Southern Africa. A study is underway to determine the feasibility of providing training services and demonstration equipment for the upkeep and maintenance of vital road links in these areas. In FY 1970 A.I.D. expects to provide training personnel and heavy demonstration equipment for the training of local personnel.

\$760,000 of FY 1970 funds will be needed to continue the services of 22 technicians; \$820,000 for additional U.S. equipment, \$125,000 for participant training and \$155,000 for local costs. Spare parts, fuel and logistic support for U.S. technicians in the field and to finance seminars and regional meetings.

PROJECT TITLE Interstate Transport Studies	ACTIVITY Transportation		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P 31, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-12-390-160			

Project Target and Course of Action: To identify and evaluate prospective interstate transportation systems to determine those most feasible for accelerating regional economic growth. All modes of transportation (road, air, water, pipeline) will be considered in seeking low-cost solutions to urgent interstate transport problems.

Several feasibility studies are under way or scheduled to start in FY 1969 in the Central and West Africa area. One concerns a Ouagadougou (Upper Volta) - Niamey (Niger) Road link leading to the Niger River Bridge. Another involves three roads traversing areas important to the Lake Chad Basin Commission Member States (Maiduguri - Fort Foreau - Fort Lamy; Kaele - Kalfou - Yagoua - Bongar; Bama - Mora - Maroua - all in Nigeria, Cameroon, and/or Chad to the south of Lake Chad). There is the Senegal - Gambia transport survey, involving a key road link between the two states and improved crossing of the Gambia River; as well as preliminary reconnaissance of the Upper Volta - Dahomey roads, and roads connecting Liberia and the Ivory Coast.

In Eastern and Southern Africa, three surveys will begin early in 1969. These include a study of improved land transport links connecting Botswana and Zambia and pre-feasibility reconnaissance of roads linking Somalia with Kenya, and Ethiopia with Somalia. The latter two studies represent a serious effort by nations in the "Horn of Africa" to cooperate in joint projects to promote the economic development of the region. A preliminary reconnaissance of the Congo - Uganda rail link is also in

prospect for late FY 1969.

FY 1970 funds are required for in-depth feasibility studies of the following Central and West African transport activities: (1) the Upper Volta - Dahomey Road link (\$100,000); and (2) the Abidjan - Monrovia Road link (\$100,000). Funds are also required for (3) a planned West African Coastal shipping survey (\$125,000) designed to investigate the utility of launching a West African coastal line connecting a dozen or more major port cities as a stimulus to increased trade and freer markets in this populous area.

In the Eastern and Southern area FY 1970 funds are required for in-depth feasibility studies of (1) a road link connecting Kenya and Somalia (\$100,000); and (2) one or more such links joining Somalia and Ethiopia (\$150,000). Other planned studies include (3) the Congo - Uganda rail link (\$350,000) which would open up a potentially highly-productive area in northeast Congo to enlarged regional and world-wide markets; (4) an Eastern and Central Africa pipeline (\$250,000) which would carry POL products from the port of Mombasa to Lake Victoria and Central Africa; (5) Lake Tanganyika shipping (\$250,000) which would modernize shipping facilities on this great inland lake (surrounded by Zambia, Congo (K), Burundi and Tanzania); (6) a merger of the Malawi, Botswana and Zambia airlines (\$150,000); (7) the Iringa - Makuyuni Road (\$150,000) - only major section of the Great North Road connecting Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda needing improvement and upgrading; and (8) an overall proposed study of a Regional Transport Organization

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES TO BE SELECTED
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	738	461	277							
Estimated FY 69	633	377								
Estimated through 6/30/69	1,308	838	470							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	1,500	*	*							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Interstate Transport Studies (continued)	Transportation	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-12-390-160	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 31, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1967	FY: *

(\$300,000), designed to effectively deal with the array of transport problems confronting the middle Africa region (Botswana, Burundi, Congo (K), Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia).

It is anticipated that additional studies may be requested by African countries and/or international organizations.

If all of these studies were to materialize, slightly more than \$2,000,000 would be required in FY 1970. \$1,500,000 is requested.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Labor Development Activities	ACTIVITY Labor	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-490-149	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 32 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen free trade union organizations in Africa by assisting in developing effective trade union leadership and educational programs in line with the U.S. policy of emphasizing maximum participation in economic development of democratic private and local government institutions. The labor activities under this project are developed and implemented by the African-American Labor Center (AALC).

Various African trade unions sponsor labor programs developed by the AALC to train African trade union leaders in overall trade union administration and organization. The AALC works closely with the AFL-CIO, and also seeks the support and cooperation of other Western unions and international organizations. The AFL-CIO contributes approximately \$100,000 annually to the administrative costs of these activities. A.I.D. supports, under its contract with the AALC, a staff totaling 18, which includes 14 technical and clerical employees in the contractor's home office and 4 regional representatives in the field.

Through FY 1968 A.I.D. has contributed \$500,000 and the AFL-CIO \$100,000 to a fund established by the AALC to develop low cost projects on an impact basis. Forty-five such projects have been carried out in 17 countries utilizing this Fund. Assistance to a number of labor activities is provided, including training and equipment for various local training programs. Some completed projects include construction of buildings to house

educational and social service activities of trade unions. Others were social service projects such as cooperatives and mobile health units to encourage more contact between leadership and membership and to increase popular participation in the affairs of the union and in the social and economic life of the community. Encouragement of collective bargaining as a democratic method of conducting labor relations has been both the purpose and result of many of these impact projects.

A contract was entered into with the AALC in FY 1968 and extended in FY 1969 for the purpose of assisting unions organized within certain industrial or occupational categories on a regional basis. The AALC has entered into sub-contracts with five unions in specialized occupations to conduct educational and vocational seminars in Africa with U.S. supervision and instruction. The occupational skill categories which have been the object of this effort to date are: clerical and commercial, petroleum and chemical, food processing, communications and telephone, railroad and other transport. This program assists some on-going short-term apprenticeship training programs in the semi-skilled occupations, but its main concentration is on training seminars to discuss working conditions of particular interest to the occupational groups.

Following a feasibility study and other preparatory activity A.I.D. approved a program to establish a Pan African Cooperative Training Center in Dahomey to train

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	1,418	768	650		-	403	403	-	530	530	African-American Labor Center (AALC)
Estimated FY 69	907	750		U.S. Technicians	-	144	144	-	170	170	
Estimated through 6/30/69	2,325	1,518	807	Participants ...	-	151	151	-	115	115	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	209	209	-	225	225	
Proposed FY 70	1,040	*	*	Other Costs ...	-	907	907	-	1,040	1,040	
				Total Obligations	-	907	907	-	1,040	1,040	

*Subject to Annual Review

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Labor Development Activities (continued)	Labor	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-490-149	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 32 FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Africans from French-speaking countries in the management and operations of cooperative organizations. The policy governing the Center and the type of training to be conducted was established in a Pan-African Cooperative Conference conducted by the AALC in Cotonou, Dahomey, in 1967. The project will have non-A.I.D. support, also mostly from the Government of Dahomey, and it is expected that there will be other non-A.I.D. donors.

FY 1970 funds are required (1) to continue for one year the 18 man AALC contract staff team to develop and implement labor projects (\$420,000); (2) for the Labor Impact Fund for small, high-impact projects (\$250,000); (3) to continue support of training programs and educational seminars designed for particular occupational groups (\$240,000); and (4) to support the Pan-African Cooperative Training Center (\$130,000).

PROJECT TITLE Measles Control/Smallpox Eradication	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-510-116	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 33, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the eradication of smallpox and the control of measles in 20 West and Central African countries. Equatorial Guinea, which recently gained its independence, has asked to participate in the project.

Smallpox is one of the most lethal diseases known to man and in Africa kills approximately 25% of those stricken. Africa is one of the largest remaining foci of the disease and is the center for the spread of smallpox infection to the rest of the world. The smallpox portion of the project represents a U.S. contribution to the global program sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) to eradicate the disease throughout the world.

The measles portion of this dual campaign is intended to reduce a major cause of death and disability among young Africans. By the time African children reach the age of six, approximately 90 percent have had measles. On the average, one child in ten who contacts the disease dies as a result. The development of an effective live virus vaccine and a rapid jet gun innoculator gives the U.S. a unique technical capability for a large-scale control program. The jet gun is also used for the smallpox vaccinations.

The pilot measles control project began in FY 1963 and during the next two years activities were carried out under various African programs. In FY 1966 the measles activities were brought together with the smallpox program in the present project under a revised and expanded

scope which provides for two phases to be carried out over a period of five years. Phase I includes one mass smallpox vaccination of the entire population of the 20 countries (approximately 110 million people) and a simultaneous measles vaccination of all susceptible children (approximately 18 million) between the ages of 6 months to 6 years (now reduced to 4 years in most countries). Phase II is presently planned as a maintenance program consisting of smallpox vaccinations for persons not vaccinated in Phase I, the "ring" vaccination of potential smallpox epidemic cases, and the vaccination of children against both smallpox and measles.

The program is carried out through the country health services, with technical assistance provided by the National Communicable Disease Center (NCDC) of the U.S. Public Health Service. A.I.D. also finances commodities (e.g., vaccines, jet guns, vehicles) which may be used interchangeably among the 20 countries. Planning and operations in West Africa are coordinated by the Organization for Cooperation and Coordination in the Fight Against Major Endemic Disease (OCCGE) and by the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC), by the Government of Nigeria and with WHO as required. The country contributions consist of the personnel and operational costs of the national health services in additional costs of maintaining and operating the A.I.D.-granted vehicles, with some assistance from WHO or France when a country cannot support the total cost.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	20,849	11,155	9,734							
Estimated FY 69	4,275	12,034								
Estimated through 6/30/69	25,124	23,189	1,935							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	6,000	2,425	33,549							
Cost Components										
U.S. Technicians				-	2,200	2,200	-	2,200	2,200	
Participants . . .				-	30	30	-	54	54	
Commodities . . .				-	1,975	1,975	-	3,676	3,676	
Other Costs . . .				-	70	70	-	70	70	
Total Obligations				-	4,275	4,275	-	6,000	6,000	

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Measles Control/Smallpox Eradication	Health and Sanitation	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-510-116	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 33, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Field vaccinations under the combined measles/smallpox project plan began in January 1967. By the end of January 1969, over 68 million persons had been vaccinated against smallpox and over 11 million children against measles. Phase I was completed in The Gambia in April 1968 and following an evaluation, the first year of Phase II maintenance program was initiated. Phase I will be completed in approximately seven countries and western Nigeria in FY 1969, ten more countries and Mid-west and Northern Nigeria in FY 1970 and the rest in FY 1971. Completion of eastern Nigeria will depend on solution of the internal situation.

The 1967 rate of 8.51 cases of reported smallpox per 100,000 population in this region of West and Central Africa has been cut in half (4.03) by the campaign thus far. New cases reported in November and December, less than 2 per 100,000 population, are the lowest in the recorded histories of the countries.

While the control of measles is not as easily measured, evaluations show that many deaths among children have been prevented.

Approximately \$4,265,000 represented, as of June 1968, the contribution for all countries, and \$360,000 the WHO contribution to local costs in certain countries. Approximately 2,458 Africans have received training in Africa in various aspects of the conduct of these campaigns; seven have received more specialized study in disease control in the U.S. and Africa.

\$6 million is required to continue the program in FY 1970. \$2,200,000 is needed for personnel and overhead expenses of PHS/NCDC for an estimated 21 staff members at its headquarters in Atlanta, 9 staff members at the Regional Office in Nigeria, and a projected 37 medical and operations officers in the participating countries. For commodities consisting of smallpox and measles vaccines, replacement of vehicles and parts, jet injection apparatus and parts, medical supplies and field equipment \$3,676,000 is required. U.S. training in disease control for 13 participants specialized training in Africa for 13 more is estimated to require \$54,000. Local costs are estimated at \$70,000.

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS	
	Nutrition Activities	Health and Sanitation		TA
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
698-11-560-157	P. 35, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B	FY: 1968	FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To alleviate malnutrition through activities designed to stimulate awareness of nutrition problems and increase nutrition knowledge. Malnutrition due to lack of proper qualitative elements in the diet - for example, protein deficiency - has been demonstrated to be a more serious deterrent to physical and mental development than is the absolute lack of sufficient caloric intake. It is estimated that 94% of the African population suffers from inadequate protein intake.

In March 1968, African leaders from 13 Central and West African countries attended a workshop in Senegal, to study the problems of nutrition and to develop a coordinated approach to combat the problems. Their recommendations indicated ways in which regional efforts could support national programs undertaken by the participating countries on a self-help basis. They emphasized the need for training at all levels. The results have encouraged A.I.D. to undertake in FY 1969 a workshop for African leaders in East African countries.

Among the problems discussed at the Dakar workshop was the need for a regional mechanism for the interchange and dissemination of technical knowledge and data related to nutrition in Africa. At present there is little exchange of information among workers in the field of nutrition and practically no exchange between the Anglophone and Francophone countries. A.I.D. is currently evaluating a proposal to initiate in FY 1969

a project to assist the Joint Nutrition Commission for Africa, located in Accra, Ghana, which is sponsored jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the Organization for African Unity. The Commission's terms of reference include collecting, analyzing, and disseminating nutrition information in Africa and providing advisory services to African governments in the interests of promoting better nutrition in every respect.

FY 1970 funds (\$640,000) are required for the following activities:

a. Nutrition Workshops. \$60,000 for two additional workshops, one for North African countries and one for the Central and West African countries which were not represented at the workshop in Dakar.

b. Joint Nutrition Commission. \$100,000 to continue assistance to the Commission by providing technical staff and equipment to increase the effectiveness of the Commission in performing the services described above.

c. Nutrition Training Institutes. \$200,000 to establish two institutes (possibly at the University of Ghana for West Africa and at Makerere University in Uganda for East Africa) for training in nutrition. Training would be offered for national planners and administrators, particularly in the fields of health, agriculture, and education, to stimulate them to initiate nutrition programs in their own countries. Other instruction would be afforded middle level personnel of the concerned

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	30	30	-		-	15	15	-	30	30	U.S. Public Health Service, and contractors to be selected.
Estimated FY 69	143	50		U.S. Technicians	-	10	10	-	120	120	
Estimated through 6/30/69	173	80	93	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	315	315	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	118	118	-	175	175	
Proposed FY 70	640	*	*	Other Costs . . .	-			-			
				Total Obligations	-	143	143	-	640	640	

*Subject to Annual Review

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Nutrition Activities (continued)	Health and Sanitation	TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-560-157	P. 35, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1968	FY: *

ministries to increase their knowledge of nutrition and develop skills in teaching nutrition to lower level staffs. The latter would, in turn, teach better nutrition to family groups, school children, and local group organizations. These training programs would be developed jointly by the training institute concerned and one or more of the African organizations concerned with nutrition.

d. Food Testing Laboratories. Many African governments are demonstrating an interest in developing new weaning foods to combat malnutrition among pre-school children and in promoting the use of hitherto underutilized highly nutritious indigenous foods. \$280,000 is proposed to establish two food testing laboratories, one in West Africa and one in East Africa, to test the composition and wholesomeness of these foods and to seek new food sources.

In addition to the projects described above, A.I.D. may undertake activities to diagnose and control diseases affecting nutrition. These activities may include applied research to determine whether the control of intestinal parasites will permit better absorption and utilization of the ingested food, and studies to determine ways in which modern technology can be applied to the African scene in diagnosing intestinal parasitic diseases and other diseases which affect the nutritional status of the individual. If these activities are undertaken, additional funds will be required.

PROJECT TITLE Regional Population Activities	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS a/
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-590-339	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 37, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African Governments in their efforts to assess population growth and, when such assistance is requested, to help implement family planning programs. These activities include improving the methods of collecting and analyzing demographic data, through training and developing the capacity of African data collecting institutions, and establishing family planning activities.

Projections of population growth in Africa indicate an increase of 150% to 215% in the next 25 years over the 1960 figure of 273 million. The present growth rate is estimated at 2.4% per year; this rapid increase is already a major barrier to economic development and improvement in general levels of living. African leaders are being increasingly aware that population considerations are an integral part of their economic and social development programs. A.I.D. and other donors are receiving requests for assistance in these areas. Among the other donors concerned with population programs are the United Nations Development Program, Economic Commission for Africa, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Swedish International Development Agency, Overseas Technical Cooperation Agency (Japan), Royal Netherlands Government, Ford Foundation, and Rockefeller Foundation. A.I.D. programs will be coordinated with those of other donors.

The A.I.D. regional population program in Africa was begun in FY 1968 with a grant to the Pathfinder Fund to

accelerate the development of family planning programs. A.I.D. support augments the Fund's resources for making small grants to individuals and local organizations who are not eligible for support from government, large foundations, or international organizations. Activities being supported include demonstration family planning projects often integrated into health programs providing for maternal and child health services, health education, and training.

A grant to the Association of Medical Schools in Africa (AMSA) to enable the Association to establish and maintain a center (possibly at the Makerere University College of Medicine in Kampala) for training medical and paramedical personnel in family health is planned for FY 1969. This Center will be concerned with a number of interrelated health problems, including family planning, maternal and child health, and the manpower implications of population increase. The project will be organized, supervised and staffed through the AMSA. Personnel will all be African, except for some short-term consultant services from the U.S.

A project providing for a series of demographic workshops in the U.S. to be carried out by the Bureau of the Census over a three-year period was started in FY 1969. Four workshops are planned, two in the English language and two in French. The participants will be senior African technicians concerned with demography who will study a model set of materials used to carry out

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/68	256	6		250	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 69	1,062	350			37	320	357	30	299	329	Pathfinder Fund Population Council Bureau of the Census Others to be selected
Estimated through 6/30/69	1,318	356	962	U.S. Technicians Participants ...	-	53	53	-	96	96	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	145	145	-	58	58	
				Other Costs ...	73	434	507	68	465	533	
Proposed FY 70	1,016	*	*	Total Obligations	110	952	1,062	98	918	1,016	

* Subject to annual review
a/ Funds: SA in FY 1969, TC in FY 1970

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Regional Population Activities (continued)	Health and Sanitation	a/	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
698-11-590-339	P. 37, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1968	FY: *

demographic surveys, and be trained to adapt these materials for use in their own countries. Approximately 20 trainees will attend each workshop, and each trainee will in turn be responsible for training ten to fifteen statisticians in workshop programs in their respective countries. Plans for the first workshop, to be conducted in FY 1969 for trainees from English-speaking countries, are under way.

Other demographic activities started in FY 1969 include a grant to the Population Council to provide assistance to interested African countries in the collection of better data. The Council will also provide advisors and faculty members to universities and organizations to train Africans primarily in demography. Preliminary studies in selected West African countries are planned in FY 1969 to determine the scope and direction of a project to be initiated in FY 1970 to obtain more realistic information on demographic trends and to establish methods for analyzing and evaluating the data. In addition, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is in a good position to present population issues directly to African governments, and A.I.D. plans to support the ECA in its demographic work. Finally, A.I.D. is providing for the salary and related support for a Population Officer for West Africa, for short term consultant services as needed, and for printing, translation, and distribution through the facilities of the Regional Technical Aids Center (RTAC) of books and other educational materials

in the field of family planning.

In FY 1970 the activities described above will be continued and, in addition, a new family planning project will be started. Funds are required for the following:

Demographic Activities: \$161,000 for two workshops in the U.S. to train approximately 40 Africans to plan and conduct demographic surveys; \$250,000 to continue support of the work of the Population Council; \$100,000 for the study of demographic trends and data analysis in selected West African countries; \$100,000 to support the ECA in its demographic work.

Family Planning Activities: \$95,000 to continue support of the AMSA program to establish and maintain a center for training medical and paramedical personnel in family health; and additional grant of \$100,000 to the Pathfinder Fund to continue support of the demonstration family planning projects; \$112,000 for a new family planning activity providing for seminars in Africa for approximately 25 government officials and health educators to stimulate improvement in educational methods and techniques employed in maternal and child health programs and to strengthen awareness that family planning is an integral part of maternal and child services.

Population Program Planning and Support: \$98,000 to continue the services of the Regional Population Officer for West Africa, for additional short term consultant services as may be needed to plan and implement population projects, and for printing and distribution of materials through RTAC.

PROJECT TITLE Vocational and Technical Training	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 40 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-610-185			

Vocational and Technical Training: To assist African governments and private organizations expand vocational and technical training on a multi-country basis.

The lack of personnel trained in technical and vocational skills continues to be a serious deterrent to economic development in nearly all parts of Africa. To help overcome this shortage and accelerate the training of personnel in particular skills, many countries, international organizations and institutions are endeavoring to make greater use of existing training facilities on a regional basis or when necessary to set up new facilities that will serve multi-country requirements. A.I.D. seeks to encourage these initiatives by extending assistance for a wide range of activities designed to increase training availabilities in particular fields of short supply and by supporting African efforts to identify ways and means of increasing their training capabilities.

During FY 1969 two instructors and some training equipment are scheduled to be provided to help establish and operate a police communications training program in Niger to train policemen of six West African countries to a higher level of competence that they will be able to improve repairs on radio equipment. A study is being made to determine the feasibility of initiating a training program in preventive services and health education at health centers in Chad and the Central African Republic that would accommodate students from neighboring countries. The pro's and con's of such a program will be weighed

against the merits of supporting a broader health training program that has been proposed by the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC). A study is also planned for late FY 1969 to determine the most pressing vocational training needs of the Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon and Gabon, and to identify the facilities available which could be utilized for expanded multi-country training programs.

In FY 1970 assistance in support of African efforts in this field will continue and will include such proposed new activities as:

(a) The conduct of a series of conferences, seminars and workshops with appropriate African representatives to identify and evaluate the kinds of sub-professional training needed to develop the natural resources in particular geographic sub-regions, and the existing educational facilities in the area where the needed training could be carried out. The results of these meetings would be made available to other potential donors so that maximum assistance might be channeled to upgrade and expand those facilities which could serve more than just national needs.

(b) The provision of two or three short-term agriculture specialists to conduct at an existing African educational institution a series of short courses on such subjects as Grain Storage, Credit, Extension Education and Rural Youth Leadership for selected participants from Southern African countries.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/68	-	-		-	Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 69	193	85		U.S. Technicians	65	43	108	65	540	605	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/69	193	85	108	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	80	80	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	80	-	80	-	225	225	
				Other Costs . . .	-	5	5	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	910	*	*	Total Obligations	145	48	193	65	845	910	

*Subject to annual review.

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
	Vocational and Technical Training (Cont.)	Education	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
698-11-610-185	P. 40 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1969	FY: *

(c) To join with other donors in helping to establish a Communications Media Training Center in West Africa, possibly at the University of Lagos, Nigeria. As a first step A.I.D. would seek to determine what assistance, if any, would be appropriate for this proposed multidonor undertaking.

FY 1970 funds (\$910,000) are required to cover (1) the costs of the two direct-hire technicians at the police radio communications program center (\$65,000); (2) the contract costs of four technicians (\$100,000) and commodities (training aids and materials) (\$135,000) for the proposed Regional School Health Training (Chad/CAR); and (3) the contract costs of 6 teacher-technicians (\$160,000) and commodities (\$90,000) - mainly training equipment and supplies - for the proposed Rapid Vocational Training Centers; (4) the costs of four man-years of technical services (\$140,000) and participant costs (\$60,000) for three sub-regional conferences to identify sub-professional training requirements and potential sources for such training; (5) the costs of 1 man-year of contract services (2 or 3 short-term technicians) (\$30,000) to conduct, short agricultural courses for Southern African countries, and for participant costs (\$20,000); and (6) the costs of 1 man-year of services (\$30,000) to plan A.I.D.'s role in the proposed multidonor Regional Communications Media Training Center; (7) the costs of 1 man-year of services (\$30,000) to explore the possibilities of establishing or expanding an English language program in

one or more educational institutions in Central-West Africa; (8) the costs of two man-years of services (\$50,000) to conduct regional training programs in the operation and management of credit unions.

PROJECT TITLE African Graduate Fellowship Program (Afgrad)	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 42, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-062			

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.

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 the view to filling or up-grading particular scientific or technical positions in government, or in the academic or private sectors. The program is administered for A.I.D. by the African-American Institute.

From its inception in 1963 through January 1969, 121 students from 25 countries received graduate degrees in the United States and returned home. There are 254 students being assisted in the program this academic year (1968-1969). One hundred forty-four students will continue their studies into the 1969-1970 academic year and 125 new starts have been authorized, making a total of 269 students requiring assistance in the 1969-1970 academic year. New start quotas of 125 are planned for the 1970-1971 and 1971-1972 academic years, during which time Africa's future needs for graduate training in the U.S. and the role A.I.D. might play in meeting them will be reviewed.

FY 1970 funds (\$900,000) will be required to cover the costs of 155 continuing students and 125 new students for the academic year 1970-1971.

The contractors administrative and supervisory costs are provided under project "AAI-Education and Training Activities - 698-11-680-186."

The June 30, 1968 pipeline contains some \$400,000 excess funds resulting from shortfalls in the number of students programmed in prior years and from certain planned but unused training activities. This excess is absorbed to help cover the costs of the 1969-1970 academic year and results in a lower obligation of FY 1969 funds for this program.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES African-American Institute		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970	
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/68	3,159	1,905	1,254					
Estimated FY 69	442	894						
Estimated through 6/30/69	3,601	2,799	802	U.S. Technicians Participants ...	-	442	442	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	900	2,630	7,131	Total Obligations	-	900	900	

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
African Higher Education Program - Training (AHEP)	Education	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-210	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 44, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

To provide undergraduate level training opportunities for African students at African universities outside their home countries. A.I.D. here is now assisting the Association of African Universities to prepare to assume responsibility for the administration of this scholarship program.

African colleges and universities have been expanding and developing the capability of assuming a larger role in meeting Africa's undergraduate training needs. This project seeks to encourage the maximum use of the existing facilities, minimize the proliferation among African universities, and to reduce the need for African governments to send students overseas. The technique used calls for A.I.D. to provide scholarship assistance in priority fields of study for African students that are unable to obtain the particular training desired in their home country but which is available at an educational institution elsewhere in Africa. This consists of tuition, subsistence, and a portion of the costs of travel and books. A.I.D. also provides through this project assistance to the Association of African Universities (AAU) to enable that organization to develop a secretariat which will be able to assume full responsibility for the operation of the scholarship program in two or three years. Until then, the project is to be operated by the African-American Institute.

Since its inception late in FY 1967, 254 students have been placed at 22 African universities, and

preparation has been made for the placement of an additional 225 students for the 1969-70 academic year. For the 1970-71 academic year, an additional 225 new students will be added to the 479 already enrolled, bringing the total under the program to 704. During this same period, the secretariat established by the AAU in the latter part of FY 1969 will be expanded so that it can assume a greater role in the administration of the program. With the increase in the African staff there will be a corresponding decrease in the staff of the AAI (funded under project "AAI - Education and Training Activities").

FY 1970 funds are required: (1) to cover the scholarship costs of 704 students (\$1,380,000), and (2) other costs (\$150,000) for the expansion of the secretariat.

The pipeline at the close of FY 1968 results primarily from the small number of students who were placed for the 1967-68 academic year. Most of this pipeline will be utilized by the end of FY 1969. The pipeline at the close of FY 1969 represents the forwarding funding of the scholarship costs for the 1969-70 academic year.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	African-American Institute (AAI)
Through 6/30/68	990	245	745		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated FY 69	1,000	600		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/69	1,990	845	1,145	Participants ...	-	920	920	-	1,380	1,380	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	-	80	80	-	150	150	
Proposed FY 70	1,530	*	*	Total Obligations	-	1,000	1,000	-	1,530	1,530	

*Subject to Annual Review

PROJECT TITLE African Higher Education Program - Centers of Learning	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P 43, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-211			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist selected African colleges and universities develop academic training programs in selected fields of study that will meet multi-country needs for undergraduate-level trained manpower requirements.

Under this project A.I.D. seeks to identify and assist African colleges and universities which show the greatest potential for serving as "regional centers of learning" for development-related fields of study. These efforts are designed to eliminate the need for and to discourage the establishment of numerous specialized training programs at all schools or in all countries, and at the same time make available for African students training opportunities in Africa that otherwise might have to be obtained outside the continent.

During the current fiscal year the Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC) of the American Council on Education has conducted detailed studies of programs in academic institutions. Two of these are being designated as "regional centers" and are as presented as projects "Ahmadu Bello Veterinary Medicine - Regional Center (698-11-660-213), and "Njala Agricultural Education - Regional Center" (698-11-660-212). Others are under consideration, and if designated as "regional centers", will require various types of assistance to enable them to perform the expanded role. These include: (1) The faculty of Veterinary Science at University College, Nairobi, which is the only institution providing this type of training in Eastern and Southern Africa. To date this institution has been preparing veter-

inarians primarily for Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, but with an increase in staff it could serve the training needs of other countries in the area as well. The Faculty is currently receiving support from the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany and Norway in addition to the five staff members being provided by A.I.D. under the East Africa Regional Program. A.I.D.'s present project is scheduled to phase-out by June 1971 but an extension of assistance would permit the institution to assume a training responsibility for a greater geographic area. Accordingly, in FY 1970 A.I.D. plans to provide under this project two years of training for three university staff trainees to enable them to assume higher positions and supplement the existing staff. Whether additional assistance will be required will be contingent upon developments over the remaining two years of the project as presently constituted and reported in the East Africa Regional Program; (2) The Federal University of Cameroon which provides training in agriculture that could help meet the needs of both Anglophone and Francophone countries in Central and West Africa for manpower in this field. Some improvement of the institution's course offerings and an upgrading of the curriculum would be required in order for it to serve more effectively the needs of students from nearby countries. As a first step toward overcoming these deficiencies A.I.D. proposes to provide two professors specializing in rural science and economics, participant training in the U.S. for two African members of the university staff, and some teaching aids and materials.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68	344	144	200	U.S. Technicians Participants ... Commodities ... Other Costs ...	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Overseas Liaison Committee of American Council on Education
Estimated FY 69	230	300			-	230	230	-	365	365	
Estimated through 6/30/69	574	444	130	-	-	-	-	86	86		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	85	85		
				-	-	-	-	50	50		
Proposed FY 70	586	*	*	Total Obligations	-	230	230	-	586	586	

PROJECT TITLE African Higher Education Program - Centers of Learning (continuation)	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-211	PRIOR REFERENCE P 43, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

In addition, the requirements of some four to six other potential regional centers are being reviewed but precise decisions have not been made on the exact types and amounts of assistance that may be required. The institutions, or departments thereof, under consideration include: (1) University of Lagos, Nigeria - Business Administration; (2) University of Ife, Nigeria - Education and Pharmacy; (3) University of Ibadan, Nigeria - Forestry; (4) Kumasi University, Ghana - Rural Town Planning and Architecture; and (5) the University of East Africa in a number of fields including Law and Forestry. A.I.D. also plans to participate with other donors in the creation of a regional University Center for Training and Health Sciences at the Federal University of the Cameroon to train Africans to cope with the unique health problems of Africa. However, pending further discussions with the other potential donors (W.H.O. and Canada) no firm decision can be made on the amount or kinds of assistance that may be required.

FY 1970 funds (\$586,000) are required for this project: \$140,000 to cover the contract costs of the OLC for studies to identify the needs of potential regional centers - for assistance to the various universities - (\$225,000 for technical services; \$86,000 for training participants; \$85,000 for commodities, mainly library and laboratory equipment and teaching aids; and \$50,000 for other costs).

PROJECT TITLE Njala Agricultural Education-Regional Center	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P 43, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969**	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-212				

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African Governments meet their requirements for trained manpower in the field of agricultural education.

The Njala University College, Sierra Leone, has been identified under the African Higher Education Program - Centers of Learning (698-11-660-211) project as an institution potentially capable of meeting the needs of English-speaking West African countries for agricultural education. Its training program, which is patterned after that of land-grant colleges in the United States and provides work-study activities, experimental agricultural and basic research, is functionally related to the need of Central-West African countries to enable them to increase their food production. A number of these countries, (Ghana, The Gambia, Liberia and Nigeria) have already indicated their interest in using, or increasing their use of this institution for training specifically related to agricultural education.

Njala University College was opened in 1964 with an enrollment of 100 students. In the last academic year enrollment had risen to 330 in all fields, and is expected to climb to 600 students by 1975. Although the current enrollment of some 28 foreign students is expected to show some increase next year, the recognition and use of the College as a "regional center" will probably not begin to be reflected until the following year.

Since 1963, A.I.D. has provided various kinds of assistance to Njala under the bilateral program with Sierra Leone. Support, under the designation as a

"regional center" will only be extended, however, for agricultural education. In FY 1969 this assistance will include the provision of eleven professors in agricultural education and the related fields necessary for this specialization, (there is a total staff of 65), the training in the United States of five members of the school's indigenous staff, and some equipment and training materials. In addition to continuing this technical help in FY 1970, some assistance is planned to enable the College to increase its dormitory accommodations to permit taking in more foreign students.

FY 1970 funds (\$550,000) are required for (1) the contract costs of eleven professors (\$385,000), (2) participant training (\$25,000) - for five African staff members, (3) commodities (\$50,000) - library and laboratory equipment and training materials, and (4) other costs (\$90,000) - local support costs of the technicians and certain local costs involved in the dormitory construction.

*Subject to annual review
**Previously funded under Sierra Leone Program

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	**	**	**		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
Through 6/30/68	475	-		Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	University of Illinois
Estimated FY 69	475	-		-	385	385	-	385	385	
Estimated through 6/30/69	475	-	475	-	25	25	-	25	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	50	50	-	50	50	
				-	15	15	-	90	90	
Proposed FY 70	550	*	*	-	475	475	-	550	550	

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS	
	Education		TA	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
698-11-660-213	P. 43 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1969*	FY: 1980	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Africa governments meet their requirements for trained veterinarians.

Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria, has been identified under the African Higher Education Program - Centers of Learning (698-11-660-211) project as an institution potentially capable of meeting the needs of English-speaking West African countries for trained veterinarians. The University is the only institution in West Africa that provides degree-level training in Veterinary Medicine in spite of the great need for manpower in this profession to help develop the livestock and related industries in this area.

Ahmadu Bello was opened in October 1965 and expects to grant its first degrees in 1970. A.I.D. has been providing assistance to Ahmadu Bello in agriculture and veterinary medicine through the bilateral program and the University has also been receiving technical and financial support from the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. The current academic year (1968-69) enrollment for the four-year veterinary medicine course is 68 students and there are an additional 27 students in their pre-veterinary year. Eight foreign students are currently enrolled.

With the provision of additional assistance under the regional center concept, an expansion in the program will be possible as well as modification of the curriculum to fit regional needs. By the 1972-73 academic year the graduate course enrollment as a regional center is

expected to rise to 200 students, some 20% of whom would be from countries other than Nigeria. The countries expected to make the greatest use of the regional center, at least initially, include Ghana, Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Under this project, A.I.D. will continue to provide teaching staff for the University until they can be replaced by African instructors. Taking the anticipated increased enrollment into account, the need for some curriculum modification to meet broader ecological needs, and the anticipated availability of Africans to take over staff positions, the first reduction from the present nine U.S. professors is expected to be in FY 1973, and some support on a diminishing scale will probably be required until FY 1980. In addition, A.I.D. will provide training to upgrade African staff. It will also provide materials, teaching aids and equipment to help expand and modify the curriculum; and will support other activities to promote the use of the institution as a "regional training center."

FY 1970 funds (\$500,000) are required to cover (1) the contract costs of nine professors; (2) commodities (\$30,000) - teaching aids and equipment; (3) participant training for four African university staff member (\$20,000); and (4) contractor's local costs (\$120,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
	*	*	*	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
Through 6/30/68				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 69	500	500					
Estimated through 6/30/69	500	500	-				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	500	3,800	4,800				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
				330	330	330	
				20	20	20	
				30	30	30	
				120	120	120	
				500	500	500	

*Previously funded under Nigeria program

PROJECT DATA

Country:

PROJECT TITLE African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU)	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-603	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 45 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet African requirements for trained manpower by supporting the efforts of U.S. colleges and universities to provide undergraduate training for selected African students. Under this program, some 200 American colleges and universities provide tuition-free, four-year scholarships. The students' home country pays international travel costs A.I.D. pays for their subsistence and other program expenses.

Starting with the current academic year, 14 universities have increased their contribution to this program and are providing subsistence as well as tuition for 14 students during the academic year. Additional universities have indicated their willingness to assume a similar responsibility for a limited number of new students in the 1969-70 academic year. This program is administered by the African-American Institute, which is responsible for selection and university placement, maintenance payments and other administrative arrangements.

Since the program began, about 1,500 students from 33 African countries have received undergraduate training in the United States. Many of these have now returned home to assume positions in government or private industry while others have continued their education and sought graduate degrees. Now that African colleges and universities are more capable of meeting most of the undergraduate training needs, the number of new scholarships awarded each year under this program has been

declining. Now, these scholarships are primarily for students that are unable to obtain the kind of training they desire in Africa.

In the current academic year, a total of 515 students are enrolled, including 55 who have graduated and are in short terminal training programs. Another 100 students are expected to graduate by June 1969 leaving a total of 346 students receiving full A.I.D. maintenance support, plus 14 students receiving partial A.I.D. support, to continue their studies in the next academic year. To this total will be added 50 new starts for which A.I.D. will provide full maintenance costs and 50 new starts involving only partial maintenance, for a total enrollment in the 1969-70 academic year of 460. An additional 15 students will be in terminal training during this period (1969-70) bringing the total under the program to 475 that should decline to 450 in the following year.

FY 1970 funds (\$966,000) are required to cover the costs of 311 fully A.I.D. supported students, 114 partially A.I.D. supported students, and the terminal program costs of 25 students. The contractor's administrative costs for this project are now funded under the "AAI-Education and Training Activities" project.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/68	14,993	12,612		2,381	Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 69	668	1,600			-	668	668	-	966	966	African American Institute
Estimated through 6/30/69	15,661	14,212	1,449		-	-	-	-	-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	966	*	*		-	668	668	-	966	966	
				Total Obligations							

*Subject to annual review

PROJECT TITLE Regional Education Grants	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 46, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-613				

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet Africa's needs for trained manpower and to encourage greater regional utilization of African universities and colleges by providing undergraduate scholarships for study at these institutions.

Between 1961 and 1966 (the last year new awards were made), more than 2,100 scholarships of from one to four years each were provided by A.I.D. at ten African universities. About half of these scholarships were for students from outside the country in which the university is located, with priority for those students who were unable to pursue their desired field of study in their own country. Special efforts have been made to relate the field of study of the scholarship award to specific manpower requirements of the recipient's government. The "receiving" university was required to obtain assurances that the student's government had a definite plan to utilize him for the economic and social development of his country following graduation.

During academic year 1968-69, 122 students are attending African universities under this program. This is about 50 more than expected and resulted from extensions of some courses of study, permitting some students to make up time lost from illness or other causes, and over-optimism on possible graduation dates for some of the students. No additional funds were required, however. Fifty-four students are now scheduled to graduate in 1969, leaving 68 students in this program for the 1969-70

academic year. Of the final 68 students, 34 will graduate in December 1969, 28 will graduate in June 1970 and 6 will complete their study programs by June 1971.

This program will phase out FY 1970 funding. The last of the students will graduate in CY 1971. The objectives of this program will be met by the broader African Higher Education Program (AHEP) project. African institutions which have received scholarship grants are: Cuttington College (Liberia); Louvanium University (Congo/K); Haile Sellassie I University (Ethiopia); Fourah Bay College (Sierra Leone); Makerere University College (Uganda); University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; Bujumbura University (Burundi); Ibadan Medical School (Nigeria); Oppenheimer College (Zambia); and University of Rwanda.

FY 1970 funds (\$31,000) are required to complete the funding of approximately 28 students remaining in the program.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/68	3,594	2,986	608							
Estimated FY 69	188	450								
Estimated through 6/30/69	3,782	3,436	346							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	31	-	3,813							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .	188	-	188	31	-	31
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	188	-	188	31	-	31

PROJECT TITLE Southern African Regional Testing Resource and Training Center	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-680-174	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 47, FY 1960, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish a Southern Regional African-staffed, operated and supported testing center to provide testing services for government agencies, school systems and private employers in Malawi, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland.

The limited facilities available in Africa for secondary education and technical training make it vitally important that only those with sufficient aptitude be accepted for training. A similar problem exists in hiring persons for jobs in government and private industry. When suitable aptitude tests are unavailable, most organizations rely entirely on certificates, diplomas, etc. Moreover, the high cost of test development, preparation, administration, and scoring and the lack of trained specialists inhibit significant improvement by individual institutions, organizations or even small countries.

A.I.D. is planning with the four governments establishment of a regional testing and selecting center which will facilitate selection of the most promising students for scarce spaces in secondary and technical schools and the best qualified applicants for jobs in industry and government. The creation of a testing center for the use of several countries will result in more efficient testing at a lower cost for each than could be realized through individual national systems. Further savings will be made possible through the adaptation, with slight modification, of tests already developed for use in West

Africa by the American Institute for Research (A.I.R.) largely with A.I.D. financing. This type of project utilizes highly specialized and high-cost professional personnel plus numerous consultants and home-office technical backstopping services. A.I.D.'s experience in other countries, however, has been generally favorable in terms of realized and potential benefits.

In the first phase of this project (24 months), which is planned to begin in late FY 1969 or early FY 1970 a U.S. contract team will demonstrate testing techniques, begin the selection of future counterparts for training in the U.S. and at the West Africa Examinations Council, and develop required testing procedures and manuals. In the second phase (24 months) the Center will be fully operational with American experts in charge of operations, conducting training and developing new tests and techniques applicable to the specific needs of the participating countries. In its third and final phase (24 months) the Contract Technicians will serve as advisors to the African staff and provide in-service training so they will be capable of operating the center when the A.I.D. technicians depart.

The four host governments will provide certain logistic support for the American staff and pay salaries and family upkeep of all participants trained under the project. Through the cooperation of the Malawi Statistical Service, computer and other statistical equipment will be made available at no cost for use on the project

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970				
Through 6/30/68	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total		
Estimated FY 69	290	10			Commodities . . .	-	260	260	-	200	200	
Estimated through 6/30/69	290	10	280	Other Costs . . .		25	-	25	50	-	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost			-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	255	855	1,400	Total Obligations	25	265	290	50	205	255		

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Southern African Regional Testing Resource and Training Center PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-680-174	Education	TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 47, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1969	FY: 1974

along with office facilities, secretarial and custodial staff. The four governments will share the costs of operation after the center has been established.

The FY 1970 funding is required to extend the three-man contract team along with short-term consultants for one year (\$200,000); training for four new and four continuing participants (\$50,000); and other costs (\$5,000).

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African-American Institute - Education and Training Activities	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
	Education	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-680-186	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1968	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: This new project is designed to provide a more 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). These were formerly charged to the individual project contracts. A new basic agreement details the general education and training activities to be undertaken, and Task Order No. 1, financed under this project, provides 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 698-11-690-635 - Regional Education/Training; Project 698-11-660-062 - African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD); Project 697-11-990-003 - Participant Training Services; and Project 698-11-660-210 - African Higher Education Program (AHEP) - Scholarships.

For several years the African-American Institute has administered for A.I.D. a number of projects in the education and training field. The contracts for these projects have each provided for the personnel and other administrative costs involved in the implementation of the project. Since the services of many of the contractor's staff and administrative expenses were divided among two or more of the projects, their cost had to be pro-rated to the above project contracts. The new arrangement minimizes duplication, actually reduces the cost to A.I.D., and enables the contractor to organize his office more

efficiently.

FY 1969 funds (\$1,000,000) extend the task order for the administrative and support cost to June 30, 1970 and will cover the costs of 25 persons at the New York Office (9 officers, 6 program assistants, 10 secretary/clerical), 8 officers in Africa (7 U.S., 1 African), up to 10 local hire support personnel and 35 part-time local hire assistants in Africa, as required, and related support and overhead expenses.

FY 1970 funds (\$900,000) will extend the project and cover the costs of a somewhat smaller staff and related support expenses.

*Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			African-American Institute		
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68	1,417	-	1,417	U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 69	1,000	1,200			Participants . . .	-	950	950	-	850
Estimated through 6/30/69	2,417	1,200	1,217	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	-	50	50	-	50	50
Proposed FY 70	900	*	*	Total Obligations	-	1,000	1,000	-	900	900

PROJECT TITLE University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-690-004	PRIOR REFERENCE Africa Project Data Book p. 50	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the regional University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS) increase its effectiveness and capabilities in the fields of education and agriculture, and to assist in the planning of the development of the University.

In the past, A.I.D. helped UBLS by providing scholarships under the "Regional Education Grants" program. It is now proposed to direct U.S. assistance to help in meeting the high priority needs of the three countries for trained manpower in education and agriculture. The major responsibility for assisting the three countries plan and undertake improvements in these areas rests with the University's School of Education and College of Agriculture which provide training, research and consultative services.

The three countries need assistance to upgrade the teachers already working in the primary and secondary schools as well as to provide more teachers to meet the increasing needs for education. It has been estimated that approximately 50% of the teachers in Botswana and Lesotho and 30% of the teachers in Swaziland are sub-standard. The effects of this situation are exemplified by the large numbers of pupils who fail the school-leaving examinations. In-service training programs, improvement of the curriculum and development of appropriate teaching and learning materials are required to correct this problem. The facilities of the University must also be expanded to educate more teachers.

The expansion of the university as a whole, and

particularly its program in Swaziland and Botswana, will require considerable expertise beyond that already available in the higher administrative echelon. U.S. efforts will be coordinated closely with those of other donors which include the United Kingdom, the United Nations Development Program, Oxfam (a British voluntary agency), the Carnegie Corporation and the Food and Agriculture Organization. Technical assistance programs are also under consideration by Canada and Sweden.

Initially, A.I.D.'s assistance will be limited primarily to supplying teachers in the education and agriculture fields, with four education specialists and two agricultural educators to be provided in FY 1969. In addition, participant training to qualify young Africans for places on the faculty or to help them improve their position on the faculty is being provided. The nature of further A.I.D. contributions will depend upon the completion of a long-range development plan for expansion of UBLS and the willingness of other donors and the three governments to give solid support to and make full use of the expanding University.

The FY 1970 request of \$170,000 will complete funding of six contract teachers (\$130,000); finance four participants (\$20,000); and teaching materials and supplies for the University in Lesotho and its two specialized centers in Swaziland and Botswana (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES NOT YET SELECTED
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				
				Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970	
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	-		-				
Estimated FY 69	363	20					
Estimated through 6/30/69	363	20	343				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	170	1967	2,500	28	335	363	
				20	150	170	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
West African Examinations Council	Education	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-169	PRIOR REFERENCE P 48, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) improve and expand its aptitude testing capability in order to assist its member countries (Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia) in the use of testing for government service and entrance to and graduation from various education and training institutions.

Since 1960 A.I.D. has assisted Nigeria in the development, administration and interpretation of aptitude tests for Nigerian students. Out of this activity evolved the Nigerian Aptitude Testing Unit (NATU) which, because of its close working relations with the WAEC, was integrated into that group in 1966. Traditionally Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and The Gambia have awarded certificates of educational achievement based upon syllabuses which had been adapted from the classical British secondary school system. The introduction of the aptitude testing facility is expected over the next five years to have a significant influence on the examination systems of these countries, relating examinations more closely to the comprehensive curricula being introduced to meet present African needs for manpower development.

Under this project, which was originally planned to start in FY 1968 but did not get under way until FY 1969, thus extending the termination date one year, six U.S. technicians are assisting WAEC in the improvement and expansion of its Test Development and Research Office (TEDRO) in Nigeria (incorporating NATU), and in the establishment of a branch office to help service Ghana,

Sierra Leone and The Gambia. They are improving existing testing programs and developing new tests to meet the needs of the member countries. Specific goals to be accomplished by end of FY 1970 are: (1) establish a computer program library to serve both the Ghanaian and Nigerian National Offices of the WAEC and to serve the data processing needs of TEDRO; (2) develop a professional library within WAEC and establish a microfilm depository for the WAEC archives; (3) revise the University Series of tests; (4) revise the Law Faculty Admission battery on the basis of validity studies; (5) revise Civil Service Entrance Examinations; (6) investigate the validity of the University Series tests, the Nursing Council of Nigeria Common Entrance Examination, the Teacher Training Institution battery, the Technical Training College battery, the Common Entrance Examination battery, and conduct a validity study of the Oral English Examination to be developed for use at the West African School Certificate level.

For these activities, member countries will provide slightly more than \$1 million over the next five years. WAEC will provide office space, equipment, and clerical services. The Ford Foundation over the next seven years plans to provide \$392,000 for the training of African nationals at WAEC and the training of WAEC staff in the United States.

FY 1970 funds (\$382,000) will continue the services of six technicians and home office backstopping (\$334,000), plus additional commodities (\$2,000), and Other Costs (\$46,000), mainly computer rental.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated				
				Estimated FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970		
Through 6/30/68	-	-	-	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	American Institutes for Research
Estimated FY 69	424	300					
Estimated through 6/30/69	424	300	124				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	382	494	1,300				
				Cost Components			
				U.S. Technicians			
				Participants . . .			
				Commodities . . .			
				Other Costs . . .			
				Total Obligations			

PROJECT TITLE African Mathematics/Science Program	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-178	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 49 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To promote the widespread use of new concepts of teaching science and mathematics in primary and secondary schools in Africa through teacher training and the development or curriculum materials.

Under two A.I.D.-wide research and development contracts the Education Development Center (EDC) has successfully introduced into a number of African countries new concepts of mathematics and science teaching. It also has developed curriculum materials cooperatively with African educators and initiated training programs for African teachers. Mathematics programs in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia through some 60 mathematics teacher-training institutes, some financed by the Ford Foundation. It has developed sixty volumes of primary and secondary mathematics textbooks and teacher guides. An embryonic African mathematics association has been organized.

In the science field, fifty primary teaching units are being completed and twenty more selected units are expected to be added to the approved list. These will comprise an adequate primary school science curriculum from which the individual countries may select those best-suited to their needs. Nine U.S. science advisors now work in curriculum centers in Sierra Leone, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, and Malawi under the present EDC contract. A total of 154 science workshops have been held to date. The units have been tried out in 3500 African classrooms

and 3,750 African teachers and teacher-educators have been involved in the research program.

In FY 1969, the application of the research began with emphasis on expanding the use of the new curriculum materials in the countries mentioned above and to additional countries. This involves the conduct of multi-country workshops and training seminars for African teachers of mathematics and science as well as training institutes within individual countries for operational personnel involved in the program. It requires developing procedures for adapting or adjusting materials to meet specific requirements. There is a need for plans for publishing and distributing textbooks, teacher guides and other instructional materials for the use of personnel in Institutes of Education, Teacher Training colleges and primary and secondary schools.

During FY 1969, two full-time mathematics educators assisted by four short-term mathematics experts are to conduct approximately 20 workshops, varying from 3 days to 4 weeks in duration, (with attendees ranging from 25-60) to revise mathematics materials and methods to meet local conditions. The will train personnel in the use of approximately 60 mathematics textbooks, teacher guides and other materials.

FY 1970 funds will cover the costs of the two mathematics educators and two short-term mathematics experts (\$160,000). The mathematics personnel will continue with the work started in the 1969-70 academic year, while the science staff will begin the implementation phase

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	-	-	-							Education Development Center
Estimated FY 69	100	25								
Estimated through 6/30/69	100	25	75							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	200	*	*							
Cost Components										
U.S. Technicians				-	80	80	-	160	160	
Participants . . .				-	-	-	-	-	-	
Commodities . . .				-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Costs . . .				-	20	20	-	40	40	
Total Obligations				-	100	100	-	200	200	

*Subject to annual review.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Mathematics/Science Program (Cont)	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11690-178	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 49 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY:

of the science portion of the project which will include holding approximately 20 workshops of the same duration and size as described in FY 1969 and will promote the use of the 70 science units of study, teacher guides and other instructional materials. \$40,000 will be required for local cost expenses including travel, the purchase of instructional materials and supplies, and costs incidental to the conduct of the workshops.

PROJECT TITLE Regional Education/Training	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS SA
	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 51, FY 1969 Afr.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-635			

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide educational opportunities for refugees from the Portuguese Territories, Rhodesia, South Africa and S.W. Africa as an acceptable alternative to those offered by communist countries; to enable the refugees to acquire sufficient training to earn a livelihood; and to help future leadership positions in Africa.

Under this project, which is administered by the African American Institute (AAI), two secondary schools for southern African refugees have been established in Africa, one in Tanzania, the other in Zambia with a maximum enrollment of 250 and 300, respectively. Through arrangements with the Tanzanian and Zambia Governments up to 25% of the places in each school may be used by local (non-refugee) students.

The curriculum at each school is designed to meet the special needs of refugee students, who do not share a common background. Primary emphasis is on the completion of secondary education to permit college entrance. In addition, special courses, such as shorthand, and typing are available. Special emphasis is given to training in English. In addition to this secondary level training, up to 30 college scholarships are offered for qualified southern African refugees.

Combined current enrollment in the two schools is 307, of which 180 are refugees and 127 are nationals. Two refugees are enrolled in the post secondary school scholarship program and 28 additional placements are being arranged for the 1969 school term.

The decreasing number of refugees qualified to begin secondary training has reduced the need for two schools and continuing the current level of 412 refugees places. A.I.D. is seeking other donor participation to provide a diversified curriculum to meet needs of refugees who will not be eligible or interested in a university education. Both host governments have indicated their willingness to support these schools, and to provide places for refugees in their respective national school systems provided there is U.S. assistance for such enrollees. Five prospective donors including the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Danish Refugee Council, had also expressed an interest in participating in these educational programs. During FY 1970, A.I.D. plans to internationalize the support of one school (Zambia) and negotiate a host government take-over of the other school (Tanzania).

The FY 1970 request (\$600,000) will forward fund operations of the project through March 31, 1971. The components are U.S. technician costs and American volunteers' subsistence, \$331,000; 30 participant grants for post-secondary level study in African institutions, \$75,000; equipment and supplies, \$25,000; support for refugee students at the two refugee schools, \$169,000.

The contract pipeline at June 30, 1968 was estimated to be \$975,000, principally \$440,000 for costs of U.S. technicians and American volunteer subsistence and \$460,000 for operation of schools, student costs and local salaries.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			African American Institute		
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68	5,313	4,338	975		Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total			
Estimated FY 69	700	1,100		U.S. Technicians	-	325	325	-	331	331
Estimated through 6/30/69	6,013	5,438	575	Participants . . .	-	49	49	-	75	75
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	33	33	-	25	25
				Other Costs . . .	-	293	293	-	169	169
Proposed FY 70	600	800	7,413	Total Obligations	-	700	700	-	600	600

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Housing Guaranty Program Supervision	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 54, FY 1968, P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-890-134			

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide surveillance of the administration and construction of housing projects in Africa involving U.S. private investment under the \$20 million Africa housing guaranty program. The guaranty agreements relate to projects in developing countries where the efficiency of administration of mortgages and other financial arrangements as well as the enforcement of construction standards are of varying quality and reliability. In these circumstances, protection of U.S. interests requires on-the-job inspection of all construction, and a continuing review of adherence to acceptable financial standards and other administrative practices and commitments.

In FY 1967 AID contracted with the National League of Insured Savings Association (NLISA) to provide the necessary safeguards to see that AID objectives are met. Under this contract, it is the responsibility of NLISA to protect AID's interests by insuring that the highest standards of construction are maintained and that the local administrator is properly trained to carry out his duties as an agent of the U.S. private investor. The NLISA maintains a field office of two technicians in Tunisia and a home office support staff of one architect and a secretary-bookkeeper. The duration of this project is contingent upon the rate of implementation of housing construction programs supported by special housing guaranties.

Housing projects are currently under way in Ivory

Coast, Tunisia and Senegal with others scheduled to begin in Ethiopia and Kenya. Two hundred houses have been completed in Tunisia, 80 in the Ivory Coast and 28 in Senegal with completion scheduled to be accelerated during the coming fiscal year.

FY 1970 funds (\$140,000) are required to extend the contract of NLISA to March, 1971. Of this amount, \$125,000 is required for two technicians stationed in Tunisia and two in the U.S., and \$15,000 for logistical support cost.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/68	336	145	191							
Estimated FY 69	25	122								
Estimated through 6/30/69	361	267	94							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	140	*	*							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	-	20	20	-	125	125
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	-	5	5	-	15	15
				Total Obligations	-	25	25	-	140	140

*Subject to Annual Review

PROJECT TITLE African Development Bank	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-127	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 60, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the African Development Bank become an effective force in support of African economic development.

The African Development Bank is an indigenous institution, built and capitalized by independent African states. The Bank is charged with (a) mobilizing African and foreign capital, public and private, for projects designed to promote the economic and social development of its members, emphasizing multi-country undertakings and intra-African trade expansion, and (b) providing technical assistance to member states for the study, financing and execution of development projects or programs.

At present, 31 nations are members of the Bank and have subscribed some \$218 million to it for lending purposes, of which half is to be paid-in capital over several years. To date, some \$55 million (in convertible currencies) have been paid in.

The Bank is also actively seeking contributions from aid donors for a special fund to allow financing on more concessional terms of projects which would not be directly revenue-producing, e.g., roads, schools. A U.S. contribution to the special fund is under consideration.

The Bank officially opened its doors for business in July 1966. To date, it has approved five loans to as many countries, for various infrastructure projects and a private fertilizer plant.

The Bank has some 100 employees from 31 African and non-African nations. The UNDP has provided the Bank with a Pre-Investment Unit, staffed by 10 to 12 technicians,

whose function is to identify potential capital projects and administer studies-in-depth.

Late in FY 1968 A.I.D. made a grant of \$435,000 to the Bank to finance selected, mutually agreed, feasibility studies and to cover the costs of U.S. technical personnel desired by the Bank to strengthen its capabilities. To date a loan officer has been detailed to the Bank and an industrial engineering advisor will be made available this year. The availability of funds for such studies is being publicized in African countries and the identification of projects has been discussed with the Bank's Pre-Investment Unit.

FY 1970 funds (\$250,000) are required to cover the costs of two full-time and two short-term technical advisors for the Bank (\$100,000), and for the conduct of one feasibility study to be identified in FY 1970 (\$150,000). Depending upon the progress made in the identification and appraisal of potential development activities, there may be a requirement for additional funds for feasibility studies.

*Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES TO BE SELECTED
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	435	-	435				25	225	250	
Estimated FY 69	-	25					-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/69	435	25	410				-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	250	*	*				25	225	250	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Savings and Loan Promotion	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-181	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 55, FY 1969, PDP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the creation and development of private financial institutions in Africa for the mobilization of capital for the long term financing of home ownership.

One of the major concerns of local governments in the developing countries of Africa is a lack of adequate housing, particularly in the urban areas. Because mortgage funds from financial institutions are generally unavailable, African Governments are often required to use scarce monetary resources to finance home construction for families with sufficient income who could qualify for non-government loans. Many citizens keep their earnings uninvested because there are no thrift institutions in which to deposit their savings.

A.I.D. is launching a program to assist in the establishment of thrift institutions, modeled after U.S. savings and loan associations, which would utilize latent savings and provide construction loans and mortgage financing. In the long run it is expected that the savings and loan programs could replace the housing guaranty program.

As an initial step in this program, A.I.D. will enlist the services of experts to assist in the development of savings and loan associations. These experts also endeavor to encourage private U.S. investors to support such institutions.

Prompted by repeated successes in South America where the creation of savings and loan institutions or

mortgage banks have proven to be a most useful vehicle for investing local capital for mortgage financing, A.I.D. now hopes to promote the establishment of such institutions in Africa and have the endorsement of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the support of the savings and loan industry in the U.S.

FY 1970 (\$50,000) will be required to continue the cost of one full-time and two short-term savings and loan experts to initiate action for the establishment of savings and loan institutions in Africa.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 69	100	10		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/69	100	10	90	U.S. Technicians	-	85	85	-	45	45	To be selected
				Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-		
				Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs ...	-	15	15	-	5	5	
Proposed FY 70	50	*	*	Total Obligations	-	100	100	-	50	50	

*Subject to Annual Review

PROJECT TITLE Promotion of Private Investment Opportunities PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-930-133	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise	FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 56 FY 1969 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To identify and promote American investment opportunities in developing countries in Africa, U.S. banks and investment firms will continue to pinpoint opportunities that offer sufficient competitive potential for U.S. private investment. These financial institutions will in turn promote these opportunities among their clients throughout the U.S. This program reflects A.I.D.'s increased emphasis on expanding the role of private enterprise in Africa.

A.I.D. has financed U.S. financial institutions' operating costs of field representatives and their support cost in the U.S. The costs of financial institution promotion, however, are not financed by A.I.D. Recovery of these expenditures and profits is, therefore, contingent upon the success of the financial institutions in promoting and financing investments.

Financial institutions investigate opportunities in North, East, and West Africa. The bulk of the field staff arrived in the field during the Summer and Fall of 1967. During this period, over 500 investment opportunities were uncovered of which over 100 have been seriously studied. At the present time, decisions to invest in projects have been made by American companies engaged in poultry production, transportation, and the manufacture of forest products, and a fund has been created by a group of private American businessmen specifically to invest in small projects in Africa. These projects are now under negotiation for host country incentives and/or A.I.D. guaranties or loans. Other projects are nearing

that step.

It has now become apparent to A.I.D. that while the prospects for investment promotion in Africa are substantial, the lead time is longer than that anticipated. The number of projects to which serious consideration can be given by American investors, moreover, does not warrant the number of financial institutions which were initially financed. Therefore, A.I.D. is reducing the number of financial institutions involved while extending the project duration.

In view of the results obtained to date in the Large Unit Agriculture Production program, A.I.D. will also experiment in the next fiscal year to determine whether that program can be adapted to encourage American investors to visit Africa to look into opportunities in a limited number of non-agricultural areas of high developmental priority.

The FY 1970 funding request provides for approximately 6 man-years of contract services.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	2162	1080	1181							
Estimated FY 69	250	900								
Estimated through 6/30/69	2412	1980	432							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	300	-	2712							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	-	200	200	-	230	230
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	-	50	50	-	70	70
				Total Obligations	-	250	250	-	300	300

PROJECT TITLE Large Unit Agriculture Production	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise		FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-950-152	PRIOR REFERENCE P 57, FY 1968, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To encourage U.S. agricultural firms to enter into joint venture investments with African, private and/or public investors to increase agricultural production through the development of large scale agricultural or fishing production enterprises. This program resulted from an analysis of Africa's agricultural situation which pointed out the need for concentration on expanded production of export commodities and other cash crops, as well as crops for local consumption.

Under this program, preliminary surveys are undertaken by U.S. firms with the management, technical expertise, and financial ability and interest to invest in agricultural projects in Africa. These surveys attempt to pinpoint possible national or multi-national investment opportunities in the agricultural sector suitable to the social and economic needs of the countries and with a sufficient rate of return to be attractive to U.S. firms. The costs of these preliminary surveys are financed by A.I.D. which pays only actual costs.

Detailed feasibility studies of particular projects identified under the preliminary survey are undertaken by U.S. firms if an arrangement can be worked out compatible with the interest of profit oriented companies in the African countries involved. The second phase study is also financed by A.I.D. with the grant converted to a loan repayable from profits should an investment materialize.

Since the program began in March 1967, 20 U.S. firms have or are conducting, 45 preliminary country-surveys.

Among the firms participating are Chester B. Brown Co., Morrill, Nebraska; Garvey Grains Co., Wichita, Kansas; Continental Seafoods, Inc., Secaucus, New Jersey; Arizona Agrochemical Co. of Phoenix, Arizona and Early California Foods, Inc., Visalia, California and Peavey Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota. To date contracts have been executed for 7 detailed studies of particular investments. Of the 7 detailed studies, there has been one negative decision and 2 affirmative decisions to invest and in one of those cases a seed grain farm is now in operation in Morocco. There are four detailed studies still under way in one of which the American company has decided to organize a local corporation and has commenced test planting while in another the American company has decided to import processing equipment and commence a test processing facility. In addition, one fishing operation off the coast of West Africa has resulted from a preliminary survey without the need for the detailed feasibility study.

Results have demonstrated the value in introducing into Africa U.S. agricultural firms which would not ordinarily have considered operations in Africa but which can be of value to Africa while earning a profit. Results also warrant continuing this program to accommodate others wishing to participate and keep open a valuable source for investors in agricultural projects. Since the firms involved often have limited overseas investments, the recent increase in the minimum permissible investment for firms with little overseas investment history should result in greater interest in the program.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	-	- ^{1/}	-		-	400	400	-	350	350	
Estimated FY 69	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	410	410		
Estimated through 6/30/69	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	50	50		
Proposed FY 70	460	*	*	-	400	400	-	460	460		

^{1/} Subject to annual review

Just prior to obligation, funds are assigned to the missions and therefore obligations and expenditures appear on country sheet.

PROJECT TITLE Expanded In-Service Training	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-950-153	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 47, FY 1968, AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To identify new opportunities for the training of Africans in industrial skills and to support the initiation or expansion of training programs by private firms in Africa.

The shortage of Africans having skills in such fields as electrical work, construction, accounting, and machinery operation and repair is a deterrent impeding industrial expansion in all parts of the continent. Many efforts are underway to help relieve these shortages through formal programs at training institutions (see project Regional Vocational and Technical Training) but these alone are not adequate to meet the need. Some private enterprise operations in Africa have also been attempting to provide specialized in-service training programs but these have been on a comparatively small scale. One major activity under this project is an effort to adapt to African conditions the highly successful techniques of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers in the United States which involves cooperation between government, private enterprise, and labor, with emphasis on self-help, in order to provide skills to Africans which will aid in industrial development.

During FY 1969 a survey team of the Philadelphia-based Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) visited Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria and Ghana. Prospects for adaptation exist in the various countries and the officials there are enthusiastic over the OIC approach to the problem. Conferences with regional organizations in Africa

also resulted in considerable expressions of enthusiasm and interest in introducing OIC programs on the continent.

FY 1970 Funds (\$750,000) are required: (1) for 15 technicians (\$600,000), 12 to staff training centers in two or three countries, and 3 to serve as a central administrative staff and provide overall backstopping support and direction to the activities; (2) commodities (\$50,000) - furnishings and training materials for the two-three centers; (3) other costs (\$100,000) - local travel and support costs, local personnel salaries.

To the extent these centers are established on a national basis, funds will be channeled through bilateral programs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	16	-	16				-	600	600	Opportunities industrialization Centers (OIC)
Estimated FY 69	-	16					-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/69	16	16	-				-	50	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				-	100	100	
Proposed FY 70	750	*	*				-	750	750	
				Total Obligations						

* Subject to Annual Review

PROJECT TITLE Regional Organizations Development	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-995-154	PRIOR REFERENCE P 52, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African regional organizations improve their capability to plan and implement multi-country economic and social development activities.

The Africans have shown impressive initiative and resourcefulness in founding important regional organizations to meet significant needs in economic and social development. In addition to general economic and social organizations, such as the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the West African Regional Grouping, and the Organization of African and Malagasay States (OCAM), there are organizations specializing in agriculture, river basin development, development planning, public administration, and the control and eradication of disease. Most of these, however, are relatively new and lack experience, staff, and adequate financial resources.

In support of these organizations, A.I.D., in FY 1969, is providing: an expert to serve on the faculty of the North African-based institute for research and training in administration (CAFRAD) as well as an specialist to participate in the seminar of Directors of African Schools and Institutes of Public Administration sponsored by that institution; an economic advisor to the Entente Development Fund, a livestock expert to work with the largest animal disease control program extant - the regional vaccination program to control rinderpest, sponsored by the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the OAU; an agriculturist to help organize the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in

Africa (AAASA), a range management specialist and a senior economic planner to work with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC); an entomologist to work with the Desert Locust Control Organization of East Africa (DLCOEA). Also, during FY 1969, assistance was provided for the Textbook Production Center in Yaounde, Cameroon, to enable it to improve current services and expand its capacity so that it could meet more effectively the growing demand for low cost, modern educational materials by the countries it services (Cameroon, Gabon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (b)). This assistance, mainly printing and binding equipment and the training of five participants in the use of the equipment, supplements support to the Center from other donors.

FY 1970 funds (\$577,000) are required to: (1) continue the economist and the range management specialist with the Lake Chad Basin Commission (\$60,000) (2) continue the services of the livestock advisor to the STRC/OAU Rinderpest program (\$35,000); (3) continue the expert in public administration on the faculty of CAFRAD, (\$35,000); (4) provide short-term technical and other assistance to help with the establishment of a secretariat for the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (\$43,000); (6) provide short-term educational and economic consultants to the African and Malagasay Committee on Higher Education (CAMES) and the WARG to help them develop regional programs (\$50,000); (7) provide short-term technical consultants to assist the Organization for Coordination and Cooperation in the Fight against Endemic Diseases in West Africa (OCCGE) develop a program for the

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES TO BE SELECTED
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	907	493	414							
Estimated FY 69	420	600								
Estimated through 6/30/69	1,327	1,093	234							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	577	*	*	228	192	420	117	460	577	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

*Subject to annual review

PROJECT TITLE Regional Organizations Development (continuation)	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE P 52, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY:

control of Onchocerciasis (\$87,000); (8) provide a credit union expert to the Africa Cooperative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA), Kenya (\$40,000); (9) provide three man years of technical advisory services for African educational institutions (\$85,000); (10) provide additional equipment for the Regional Textbook Production Center (\$52,000); and (11) provide participant (\$30,000) and local support costs (\$10,000) involved in the conduct of meetings and seminars with multi-country participation (\$40,000).

In addition, it is expected the regional organizations listed, and others, will request various assistance in planning and establishing new economic and social development programs and additional funds may be required for this purpose.

PROJECT TITLE Economic Commission for Africa	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-995-340	PRIOR REFERENCE P 52, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969**	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To supplement Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) development programs on a regional basis.

The ECA, organized in 1948 and with a current membership of 40 African nations, is the major African organization concerned on a continent-wide basis with the planning and coordination of economic and social development programs. It seeks to identify obstacles to development, encourages the exchange of information between African nations, and promotes planning for development. In furtherance of these objectives the ECA, in February 1969, approved a long-range work program, covering a period of five years. With the increased emphasis on regional approaches to African development during the past two years, A.I.D. has endeavored to extend greater support for ECA's efforts in various developmental fields.

So far in 1969, A.I.D. has provided the services of an American special advisor in agriculture to the Executive Secretary, and American experts to participate in various ECA-sponsored technical meetings and workshops. In the remainder of FY 1969, A.I.D. expects: (1) to provide support for 10 English- and Spanish-speaking Africans sponsored by the ECA to attend the XIIth International Manpower Seminar in Washington, as a means of providing African governments with personnel capable of planning and programming activities in manpower development and utilization; (2) to provide short-term American consultants to work on the joint ECA-FAO Study of Intra-Regional Cooperation and Trade in the Field of Agriculture, which is

designed to identify and propose solutions to the bottlenecks impeding improved regional cooperation and trade in agricultural products; (3) to provide an expert for the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning, which is to discuss a systematic approach to solving the problems of and planning African water resources development. Additional requests are under consideration for short-term technical experts in industrial development, manpower education and training, agriculture and population.

In FY 1970 \$300,000 will be required to: (1) provide the services of the special advisor in Agriculture (\$35,000); (2) provide short-term consultants for the joint ECA-FAO Intra-Regional Agriculture study for another year (\$40,000); (3) provide a U.S. consultant for six to nine months to perform a comparative study of investor related legislation and practices in Africa (\$30,000); (4) finance the participation of ten to twelve French-speaking Africans sponsored by the ECA at the XIIIth International Manpower Seminar (\$50,000); (5) provide an American expert for the survey team on Manpower and Training Needs for Water Resources Development in the East Africa sub-region, designed to show what needs must be filled, and where, for increased development (\$15,000); (6) provide support for a high-level, short-term seminar

*Subject to annual review

**Previously funded under Regional Organizations Development

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68	**	**	*	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 69	220	100		35	135	170	35	165	200	
Estimated through 6/30/69	220	100	120	50	-	50	75	-	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	300	*	*	-	-	-	25	-	25	
				85	135	220	135	165	300	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Economic Commission for Africa (continuation)	General and Miscellaneous	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
698-11-995-340	P 52, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1969**	FY: *

for 20 ministerial level Manpower and Planning Directors in manpower development, training, and implementation (\$50,000); (7) provide short-term experts to assist the ECA in studying means of attracting private investment for development purposes (\$35,000); and (8) provide expert assistance as requested in other priority areas which cannot be identified at this time (\$45,000).

PROJECT TITLE African Developmental Research	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-995-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1/	

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project will be to strengthen U.S. competence for aiding African development by lending support to interdisciplinary seminars and to the research efforts of African and American scholars from universities, foundations and similar non-profit entities. This will be achieved, in part, (1) through current study and exchange of ideas at seminars arranged by the African Studies Association whose membership includes African area specialists of the U.S. academic community, A.I.D. and other U.S. officials; (2) through grants to academic institutions for the purpose of expanding research and consulting-advisory capacity which can assist A.I.D. in its programs; and (3) through contracts for specific research and supporting activities. African scholars will be involved, to the extent possible, as co-researchers and participants to promote closer ties between African and American efforts and to encourage indigenous African instructional and research capability. Through the seminars and research, a steady flow of scholarly contributions to the area's development planning is anticipated.

Most elements of this project would represent new activities proposed for FY 1970; however, included is an existing contract with Boston University to provide (1) Country Study guides for major African countries, (2) a monthly bibliography on development literature relevant to the African scene, and (3) a correspondence course in African studies for A.I.D. personnel in the field. We are

currently discussing with the Center for Research on Economic Development, University of Michigan, the possibility of a grant to that institution in order to expand its capability to service A.I.D.'s interests in Africa in three broad functional areas: (1) problems of public sector decision-making, in particular, conceptual and practical issues in integrating planning and budgeting; (2) employment and incomes policy issues, including wage and salary structure, and industrial relations; and (3) regional economic cooperation, including industrialization and exchange rate policies. Preliminary discussions are also underway with the African studies Association with regard to the possibility of that organization arranging an initial seminar for A.I.D. on the problems of regional development in Africa.

In Fiscal Year 1970, approximately \$200,000 will be required to cover the initial year of the proposed grant agreement, to extend the Boston University contract, and to finance the proposed seminar on African regional development.

1/ Subject to annual review.

2/ Boston University contract previously funded under Regional Program Support.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	2/	2/	2/					-	-	-	African Studies Association University of Michigan Boston University
Estimated FY 69	2/	2/					-	-	-		
Estimated through 6/30/69	2/	2/	2/					-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					-	200	200	
Proposed FY 70	200	1/	1/	Total Obligations				-	200	200	

PROJECT TITLE Regional Program Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-999-099	PRIOR REFERENCE P 59, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide the technical, informational and logistic backstopping services that are required for the development and implementation of regional projects and activities.

A wide variety of backstopping services required for the development and implementation of regional activities have been provided under this project. Some of these services have terminated; some will be completed by the end of FY 1969; others will continue to be required.

During FY 1969 ongoing activities include the Regional Technical Aids Center (R.T.A.C.) which provides French and Arabic translations, printing, publishing, films, book procurement and other services in support of U.S. programs in 23 countries in Africa. The Near East Foundation provides technical support for several agricultural programs that are phasing out in West Africa. The African Studies Center of Boston University is providing selected studies and study guides for the development and implementation of programs in Africa. The National Academy of Sciences provides highly specialized technical services to assist in the evaluation of requests for assistance in the health field. The National Bureau of Standards provides technical review services of A.I.D. studies.

FY 1970 funds (\$175,000) are required (1) to cover the costs of French and Arabic translations, printing, and binding (\$50,000); (2) to study the current technical aids requirements of the Africa Program and determine alternatives for meeting these requirements (\$30,000); (3) to

continue the technical advisory services provided by the National Academy of Sciences (\$25,000); (4) to continue the technical review services of the National Bureau of Standards (\$25,000); and (5) to cover anticipated support costs involved in the development of new regional activities (\$45,000).

* Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970				
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	2,510	2,166	344								National Academy of Sciences
Estimated FY 69	368	515									Natural Bureau of Standards
Estimated through 6/30/69	2,878	2,681	197	U.S. Technicians	42	196	238	40	70	110	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	130	-	130	65	-	65	
Proposed FY 70	175	*	*	Total Obligations	172	196	368	105	70	175	

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER Various	PRIOR REFERENCE P 58, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: *	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: **

Project Target and Course of Action: To finance the services of the staff located at two regional offices in Africa to develop and implement regional projects.

The Central and West Africa Office of Regional Activities (CWAORA), located at Dakar, Senegal, with sub-offices in the CAR, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Senegal and Niger, is primarily responsible for the development and implementation of the Central and West Africa regional program including 13 states from Mauritania to Congo (K). It is also responsible for the orderly phase out of residual bilateral projects in twelve countries in this area. The on-going bilateral projects have received terminal funding in FY 1969, except one agricultural project in Senegal which will receive terminal funding in FY 1970. The CWAORA organization is the successor to the previous "Regional USAID for Africa (RUA)" which was Washington-based and was represented by an A.I.D. Operations Officer and a Staff Assistant in the individual countries serviced.

The Southern Africa Office of Regional Activities which began operations in FY 1969, is located in Lusaka, Zambia and is responsible for all field actions with regard to regional projects in the five country area (Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia) and regional projects involving one or more of these countries and other geographic sub-regions.

It is also responsible for the phase out of the residual activities of the former Zambia program and after June 30, 1969 will also be responsible for such activities

in Malawi.

The A.I.D. Coordination Office in London, previously funded by another program is now staffed by one Executive Assistant who maintains liaison with U.K. authorities on developmental activities in Africa and expedites the exchange of informational material and services.

A total of \$1,140,000 is required for the operation of these offices in FY 1970: For the Central and West Office of Regional Activities (CWAORA), \$1,000,000 is required (1) to cover the costs of 22 technicians, including 11 based in the CWAORA central office in Dakar (4 Program Officers, 4 Technical Specialists, 1 Food for Peace Officer, 2 secretaries) and 11 Regional A.I.D. Operations Officers stationed in 5 sub-regions (\$700,000), the terminal funding for the period July 1 to September 30, 1969 for 4 technicians completing assignments in Togo and Mali (\$35,000), and \$100,000) for short-term contract consultants; (2) for commodities (\$50,000) such as office and residential furnishings, vehicle replacement; and (3) logistic support costs (\$115,000) - housing rentals, communications, utilities, local personal salaries, local travel.

For the Southern Africa Office of Regional Activities (SAORA) in Lusaka a total of \$120,000 is required for (1) the salaries and related costs of 5 technicians (\$115,000), and (2) other costs (\$5,000).

For the Coordinating Office in London a total of \$20,000 is required for the salary and related cost of one technician.

*Initial obligations were through respective country programs
**To continue in support of A.I.D. activities

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	9,198	8,708	490							
Estimated FY 69	1,650	1,700								
Estimated through 6/30/69	10,848	10,408	440							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	1,140	*	**	1,396	-	1,396	870	100	970	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	
				50	-	50	50	-	50	
				204	-	204	120	-	120	
				1,650	-	1,650	1,040	100	1,140	

COUNTRY: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part I

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program EY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Regional Fiber Study	698-12-190-117	66	69	73	71	2	37	39	-				110
Human Resources Development	697-11-990-005	61	69	443	274	169	10	179	-				453
Francistown Teacher Training College	690-11-610-003	69	69	-	-	-	65	65	-				65
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	-	-	-
Contract	277	4	-
Total	277	4	-

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

Borrower: East Africa Development Corporation

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: East Africa Development Corporation 698-H-001	
Date Authorized: 12/30/66	Date Signed: 5/19/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 20 yrs.
Authorized 500	Grace Period 5 yrs.
Disbursed	Interest Rate 4%
Repayments	Currency of Repayment . . US \$
Interest Collected	

professional and construction services, shall have their source in the U.S. or East Africa. The costs of eligible items of East African source shall not exceed 25% of the total cost of the project or \$125,000 in the aggregate. Comments on Implementation: The Borrower has experienced difficulty in identifying attractive projects on which the loan funds can be used. A.I.D. has advised the EADC that, while sympathetic with this problem, we may find it necessary to deobligate funds to the extent that worthy projects do not begin to materialize within a reasonable time.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing economic development projects in East Africa through equity participations and/or subloans administered by the East Africa Development Corporation. Projects will include private or mixed public-private enterprises in such fields as agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing, transportation and tourism. It could also include projects involving public statutory corporations in such areas as water, electricity and port development, if the enterprises are run as business enterprises. This loan will not provide funds for schools, hospitals or government buildings.

Physical Status: No sub-projects have been implemented to date (See "Comments on Implementation").

Financial Status: No sub-loans have been made, consequently, no disbursements have been made (See "Comments on Implementation").

Borrower Role and Procurement Sources: It is not expected that any one project will be completely financed under the loan. The exact relationship between A.I.D. loan funds and Borrower's funds to be used on a particular project will be determined on a case by case basis. All goods and services to be financed under the loan, including

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

Borrower: Development Corporation (West Africa)

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Development Corporation (West Africa) 698-H-002	
Date Authorized: 12/30/66	Date Signed: 5/29/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 20 yrs.
Authorized 1,500	Grace Period 5 yrs.
Disbursed	Interest Rate 4%
Repayments	Currency of Repayment . . US \$
Interest Collected	

Comments on Implementation: The Development Corporation has experienced difficulty in identifying attractive projects on which the loan funds can be used. A.I.D. has advised the Borrower that, while sympathetic with this problem, we may find it necessary to deobligate funds to the extent that worthy projects do not begin to materialize within a reasonable time.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing economic development projects in West Africa through equity participations and/or subloans administered by the Development Corporation (West Africa). Projects include private or mixed public-private enterprises in such fields as agriculture, forestry, mining, manufacturing, transportation and tourism. It could also include projects involving public statutory corporations in such areas as water, electricity and port development if the enterprises are run as business enterprises. This loan does not provide funds for schools, hospitals or government buildings.

Physical Status: No projects are yet underway.

Financial Status: Disbursement is pending the implementation of sub-loans or sub-investments.

Procurement Sources: It is not expected that any one project will be financed 100% from proceeds of the A.I.D. loan. All goods and services to be financed under the loan, including professional and construction services, shall have their source in the U.S. or West Africa. The costs of eligible items of West African source shall not exceed 25% of the total cost of the project or \$375,000 in the aggregate.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL and MULTIDONOR

Borrower: United Republic of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Great North Road (Engineering) 698-H-003	
Date Authorized: 3/20/67	Date Signed: 4/1/67
<small>Loan Status as of 12/31/68</small>	<small>Loan Terms</small>
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,600	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 1,454	Interest Rate 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 10	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The Government of Tanzania financed the local cost portion of the engineering services, a contribution equivalent to approximately \$120,000. All services financed under this loan were of U.S. source, with the Tanzanian contribution used to defray the engineers' local support costs.

Comments on Implementation: At the outset of the project, it was impossible to determine with any precision the amount of bridging which would have to be designed. Accordingly, this item was built into the design contract on the basis of a unit price to be paid for each square foot of bridging actually designed. Now that all design work has been completed, it appears that preliminary bridging estimates were low. Accordingly, the final billing by the contractor will likely exceed the amount of the loan. A.I.D. is now trying to resolve this problem and conclude the project at the earliest possible date.

Purpose of Loan: To finance engineering of a section of the "Great North Road," based on a study, which identified the need for substantial upgrading on the road between Zambia and Tanzania, the major regional link between Zambia and East Africa.

The project consists of the engineering services required to complete field investigations and to prepare final plans, specifications and bid documents for the realignment and surfacing of sections of the "Great North Road" in Tanzania between Tunduma on the Zambian border and Iringa in central Tanzania. This engineering project includes a reconnaissance-level engineering evaluation of two sections of the Dar es Salaam-Iringa road. Based on the design work which resulted from this loan, A.I.D. authorized a follow-on construction loan in June 1968 (See Loan 698-H-005).

Physical Status: All plans, specifications and bid documents have been completed.

Financial Status: The project is complete, and it appears that all funds provided under the loan will be required to meet the final billings for the services performed.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

Borrower: Government of Kenya

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Two Roads - Phase II 698-H-004	
Date Authorized: 5/29/67	Date Signed: 9/8/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 3,600	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 1,303	Interest Rate 2-1/2%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 4	Currency of Repayment.. US \$

Financial Status: Disbursements shown above reflect progress payments for work performed to date.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The Government of Kenya is contributing approximately \$3.2 million to the project. More than \$3.1 million of the loan will be spent in the U.S. A.I.D. will also finance \$500,000 of local costs through the Special Letter of Credit procedure.

Comments on Implementation: There has been significant slippage of the construction schedule during all phases of the construction work. In addition, in January 1969, the construction contractor reported its inability to conclude the construction as a result of financial problems. A.I.D., ADB, and the Kenya Government concluded jointly that a second contractor should carry on with the job. Accordingly, the first contractor was relieved of the job through an assignment action, and the contract was assumed by a second firm in February, 1969. It is too soon to predict whether or not the new contractor will be able to accelerate the rate of progress sufficiently to compensate for the slippage already experienced.

Purpose of Loan: The project involves the up-grading of two links of international highway from Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, through Nairobi, Kenya, to Kampala, Uganda. This project, together with IBRD-financed road projects in Tanzania, will provide a continuous, all weather, paved road between these three capital cities. On the basis of an economic study, A.I.D. authorized an initial loan on May 31, 1966, for \$140,000 to finance the U.S. costs of preparing final plans, specifications, and bid documents for the project to be carried out by the U.S. engineering firm of Tippetts-Abbet-McCarthy-Stratton. Subsequently, the Government of Kenya invited the African Development Bank to participate and arranged a multi-lateral financial framework for the construction. Because of its regional aspects, the financing of these two road links was especially attractive to the African Development Bank and to A.I.D. It is A.I.D.'s first financing arrangement with the Bank and is also the Bank's first loan.

Physical Status: Construction work has been underway for more than one year.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

Borrower: United Republic of Tanzania

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Great North Road (Construction) 698-H-005	
Date Authorized: 6/28/68	Date Signed: 7/20/68
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 13,000	Duration 40 yrs.
Disbursed 5,228	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Repayments	Interest Rate 2-1/2%
Interest Collected	Grace Period 2%
	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

reconstruction of 310 miles of the road located in Tanzania.

Physical Status: The construction contract was awarded to the U.S. firm of Nello L. Teer Company in July 1968. Mobilization began in August 1968 and actual construction activity began in December 1968, following the arrival of the complement of the construction equipment. All work appears to be on schedule.

Financial Status: The loan is approximately 40% disbursed, which includes a \$5 million mobilization advance.

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The Government of Tanzania is financing all non-U.S. costs associated with the engineering and construction work financed under this loan, at an estimated cost of \$6.7 million. Both the engineering firm and the construction contractor are American companies.

Comments on Implementation: All of the design, supervision and construction work being financed under the loan is proceeding smoothly. If the present tempo is maintained, it would appear that the construction contractor will complete the job on schedule in the spring of 1971.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the foreign exchange costs of construction and construction supervision of a portion of the Great North Road extending from Tunduma on the Zambian-Tanzanian border to Iyayi, approximately 140 miles to the northeast. This work is part of a major Central and East African regional effort to upgrade a number of sections of the entire Great North Road, running northeast from Kapiri M'Poshi in Zambia to Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania. Funds provided under this loan are also assisting in the financing of final design work on two other sections of the road, one between Iringa and Mahenge and another between Morogoro and Dar-es-Salaam. The final design of the section being constructed under this loan was performed under financing provided by an earlier loan (See Loan 698-H-003).

Construction of other sections of the road is being performed with the assistance of the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) and the Swedish Government. Specifically, the World Bank is providing loan funds in the amount of \$17.9 million to finance the construction of two sections of the road in Zambia. Additionally, the World Bank, IDA and the Swedish Government are providing a \$30.0 million loan for the

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: CAMEROON (Multi-Donor)

Borrower: Government of Cameroon

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Transcameroon Railroad - Phase II 698-H-006	
Date Authorized: 7/12/68	Date Signed: Not yet signed
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized \$10,000	Duration 40 yrs. Two Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed	Grace Period 10 yrs. Two Step 10 yrs.
Repayments	Interest Rate 2%; 2½% Two Step 2%; 2½%
Interest Collected	Currency of Repayment.. CFA fr. Two Step US \$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The GFRFC will provide the equivalent of \$5.2 million for project costs. EEC has agreed to provide \$20.0 million and France \$7.9 million for the project. The \$10.0 million AID loan will be used exclusively to finance US dollar costs.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the US dollar costs of goods and services required in connection with construction of a 207-mile extension of the Cameroon railroad system from Belabo to N'gaoundere. This is a continuation of the multilateral effort to extend the Cameroonian railroad, under which AID in 1962 authorized an initial \$9.2 million loan (Phase I) for construction from Yaounde to Belabo. Under Phase II, assistance is being provided by AID, France and the European Economic Community (EEC). Total Phase II costs are estimated at \$43 million.

Physical Status: Bid documents for international bidding were issued in January, 1969, to prequalified firms. Bids are expected to be awarded in the Fall of 1969. The loan agreement is expected to be signed before the end of FY 1969.

Financial Status: No disbursements.

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PROGRAM SUMMARY *				
(In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans	6.4	0.6	8.6	3.5
Technical Assistance	8.8	9.8	9.4	11.2
Supporting Assistance	-	-	0.4	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	15.2	10.4	18.4	14.7

* Totals may vary from sum of components due to rounding.

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DL	0.1	0.6	5.4	2.0
TA	2.3	2.7	4.3	5.1
Total	2.5	3.3	9.7	7.1

KENYA

DL	0.4	-	-	0.5
TA	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.9
SA	-	-	0.2	-
Total	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.4

TANZANIA

DL	0.9	-	-	1.0
TA	2.2	2.5	1.4	2.1
Total	3.1	2.5	1.4	3.1

UGANDA

DL	5.0	-	3.2	-
TA	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.2
SA	-	-	0.2	-
Total	6.8	2.0	5.2	2.2

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

The primary A.I.D. objective is to support the economic and social development of the East African Community (EAC) and its members--Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Representing a growing interest in regional economic development, the East African Community symbolizes a basic element in A.I.D.'s Africa policy: the importance of regional cooperation in maximizing development resources. A.I.D. assistance is primarily in the fields of agriculture, education, institution building and the development of Community infrastructure. A.I.D. also encourages other donors in the IBRD-led East Africa Consultative Group to plan their assistance within a regional context.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

The East African Community Treaty was signed on December 1, 1967 and, although it includes some new institutions such as the East African Development Bank, the Community consists largely of a strengthened and reorganized system of traditional economic ties that originated during the colonial period. These include: generally free regional trade; unified common services such as railways, harbors, airways, posts, telecommunications, and income tax collection; and a wide variety of regional research organizations.

Formation of the East African Community was made possible only because of the willingness of the three countries, after a long period of negotiation, to subordinate some degree of sovereignty and nationalism for the benefits of cooperative development. For example, Kenya agreed in the Treaty to the taxes on her manufactured exports to Uganda and Tanzania in order to protect their less-developed industry. Recently, Uganda has agreed to postpone construction of a hydro-electric power plant in the interest of more rational Community power development.

One of the main objectives of the Community is to permit a more nearly equal distribution of development throughout the region. To accomplish this, the Community headquarters have been located in Arusha, Tanzania, rather than in one of the three national capitals. Also, headquarters for various Community institutions have been apportioned among the three capitals to avoid concentration in Nairobi as their predecessors were during the colonial period. While major problems such as the training of African staff and coordination with national ministries remain to be solved before developing a really effective organization, the base has been established for a regional organization designed to serve the needs of independent African countries rather than to meet the demands of a colonial power.

The new Community will now be tested. Factors favoring the Community include: the region's size (679,000 square miles), the market potential (30 million people), a basic regional transportation network, rich farmland and livestock areas, rapidly growing commercial and industrial sectors (about one-third of GNP), an expanding tourist industry, commitments to strong self-help measures, and the absence of serious balance-of-payments and debt-servicing problems.

During 1968, development progress as measured by growth in real GNP was estimated at 4% in Kenya, 5% in Tanzania and 3% in Uganda

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in contrast to an average 5.7% rise for the region during the years 1962-66. This less-than-desirable overall performance was largely due to poor weather and, in Kenya, to coffee disease problems which prevented expansion of agricultural exports. In Uganda, newly imposed restrictions on imports, which limited growth in commerce, also contributed to the slow growth of GNP. Growth in other sectors of the national economies was for the most part satisfactory.

All three countries have performed reasonably well in mobilizing financial resources for development, but all continue to have serious difficulties in planning and implementing development activities. The Community and its members are faced with major problems in rural/agricultural development, training and utilization of manpower, and expanding and improving Community services. While there are some differences in the nature of the problems in the three countries, they are by-and-large associated with the need to diversify and expand commercial agricultural production, to reorder education to meet employment needs, and to strengthen and expand development oriented institutions and services.

FY 1970 PROGRAM

For FY 1970, as in the past, the proposed \$14.7 million A.I.D. program for East Africa contains both regional and country elements. Of \$11.2 million requested for Technical Assistance, \$5.1 million is earmarked for East Africa Regional activities, with the remaining \$6.1 million being allocated in approximately equal shares to country programs for Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. The proposed \$3.5 million Development Loan program contains \$2 million for East Africa Regional; \$0.5 million for Kenya; and \$1 million for Tanzania. The portion of A.I.D. program funds devoted to regional projects will average about 50% in 1969 and 1970. There are other projects of an Africa-wide nature or which involve one or more of the three East Africa states and neighboring countries which are covered in the section on Regional and Multidonor Projects--one major example is the Great North Road project in Tanzania.

During FY 1970, other donors--the United Kingdom in particular, but also the World Bank, the United Nations, Germany, the Scandinavian countries and the Communist countries--are expected to continue significant assistance. U.S. aid will fall within the range of 15-20% of total concessional assistance to East Africa, but we will continue our position as a major donor to the East African Community, pressing for increasing assistance thereto by other Consultative Group members.

Agriculture. A.I.D. assistance in FY 1970--\$4.3 million in Technical Assistance and \$1 million in Development Loan funds--is directed toward training agricultural technicians, building strong support institutions such as cooperatives and extension services, and conducting specific studies to find ways of diversifying and increasing agricultural production. A.I.D. projects will also assist in identifying new crops for commercial production and in bringing greater numbers of small farmers into the cash economy.

In FY 1970, A.I.D. will continue regional technical assistance to the veterinary and agriculture departments of the University of East Africa. A.I.D. assistance to the three governments will also be directed at introducing agriculture into the secondary school curriculum. A pilot program along these lines has been successful in Kenya. An A.I.D. regional project will provide research personnel to the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRRO). These technicians will conduct research on social and economic barriers to more efficient agriculture. A.I.D. will also continue support for agriculture extension, range management and livestock development work in Kenya and Uganda.

In Tanzania, A.I.D. plans follow-up activities to a recent series of agriculture production surveys, a significant element of which will be a proposed agriculture sector loan of \$1 million to finance imports from the United States of a variety of equipment, materials and services required to support increased agricultural production. In addition, existing projects such as fisheries improvement in Kenya, agriculture cooperatives in Uganda and rural development in Kenya and Tanzania, as well as Community projects in seed multiplication, grain storage and marketing, and rural development will be continued.

Education and Manpower. The FY 1970 Technical Assistance request for East Africa includes \$3.8 million for non-agricultural education and related manpower training. A.I.D. also proposes a \$0.5 million Development Loan for commodities for the National Youth Service project in Kenya to provide spare parts and replacements for worn out construction equipment.

The A.I.D. education projects are helping to train primary and secondary school teachers and various technicians and administrators needed for replacing expatriate personnel. Even with expanded facilities, no more than 5-10% of East Africa's children will enter secondary school in the foreseeable future. Those leaving primary schools have limited skills and little prospect for gainful employment outside agriculture; therefore, we will give special attention to helping devise agriculture and rural development

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curricula, as well as other education programs, which prepare students for agricultural employment and alleviate the pressures of urban migration and unemployment.

The largest A.I.D. education project in East Africa in FY 1970 will be the regional teacher education program. A \$2 million contract will provide nearly 100 educators--recruited by Teachers College, Columbia University--who will teach at teacher training schools and similar institutions providing in-service training, graduate courses, and improvement of school curricula.

By FY 1970 all University of East Africa projects, other than those in the agricultural field, will have ended. A.I.D. will, however, continue to provide U.S. university education and special training for 34 East African participants at a cost of \$205,000. A proposed regional assistance program will train members of the East African Examinations Council to produce and administer standardized examinations.

A joint Community-A.I.D. project will provide secondary education to adult East Africans through secondary school correspondence courses. This effort is supported by the Government of Kenya through three to five hours of supplementary radio instruction each week on the Voice of Kenya. More than two thousand primary school teachers who have never had the opportunity to complete secondary school are taking these courses without interrupting their teaching careers.

A Tanzanian technical college, largely staffed by a California Polytechnic Institute contract group, is training over 180 young Tanzanians in mechanical, electrical and civil engineering. At the same time, 14 members of the Tanzanian staff are being trained in the United States as replacements for expatriate staff.

Nearly 60 regional and national government administrators come to the United States each year for short courses and study tours.

A.I.D. will continue such assistance to strengthen the administrative skills of those officials who are working to establish sound management and organization in the institutions of their countries and in the Community.

Institutional Development. The largest project in institutional development is in Tanzania where assistance totaling \$0.5 million will provide for training and staffing of key government departments charged with primary responsibility for implementing new national development policies. These policies emphasize popular participation in urban and rural development.

Most of the remaining technical assistance for institutional development is associated with the East African Community and is directed toward administration, management and organization of the Community headquarters, Income Tax Department, Development Bank, Harbors Corporation, and Railway Corporation. Loan funds of \$2 million are planned as loan capital for the East African Development Bank. In addition, A.I.D. is considering a loan for development of transportation, power, and communications facilities to support the relocation of the Community organizations.

Other Projects. A total of \$370,000 is proposed for population and feasibility studies in FY 1970. Kenya and Uganda have embarked on a demographic program, which includes a national census. Kenya plans an educational program in family planning. A.I.D. will supply advisors and commodity assistance for these efforts.

In addition, feasibility studies of technical and capital assistance projects for the East African Community will be undertaken by A.I.D. to identify specific industrial and agricultural development projects. Many of these projects are expected to be attractive to both East African and foreign private investors.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1968				Estimate FY 1969				Proposed FY 1970		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	600	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,350	XXX	XXX	XXX	2,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	2,251	2,251			3,955	3,955			4,667	4,667	
Participants	203	203			130	130			205	205	
Commodities	35	35			102	102			77	77	
Other Costs	162	162			125	125			121	121	
Total Project Assistance	2,651	2,651			4,312	4,312			5,070	5,070	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	557	557			581	581			708	708	
Other Agency	50	50			75	75			135	135	
Contract	2,044	2,044			3,656	3,656			4,227	4,227	
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan	2,651	2,651			4,312	4,312			5,070	5,070	
Total Assistance	3,251	XXX	XXX	XXX	9,662	XXX	XXX	XXX	7,070	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	8	11	13
Participating agency	2	5	5
Contractor technicians	108	154	171
Total	118	170	189

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	11	22	34
Contract			
Total	11	22	34

PROJECT TITLE Nairobi Veterinary Faculty		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-602		PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 72, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in developing a faculty of Veterinary Science at University College, Nairobi to train veterinarians to fill the East African requirements. The rapid development of the potentially profitable livestock industry requires a high degree of competence in treatment and prevention of a variety of livestock diseases in Eastern Africa. It is estimated that at least 200 graduate veterinarians will be needed by 1970. Some of these positions will doubtless continue to be filled by expatriates for the near future, but the pressures for Africanization are causing these personnel to leave in increasing numbers. The graduates of the Faculty of Veterinary Science will serve with government veterinary departments and as private practitioners in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda and other African countries.

AID is financing U.S. contract professors who form a part of an international staff. The Americans now in Nairobi are teaching parasitology, microbiology, surgery, biochemistry and physiology. Seventeen faculty members are African; ten are from the Federal Republic of Germany, five are Norwegians and the UK provides eleven. The dean of the faculty is an American-trained African.

This school, the only institution of its kind in Eastern Africa, has been built and equipped with U.S. aid since FY 1962. More recent assistance has been confined to providing a technical staff. AID's interest in the Faculty is based on the pressing need for veterinarians nearly everywhere in Africa where livestock is an important part of the local economy.

The Faculty of Veterinary Science trained 55 degree level graduates through the academic year 1967-68 (including 22 who graduated in 1968), as well as 36 diploma level graduates who were upgraded by a special course. In the academic year 1968-69, 180 students are enrolled, of which 56 are entering freshmen. Thirty-three will graduate. If approximately 40 additional graduates are trained in 1970, East Africa should, by that time, have sufficient African and expatriate veterinarians to fill its most urgent needs. However, additional veterinarians will be required in future years for replacements and expansion of private veterinary practice. Growth of the African staff has continued and now more than one-third are African.

Although this project will phase out in mid-1971, AID and the University are considering further development of the Veterinary Faculty as a Regional Center under the African Higher Education Program (AHEP). The University is ready and willing to expand its facilities to admit additional students from neighboring countries.

FY 1970 funds are requested to continue the services of five contract technicians for fifteen months each to mid-1971 (\$225,000) and to provide a small sum for other costs to assist in the training of veterinary students in relevant research procedures (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970				
Through 6/30/68	1,398	1,224	174	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Colorado State University			
Estimated FY 69	147	165			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
Estimated through 6/30/69	1,545	1,389	156		-	141	141		-	225	225
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-		-	-	-
					-	-	-		-	-	-
					6	-	6		6	-	6
Proposed FY 70	231	-	1,776	Total Obligations	6	141	147	6	225	231	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Makerere Agriculture Faculty		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-618		PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 73, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Faculty of Agriculture of Makerere University College, University of East Africa expand its capacity to train agriculturalists with Bachelor of Science of higher degrees, and improve the quality of its agricultural research and classroom instruction.

Agriculture production has been increasing throughout East Africa; even more rapid expansion is limited by the lack of trained manpower rather than environmental factors or markets.

Although new faculties of agriculture are being founded in Kenya and Tanzania, the Makerere Agriculture Faculty is the only established East African institution offering both undergraduate and graduate agriculture instruction. Enrollments soared in the last few years as Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda attempted to meet the demand for Africans trained in this field.

AID is assisting the Makerere Agriculture Faculty by financing the services of eight American agriculture professors who teach as regular staff members, carry on research projects, and perform various advisory functions designed to aid in building the institution. Other donors giving assistance (staff, training, commodities, or animals) are the Rockefeller Foundation, United Kingdom, Ford Foundation, FAO, UNICEF, Danish Government, and the Nordic Assistance group.

The number of students enrolled in the Makerere Agriculture Faculty increased from 48 in 1964-65 to 175 in 1967-68. In current academic year there are 220 students

including 35 in the graduate program. The seven U.S. professors on board during the academic year 1968-69 are offering courses in soil conservation, animal husbandry, pasture agronomy, animal physiology, microbiology, and horticulture. They also assist the university farm advisory committee, the Education in East Africa, and the Advisory Board for Agriculture in the Secondary Schools which contribute to the improvement of agricultural education in East Africa. They have also helped to institute new research approval procedures which are being used by the entire agriculture faculty staff. Seven research projects have been approved and are in various stages of implementation.

In view of the coming separation of the University of East Africa into three independent national universities and establishment of separate agriculture faculties in Kenya and Tanzania, AID proposes to end this project with FY 1970 funding. Further assistance is contemplated, however, to the graduate agriculture program at Makerere which will be unique in East Africa even after 1970 (see Graduate Agriculture Training, project 618-11-110-655).

FY 1970 funds are requested to complete contract technician services through June, 1970 (\$70,000), to finance U.S. training for four African replacements (\$25,000), and for supporting other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES West Virginia University	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/68	682	334	348	Cost Components			
Estimated FY 69	204	225					
Estimated through 6/30/69	886	559	327				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	96	-	982				
				Total Obligations	26	178	204
					26	70	96

PROJECT TITLE Economics of Agriculture	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-628	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 74, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To help establish and staff an economic and social research unit within the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO), a unit of the East African Community (EAC).

Historically, EAAFRO's chief interest has been to apply the disciplines of the physical sciences to the needs of agriculture and forestry. It has undertaken many studies in plant physiology, plant pathology, forest entomology, tree breeding, and animal husbandry, and tackled such problems as the army worm and coffee berry disease. However, EAAFRO has usually not dealt with the economic and social prerequisites for accelerated agricultural development or their relation to experimental results from the physical sciences. While whole or partial solutions to many technical problems have been found, economic and social appraisal of these findings has been lacking. Without such appraisal it is very difficult to promote sound agricultural development programs of proven economic value. EAAFRO is therefore planning to create a unit staffed by agricultural economists and rural sociologists to carry out applied research in farm management, production, and marketing as well as application of the results of physical science research to general problems of economic and social development.

In FY 1969, AID plans to finance three short-

term U.S. consultants to make detailed recommendations on a scope of work for the project. These technicians, who will be specialists in agricultural economics, rural sociology and land use, will plan a regional approach in cooperation with EAAFRO, AID, the three East African Ministries of Agriculture, and other interested parties such as colleges and research stations. The formal proposal will then be reviewed by AID and the East African Community before final decisions on the nature and extent of technical assistance are made.

FY 1970 funds are requested to finance the first eighteen months of a contract, probably with an American university, to provide three fully-funded staff members for EAAFRO (\$155,000) as well as minor supplies and equipment and other miscellaneous support costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 69	30	10	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/69	30	10	20	-	30	30	-	150	150	To be selected
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	5	5	
				-	-	-	-	5	5	
				-	-	-	-	5	5	
Proposed FY 70	160	1,160	1,350	-	30	30	-	160	160	

PROJECT TITLE Diploma/Certificate Level Agricultural Education	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-635	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 75, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide assistance to certificate and diploma level agricultural schools throughout East Africa in order to increase the number and quality of sub-professional agriculture technicians who provide middle level leadership to people engaged in agriculture. The project will help improve training for agricultural technicians by introducing greater specialization in existing schools so that more efficient use can be made of teaching staff and facilities.

At present, agricultural technicians are being trained at various schools and institutes in the three East African countries. These post-secondary institutions offer either a two-year course leading to a certificate or a three-year course leading to a diploma. Limited by financial and enrollment constraints, it is difficult for many of these institutions to provide more than a general agriculture program. Yet each country needs an increasing number of technicians with specialties in such fields as farm mechanics, agriculture engineering, animal husbandry, range management, dairy management and agricultural economics.

The specific kind and amount of assistance needed, and to which this project will respond, will be determined after the completion of a survey to be carried out in FY 1969 as a part of the Surveys and Feasibility Studies Project (618-11-995-615). The survey team will evaluate the programs of agriculture education at each

of the certificate and diploma level schools and recommend changes in direction and scope of training programs, including the feasibility of specialization in certain fields at selected schools, which would serve as regional centers for training in that speciality, as well as the feasibility of providing further assistance on a regional basis.

FY 1970 funds are requested for the first eighteen months of a contract with a U.S. institution to provide the services of two technicians (\$90,000) to assist the three East African countries to coordinate the specialization of their certificate/diploma agricultural education institutions; equipment for demonstration and teaching (\$3,000) and other costs to cover housing and household equipment (\$7,000) for the U.S. personnel.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)					OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/68										To be selected
Estimated FY 69										
Estimated through 6/30/69										
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	100	800	900	Total Obligations			10	90	100	

PROJECT TITLE Animal and Crop Production	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 76, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-644			

Project Target and Course of Action: To help improve the animal and crop production research activities of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO).

As the human population grows and more land is required in East Africa for crop and livestock husbandry in previously untilled areas, there is an increasing risk that vegetation, top soil, and water resources will be destroyed along with wildlife on which the growing tourist industry is based. Other factors, such as the transmission of parasites and diseases between wildlife and domestic animals and crops, may seriously affect the full economic use of water and land resources regardless of national or regional boundaries.

This project provides American personnel and trains African staff of the Research Organization to help EAAFRO find the most economical uses of land and water, taking into account the needs of crops, livestock and wildlife and necessary control of disease through animal and plant quarantine. Other matters to be dealt with are forage and farm crop improvement, grazing control and livestock feeding. EAAFRO has expressed its willingness to pay East African base salaries to the U.S. personnel, provide the required physical facilities (office and laboratory space, operating supplies and subsidized furnished housing), and cover the cost of all

local transportation. For participants, EAAFRO will pay the international travel and family allowances. AID funding will "top up" the technicians' salaries and provide some commodities needed to conduct research and demonstrations, as well as some household furnishings not provided by EAAFRO.

AID is now negotiating an agreement with EAAFRO to provide six operational crop and livestock specialists and two wildlife ecologists. The agreement is expected to be reached in time to permit the project to start on schedule during FY 1969. FY 1970 financing is proposed for the continuation of eight U.S. "topped-up" technicians for 12 months each (\$150,000) and the first year of participant training for four African prospective replacements (\$25,000)

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
	Estimated FY 69	145	50		Estimated FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970		
Estimated through 6/30/69	145	50	95	U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	25	150	175	
Proposed FY 70	175	800	1,120	Commodities . . .	10	-	25	
				Other Costs . . .	20	-	20	
				Total Obligations	30	115	145	
					25	150	175	

To be selected

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Graduate University Agriculture	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-655	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Faculty of Agriculture, Makerere University College, in developing its graduate-level program and increasing the output of graduates holding post-bachelor's degrees to help the Faculty improve its agricultural research activities and graduate classroom instruction.

Since FY 1964, AID has been assisting the Faculty of Agriculture in its undergraduate and graduate programs by providing U.S. agriculture professors (see project 618-11-110-618). Makerere Agriculture Faculty). This project was funded regionally while the Faculty served all three East African countries. However, both Kenya and Tanzania are now starting their own undergraduate agriculture faculties, and the University of East Africa is scheduled to divide into three national universities in 1970. For that reason, and because the Makerere agriculture faculty has achieved impressive growth in its undergraduate program in the last few years, the present Makerere agriculture faculty project will be ended in FY 1970.

Even after the separation of the University of East Africa into three universities, however, Makerere University Faculty will have the only graduate agricultural program in East Africa and will continue to serve the entire region by providing opportunities for graduate study in agriculture for students from neighboring countries. AID therefore proposed a new project starting in FY 1970, to assist only the Makerere graduate

agriculture program by providing U.S. faculty members who will teach, conduct research, and participate in the growth and improvement of the Faculty through service on curriculum and advisory committees.

FY 1970 funds are proposed to finance a contract with a U.S. university to provide four U.S. agriculture professors (\$112,000), training for four Africans who will eventually replace them (\$25,000), and other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 69	Estimated through 6/30/69	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970		
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
									To be selected
Proposed FY 70	140	420	560				28	112	

PROJECT TITLE Seed Multiplication and Distribution	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-130-637	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide expert technical guidance so the East African region can make optimum use of new and improved seed varieties. Activities expected under this project include the development, multiplication and distribution of seed.

Research in East Africa has made considerable progress toward breeding improved seed varieties, but there is a gap between research results and actually multiplying, cleaning, grading and distributing seeds to farmers. Adequate sources of new, high-yield, insect and disease resistant seed are not available to East African farmers. Regional facilities are not adequate for cleaning, processing, and testing. Farmers do not have the knowledge or facilities to produce their own quality seed. Some progress has been made. Government research stations have occasionally developed new varieties and multiplied them in modest quantities for distribution to farmers. There is a private seed company in Kenya which has successfully promoted an improved seed program with special emphasis on maize.

This new project would provide a two-man team to consider ways of formulating a regional project to attack these problems. In particular the consultants would make recommendations regarding seed multiplication and distribution practices, a possible regional seed law (or coordinated country seed laws), and inspection standards applicable to seed production and certification throughout the region. A technical assistance

project based on these recommendations is likely to follow.

FY 1970 funds are proposed to finance a short-term contract with a private American firm for the services of two consultants (an agronomist and an economist) who will perform the reconnaissance survey.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
Through 6/30/68				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 69							
Estimated through 6/30/69							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	30	670	700				
				Total Obligations			

To be selected

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Cooperatives	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-140-638	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 77, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To encourage, through joint efforts of the government cooperative departments and the cooperative movements in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda: (1) mutually profitable use of facilities and staff for preparing educational materials and training personnel in various phases of cooperative operation and management; (2) joint participation in other mutually beneficial endeavors such as establishing a central organization for procuring, warehousing, and distributing materials used by farmers (3) promotion of savings societies; and (4) foundation of a regional cooperatives planning committee to facilitate continuing consultation and exchange of information among government officials and cooperative leaders.

The lack of trained personnel and informed leadership presents a major obstacle to further progress in the East African cooperative movements. Few people have had training in financial management, or in buying and marketing techniques. Throughout East Africa both the quality and quantity of cooperative training at all levels needs to be improved. An initial survey will be made by a short-term consultant; the technician from a U.S. cooperative, will make detailed recommendations to the East African Community, the three national governments and AID concerning the action necessary to plan and implement an effective regional project in this field. The consultant is also expected to recommend feasible courses of action in matters such as a joint

cooperative training center, savings and credit programs, central purchasing cooperatives, uniform grade standards for agricultural crops, and improvements in organization and methods. This survey is scheduled during FY 1969.

It now appears likely that a follow-on contract for the project as such will not be undertaken before FY 1970.

FY 1970 funds are requested for the first eighteen months of contract funding (two fully-funded advisors) to start the proposed technical assistance project (\$90,000) to the East African community and member governments during FY 1970, plus commodities for demonstration and training (\$9,000) and other costs of housing and household equipment for the U.S. personnel (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
	Estimated FY 69	20	10	Estimated FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated through 6/30/69	20	10	10	-	20	20	To be selected
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	105	845	970	-	20	20	
				15	90	105	

PROJECT TITLE Grain Stabilization	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 78, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-150-639			

Project Target and Course of Action: This is a new project to prepare a comprehensive plan for an East Africa Regional cooperative program for production, storage, distribution and marketing of principal grains, including formulation of a plan to stabilize grain supplies and prices. The major crops to be considered are maize, sorghum, millet, rice, wheat and legumes.

Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are capable of producing enough grain for their needs. However, alternating periods of drought and favorable weather have caused corresponding periods of famine and grain surpluses. With adequate regional production planning, storage facilities and distribution and marketing systems, food reserves could be built up during bumper crop years to meet deficits in drought years. A properly designed stabilization program should alleviate food shortage and prevent higher food prices in bad crop years as well as reduce wastage in bumper years. In addition the program should address questions such as grain handling and its costs, how to increase the flow of market information and the possible economies of bulk storage.

AID is planning to finance a three-man team of grain experts to make a short-term study of the grain production, marketing and storage situation in East Africa. The technicians will advise the governments on probable future demand for grain, projected regional production requirements, plans for a strategic reserve, improved storage and the most feasible trans-

portation and distribution methods. Major recommendations of the study may be expected to call for construction of storage facilities by the East Africans and by private enterprise, possibly with outside financial assistance.

The coordination of this survey with all three governments, two of which have begun to take some measures for grain storage, has taken longer than expected. The region-wide project is still under discussion and the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization is expected to be ready to start the project in FY 1970.

FY 1970 funds are requested to finance a short term survey team (3 consultants for 3-6 months each) from a private U.S. institution or under a PASA with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

*Subject to continuing review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/68										To be selected
Estimated FY 69										
Estimated through 6/30/69										
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	40	*	*				-	40	40	
				Total Obligations						

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Wildlife Conservation and Management		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-190-613		PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 79, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the College of African Wildlife Management train African officials for service in game parks, game preserves and appropriate government ministries. East Africa's abundant wildlife resources have proven to be of great economic value to the area since they are the basis for a substantial tourist industry which is one of the most important earners of foreign exchange. It is important that major efforts be made to preserve and manage this resource. Toward this end the U.S. is financing two staff members at the College and providing for their replacement through participant training in the U.S.

The school is located at Mweka, Tanzania, on the slopes of Kilimanjaro near the town of Moshi. Both senior and middle level training are offered, and the facilities are open to students from all English-speaking African countries. The College is governed by a board of officials chosen from the East African governments, various regional organizations and interested private groups. Considerable financial support is given by a wide range of international donors.

AID assistance to the College began with grants for construction and commodities under another project. Since 1965 support has been confined to staff, training and certain teaching commodities. U.S. assistance is given in recognition that wildlife--the basis of East Africa's rapidly enlarging tourist trade--is one of the greatest economic resources of the region. As both tourism and population grow, the need for officials well

trained in conservation increases. This project is a modest U.S. contribution toward proper use and preservation of East Africa's great wildlife resources.

The College of African Wildlife Management graduated 43 students in 1968, 11 from the diploma (two-year) course and 32 from the certificate (one-year) course. Thirty-seven of the graduates were East Africans; four other African countries were also represented. The 1968-69 classes contain 15 diploma and 49 certificate students from eight countries.

Two Tanzanian participants being trained by AID in the U.S. are scheduled to return to Mweka in June 1969 to take up teaching duties. The two American staff members, after a suitable overlap with their replacements, will complete their assignments during FY 1970.

FY 1970 funds are requested to complete the tours (approximately seven months each) of the two U.S. Department of Interior technicians now teaching at the College.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/68	154	139	15				
Estimated FY 69	50	55					
Estimated through 6/30/69	204	194	10				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	30	-	234				
				Cost Components			
				U.S. Technicians			
				Participants . . .	-	30	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	
				Total Obligations	-	30	
					50	50	
					-	30	

U.S. Department of the Interior

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Information	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-190-646	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the East African governments improve the quality, quantity and variety of films and publications on technical subjects in agriculture. Considerable progress is being made by regional and national research organizations in developing improved crop varieties and better farming methods, which will, when adopted by large numbers of farmers, make significant contribution toward increased crop production. This project is directed toward helping the East African Community and its members bring information concerning these advances to the vast number of farmers who are not in direct contact with formal agricultural institutions.

All three East African countries have information units in their Ministries of Agriculture which turn out audio-visual materials, but none have technically skilled staff to produce quality films for agricultural education, training or general public information. Publications useful to all three countries are not being exchanged, and as a result much publication effort is needlessly duplicated. There is a critical need for additional agricultural movies and slides filmed in East Africa for use in existing mobile audio-visual vans and agricultural training institutions. Joint effort in production and distribution would reduce the unit cost of films and publications and increase the available variety.

This project envisages the formation of a permanent regional Agricultural Information Committee consisting of appropriate technicians from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda

with executive authority to undertake joint planning in the information field on a regional basis. The committee could be designed to seek ways and means of cooperating on a regional program to produce and distribute agricultural and cooperative films, publications, and other visual aids. Film subjects, production priorities and the allocation of production jobs for each country's agricultural information center could be agreed upon by the Regional Committee.

With the concurrence of the three governments in establishing such a committee, AID would propose to provide an agricultural information advisor qualified to produce agricultural movies, train local staff in producing films and advise and assist the agricultural information centers of all three countries. Some commodities such as vehicles, cameras, accessories and movie and slide films would also be included. AID would add a second advisor if needed and if the first technician so recommends.

FY 1970 funds are requested to cover eighteen months contrast funding for one advisor and for an additional short-term technician (\$55,000), commodities including a field vehicle and equipment, (\$15,000), and other costs of housing, household equipment, and local travel for the technician (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970	
Through 6/30/68					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 69								
Estimated through 6/30/69								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 70	75	575	650	Total Obligations				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
				U.S. Technicians				
				Participants . . .				
				Commodities . . .				
				Other Costs . . .				
					20	55	75	

PROJECT TITLE Port Management	ACTIVITY Transportation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-340-647	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the East African Harbors Corporation (EAHC), a public corporation jointly owned by the three East African governments by improving the productivity of East African ports. This project is aimed at improving the management of the East African ports, including administrative procedures, use of personnel and planning movement of cargo through the port. It follows the "Stevedoring Skills Development Project 618-11-340-621," which provided U. S. stevedores who instructed East African stevedores in improving cargo handling methods, designed cargo handling gear, demonstrated rigging for heavy lifts and helped compile safety regulations.

Low employee productivity is the main cause of the present congestion and the high cost of operation in East African posts. Poor work methods and inadequate management cause cargo to pile up in transit sheds. This, combined with the present documentation procedures, prevents the release of partial shipments and direct deliveries to consignees. As a result, serious delay between the departure of unloaded ships and clearance of the transit sheds, restricts or even postpones the offloading operations of the next ship due alongside. Stevedores are sometimes idle because there is no space to unload additional cargo. Little traffic is palletized for easier handling, and commodity stacks in sheds are low, leaving 30-35% of warehouse space unused. Since port charges do not reflect the relative economic cost of handling consignments of different sizes or cargoes packaged in different ways, shippers

and consignees have no incentive to manage their traffic in a way that would speed port operations and increase efficiency. It is estimated that 8,000 tons of distressed cargo are scattered throughout the ports.

Responsibility for port operations is split, which also contributes to reduced efficiency. The Port Manager determines vessel priority, location of vessels at berth as well as the sheds to be used for storing goods for export; but he has no responsibility for cargo movement within the port, which is the responsibility of the East African Cargo Handling Service (EACHS).

At the request of the new East African Harbors Corporation, AID proposes to provide port management advisory services to assist the EAHC in improving port productivity. Funds are requested for the first eighteen months of a contract with an American institution for one fully-funded port management advisor. The provision of "topped-up" operational personnel and training in the U.S. for potential African port managers may also be considered

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970				
Through 6/30/68				U.S. Technicians Participants . . . Commodities . . . Other Costs . . . Total Obligations	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected	
Estimated FY 69									-	52		52
Estimated through 6/30/69									-	-		-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						-	-		-
Proposed FY 70	52	800	852						52	52		

PROJECT TITLE Printing Trades Training	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-610-627	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 81, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide training in the printing trades to upgrade the skills of East Africans already employed in the printing industry.

Printing in East Africa is still dominated by non-Africans as a result of their early commercial investments and control of selection for apprenticeship. Training for Africans in this field will contribute to the Government's goal of Africanizing industry and will help increase the flow of printed information essential to reducing illiteracy and informing the general public. Training courses will be established as part of the curriculum of the Kenya Polytechnic Institute in Nairobi. Classes of up to 25 students per term will offer study in platemaking, lithographic camera operation, and the other graphic arts needed to prepare copy and negatives for printing processes. The students must have been employed in their field for at least a year; most will be sponsored or aided by their employers. Fifty percent of the places are reserved for Kenyans, since the training is taking place in their country, and the remaining students will be drawn approximately equally from Tanzania and Uganda.

AID provides the services of a chief technical advisor, demonstration aids, training materials, and films as well as funds for certain local costs such as local travel, sponsorship of technical meetings and partial scholarships. The Polytechnic Institute provides a printing instructor, classroom and office space, audio-visual equipment, secretarial services, and funds for some local expenses. Employers who sponsor students are responsible for tuition,

room, board, and the regular salary of their employees in training.

The chief technical advisory is in the field working on detailed arrangements among the parties involved in the project: the Polytechnic, various employers, and the contractor. During these negotiations the project is being restructured and plans for a second technician dropped. These agreements have not yet been concluded, but the program is expected to begin in the fall of 1969. Delay in the project kept expenditures low and it has not been necessary to provide additional funds during FY 1969. For this reason it is necessary to extend the final funding date to 1972.

FY 1970 funding is proposed to continue the contract services of one technician for one year (\$20,000), to procure certain supporting commodities--demonstration printing aids, instructional materials, and films (\$15,000) to cover partial local costs of travel, scholarships, and technical meetings.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68	156	31	125		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African-American Labor Center
Estimated FY 69	-	58		U.S. Technicians				-	20	20	
Estimated through 6/30/69	156	89	67	Participants . . .				-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .				-	15	15	
				Other Costs . . .				-	15	15	
Proposed FY 70	50	85	291	Total Obligations				-	50	50	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Teacher Education in East Africa		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-650-617		PRIOR REFERENCE Page 82, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the governments of Eastern Africa increase the supply of secondary and primary school teachers by providing U.S. teacher trainers who fill operational posts in teacher training schools. In addition, several educators are being furnished to assist institutes of education and other similar institutions which offer in-service and graduate teacher training, conduct research, and prepare new and improved curricula. In the case of the teacher trainers, the host governments provide the base salary and allowances as well as subsidized housing and a portion of international travel costs.

The TEEA project grew out of the earlier Teachers for East Africa Project (TEA) which furnished 467 U.S. teachers for East Africa's secondary schools for two-year tours between 1961 and 1967. TEA provided teachers to fill gaps in secondary schools so that more students could attend school; TEEA moved a step higher on the educational scale to fill positions in teacher training schools so that more East African teachers could be prepared for service in their own primary and secondary schools. As TEEA approaches phase-out, AID is considering providing assistance, through a new project, to a still higher stage of the teacher training process--the training of East African teacher trainers to meet ever-growing needs of the teacher training schools.

Through the academic year 1968-69, 167 American teachers have been assigned to two-year tours at East African teacher training institutions under TEEA. Fifty-one served in Kenya, 43 in Tanzania, 70 in Uganda, and three

in Zambia. In addition, U.S. educators have filled advisory, research and teaching positions in the various Institutes of Education of Eastern African countries and held similar assignments with the Curriculum Development and Research Center in Nairobi and the Department of Education of University College, Nairobi.

In late FY 1969 or early FY 1970, AID intends to undertake a survey by three short-term consultants to evaluate the TEEA project and determine how regional assistance could best be rendered to help East Africans educate more of their own teacher trainers.

During FY 1968 it became apparent that a new system of salary computation, as well as additional benefits would be required to attract high quality teacher trainers for the project. Formerly they were calculated on a minimum flat rate above the basic East African salary. The new computation is based on a teacher's previous salary plus additional benefits. The new salary rate became effective at the beginning of FY 1969 for all teacher trainers on duty under the project; most received fairly substantial increases in salary. This raise, plus the larger number of teachers on duty in response to increased teacher training activities, and the funds required to provide the evaluation survey by short term consultants, made it necessary to increase the FY 1969 funding and the total funding for the project.

The \$1,062,000 pipeline on June 31, 1968 consisted of the required advance contract funding for the 12 fully funded and 91 "topped-up" tutors through March 1969 as well as funds not liquidated because of about two months delay in

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Teachers College, Columbia University Short-term consultants to be selected.
Through 6/30/68	4,203	3,141	1,062		-	2,148	2,148	-	2,170	2,170	
Estimated FY 69	2,190	2,350			-	-	-	15	-	15	
Estimated through 6/30/69	6,393	5,491	902	U.S. Technicians	9	21	30	-	15	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	12	-	12	6	12	18	
Proposed FY 70	2,218	-	8,611	Commodities ...	21	2,169	2,190	21	2,197	2,218	
				Other Costs ...							
				Total Obligations							

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Teacher Education in East Africa	Education	TC	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-650-617	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 82, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

billing and payment (\$832,000), commodities (\$39,000), some ordered but undelivered; and \$191,000 for other costs which included the U.S. share of local allowances for tutors electing to remain under the old salary scale and funds reserved to cover part of the cost of the semi-annual educators conference.

FY 1970 funds are requested to provide salary supplements and other contract costs of 84 American teacher training specialists and the costs of fourteen fully funded educators and staff (\$2,170,000), participant training for two replacements (\$15,000), commodities--mainly books, research materials, and teaching aids for the educators (\$15,000), and other costs such as local travel and conferences (\$18,000).

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE East African Universities Specialization and Shared Services		ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-660-656		PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action; To strengthen efforts of the University Colleges of Nairobi, Dar es Salaam and Makerere to develop and maintain cooperative activities with respect to admission and curriculum standards and coordinated planning, budgeting and administration as the University of East Africa becomes the three national universities of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. AID will provide full-time and short-term advisory services to the university administrations for this purpose.

Since 1963, higher education in East Africa has been provided by the University of East Africa (UEA) with professional faculties distributed among the constituent colleges in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. This arrangement provided sufficient educational opportunities for the limited number of qualified students graduating from secondary schools in each country. However, as the quantity and quality of secondary school graduates have substantially increased, existing professional schools can no longer adequately service either the number of applicants or the needs of the countries for a professionally competent labor force.

The Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania have, therefore, agreed to dissolve the UEA, change the three colleges into national universities and to strengthen professional faculties of education, agriculture, etc., at each one. Faculties such as Veterinary Medicine at Nairobi will not be duplicated and will continue to serve all of East Africa.

The three branches of the UEA will become separate national universities in mid-1970. The new universities, however, expect to continue close cooperative efforts in addressing common educational problems and maintaining quality education.

In order to assist university officials in accomplishing an orderly change to a system composed of three cooperating universities, AID plans to provide technical assistance to each of the three universities to assist in the transition and building a solid basis for continued coordination of educational activities.

FY 1970 funds are proposed to provide two full-time and two short-term U.S. contract technicians to assist in establishing common admission and curriculum standards and in developing inter-university planning, budgeting and administration. These services will be particularly important in coordinating planning and implementation for new professional faculties which will be developed at each university and assuring effective utilization of existing facilities during the transition period.

*Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
	Estimated FY 69			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated through 6/30/69				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	93	*	*				
				Total Obligations			

To be selected

PROJECT TITLE East African Examinations Council	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-690-629	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 85, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the newly founded East African Examination Council (EAEC) to prepare and administer academic and technical examinations in East Africa. In addition to conducting examinations and awarding certificates and diplomas to successful candidates, EAEC will conduct research on which to base new examinations suited to East Africa.

At the present time almost all of the examinations given to students leaving primary and secondary schools are provided by the Cambridge Examination Syndicate or the University of London. They are printed and graded in the United Kingdom and are designed for students educated under the British school system.

At first the EAEC is expected to be concerned with revising the Higher School Certificate examination which determines the eligibility of candidates for the universities. Subsequently its role will expand to include secondary and primary school examinations as well as aptitude tests for use by the three governments and perhaps by private employers.

During the early stages, the Council will probably invite outside institutions to devise and conduct new examinations, with changes necessary to adapt them to the East African environment. This method should make it possible to reduce fairly rapidly the heavy dependence on foreign examinations designed for non-African students. In some cases it may be necessary for the Council to undertake to produce them. Introduction of the new examinations will inevitably bring changes in the curriculum and in the

teaching methods, both long overdue in East African schools. A survey in late FY 1968 of EAEC's needs has led AID to consider a project which would provide staff, training for African replacements and commodity support to the Council. The project and its recommended scope of work are now being considered by the EAEC, which is expected to make a formal request for assistance in the late spring of 1969. In line with AID experience with a similar project in West Africa, it is estimated that the year of final obligation will be FY 1979, if a fully viable and functioning organization is to be established.

FY 1970 funds are proposed to finance a one year extension of the contract with an American institution to provide four U.S. examinations specialists (\$200,000) and supporting commodities such as testing equipment and materials (\$10,000). In addition, \$40,000 will provide U.S. training for six East Africans who will eventually become staff members with the EAEC.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			American Institutes for Research To be selected		
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/68	22	-	22							
Estimated FY 69	300									
Estimated through 6/30/69	322	50	272	U.S. Technicians	-	250	250	-	200	200
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	20	-	20	40	-	40
				Commodities ...	-	30	30	-	10	10
				Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 70	250	3,000	3,572	Total Obligations	20	280	300	40	210	250

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Educational Research and Development	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 86, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-690-640				

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Universities and the Institutes of Education of the countries of Eastern Africa to improve the utilization of their staffs and facilities. The project is designed to help create a professional education association of the education of the educational leaders of eastern and southern Africa.

In recent years educators from eastern and southern African countries have worked together on an ad hoc basis. Directors of national institutes of education exchange information on research methods, applications, and results. "New math" workshops for East African teachers are held each year. East African education administrators and teacher training specialists meet annually to discuss common problems. Recently, however, these educators have voiced a need for more permanent cooperative arrangements. Toward that end, directors of institutes of education and representatives of universities in the area met in November 1967 to consider ways of working together more closely and sharing the advantages of regional cooperation. The chief result of that meeting was the formation of the Regional Council for Education.

AID is assisting the recently formed Regional Council for Education, made up of the directors of the seven institutes of education and representatives of the departments of education of the universities in eastern Africa. A U.S. educator, executive secretary to the Council, expedites the flow of information among the member institutions, and gives professional support to the council, he

assists in indentifying educational activities in which two or more eastern African countries with common needs and purposes will participate.

Potential projects include: the initiation of a group to standardize the assessment of pupil growth and development; a teacher training scheme for the southern countries; joint research and development of educational materials.

FY 1970 funds are proposed to continue the contract services, and miscellaneous costs of the technician serving as executive secretary to the Regional Council for Education.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES							
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 69	30	10		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/69	30	10	20	U.S. Technicians	-	30	30	-	30	30	American Council on Education
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	30	60	120	Total Obligations	-	30	30	-	30	30	

PROJECT TITLE East African Community Services Training PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-790-607	ACTIVITY Public Administration	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 87, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the East African Community (EAC) improve its middle and higher level African administrative and technical personnel by providing participant training in the United States. In addition, limited amounts of audiovisual equipment, books and other supplies have been provided for the East African Staff College and the Organization and Methods Division of the EAC Treasury to assist these institutions to strengthen their local training programs.

AID finances non-degree training for a small number of technical and administrative personnel of both the General Fund (Central Administrative) Services and the self contained services which have recently been re-organized into Public Corporations such as the Railways and Harbors or the Post and Telegraph Services. The earlier emphasis on long term academic degree training was shifted to short term on-the-job training with U.S. institutions in 1966. The scope of the training was also broadened to include higher level technical as well as management personnel.

Fifty-seven EAC officials have been trained under this program. The average course duration has been six months, and covered some phase of management training. Nearly all of the former participants are still serving with the EAC, and many have been promoted since their return from the U.S. Included among these are the former Secretary General, the Deputy Income Tax Commissioner, the Deputy Secretary for Personnel, the Director of

Recruitment and Training, and the Director of the East African Literature Bureau.

This project grew out of AID's previous training efforts for the past East African regional organization. It is now estimated that AID-financed training will be required until FY 1973 because of problems attendant upon the reorganization of the former East African Common Services Organization (EACSO) into the new East African Community. The EAC now has institutions, functions and responsibilities it did not have before, and there is a further need for this kind of training opportunity. In addition, the movement of the EAC headquarters from Nairobi to Arusha, Tanzania has caused some **resignations** as personnel have left the organization to work for their respective governments. As a result, new officials, many of whom require training, are being recruited for EAC positions.

FY 1970 funds are requested to provide short term (3-9 months) participant training in the U.S. for 10 officials of the East African Community. These courses will be arranged with such U.S. institutions as state tax bureaus, U.S. railways, port and harbor authorities and the postal system.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/68	272	255	17				
Estimated FY 69	50	30					
Estimated through 6/30/69	322	285	37				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	35	210	567	50	-	50	
				35	-	35	

PROJECT TITLE Income Tax Administration		ACTIVITY Public Administration		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-790-620		PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 88, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Income Tax Department of the East African Community in improving its tax collecting capability during a difficult transition period in which staffing shortages in the critical area of tax assessment threaten a serious deterioration in tax revenue.

Assistance is being given in the form of one fully-funded contract coordinator and twelve "topped-up" operational income tax assessors. The Income Tax Department pays local salaries and allowances to the U.S. assessors, who also receive a salary supplement from AID to bring their compensation up to American standards.

Income tax assessors in East Africa examine the tax returns of businesses and assess the amount of tax they owe. While the system differs from U.S. tax practices, the American advisors have been able to fill a normal operational assessing role and give on-the-job training to East African counterparts. The contract coordinator also furnishes management advisory services to the administrative and personnel divisions of the East African Community.

East Africa's Income Tax Department increased its collection by nearly \$11.2 million in the financial year ending June 30, 1967. This was the second largest one-year increase in the past 13 years and resulted in a record total yield of \$94.8 million to the three national governments and the East African Community. While it would be incorrect to attribute this success entirely to the American assessors, they have played a leading role in the department's tax assessment activities. Each of them

assesses the tax on almost a thousand businesses and self-employed individuals a year. Without the AID technicians, this work would inevitably be done later (delaying the tax collection) and probably less efficiently.

In the first two years of the project, one American taught fulltime at the Income Tax Training Center which gives classroom training to new employees and refresher courses for those already working. In addition, most of the early U.S. assessors helped establish and "de-bug" a new tax withholding system ("Pay-As-You-Earn").

FY 1970 funds are requested to continue the contract services of twelve topped-up U.S. tax assessors and one fully-funded contract coordinator.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	556	246	310					
Estimated FY 69	72	185						
Estimated through 6/30/69	628	431	197	U.S. Technicians	-	217	217	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	-	-	-	
				Commodities ...	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	217	-	845	Total Obligations	-	217	217	

Public Administration Service

PROJECT TITLE Supply Management and Improvement	ACTIVITY Public Administration		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 92, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-790-631			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the East African Railways and Harbors (EAR&H), a unit of the East African Community, in creating separate, efficient supply departments for its railway and harbor functions which are in the process of being turned over to two autonomous corporations, the East African Railways Corporation (EARC) and the East African Harbors Corporation (EAHC).

Before the founding of the East African Community in December 1967, railways and harbors in East Africa were both operated by the EAR&H. Under the new Community, the decision has been made to separate railways from harbors as soon as administrative problems of reorganization and relocation can be overcome. Each of the new corporations will need its own supply department, which offers a good opportunity to revamp the entire supply system and introduce modern methods of procurement, storage, shipping and training.

AID has agreed to provide two supply consultants for two years each for this purpose, and the EAR&H will assign African officers to work full time with them as understudies, so that approved activities can be carried forward after the period of assistance is over. Housing, office space and supplies will be furnished for the U.S. technicians by the East Africans.

This project is complementary to and is being coordinated with an existing UNDP training and development project for the railways and harbors. The UNDP and the EAR&H are scheduled to contribute more than \$1.2 million

each to the UN project.

The contractor has been selected, and negotiations are in progress on a contract. The technicians should arrive in the field in the spring of 1969.

FY 1970 funds are requested to complete the two-year contract for two U.S. supply advisors.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Public Administration Service				
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 69	35		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/69	105	35	70	-	105	105	-	75	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	75	-	180	-	105	105	-	75	75	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	-	105	105	-	75	75

PROJECT TITLE East African Development Bank	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-920-642	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 90, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide advisory and training assistance to the East African Development Bank (EADB), an institution established by the Treaty for East African Cooperation, which created the East African Community.

The EADB has the major task of promoting the industrial development of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Bank investments are to give priority to industrial development in the two poorer members of the Community (Tanzania and Uganda) while all three countries will contribute equally to the lending fund. EADB-financed projects will be designed to make the economies of the partner states increasingly complementary in the industrial field.

The treaty for East African Cooperation provides for total capital of \$56 million, of which \$33.6 million is to come in equal amounts from the three East African governments, with 50% of that (\$5.6 million from each country) to be paid in by June 1969. In addition it is hoped that the Bank will be able to attract outside capital, particularly from private institutions.

A.I.D. is now considering a variety of kinds of assistance to the East African Development Bank, ranging from fully-funded advisors and short-term survey teams for specific industrial studies to "topped-up" operational project analysts and U.S. participant training for East Africans who will return to responsible positions with the Bank. Discussions held

so far with the EADB have dealt principally with the Bank's need to obtain personnel to make industrial surveys and assist potential borrowers to develop sound projects on which the bank can make loans.

The Bank is obtaining advisory and operational assistances from the UN and various Western countries, and at the same time not having a preponderance of assistance from any one country.

FY 1970 funds are proposed to finance a short-term contract with an American institution to carry out industrial investment studies (\$45,000) and to provide U.S. training for four East African participants (\$25,000). There is also a possibility of a Development Loan from AID to the Bank.

*To be determined.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969				To be selected
	Estimated FY 69			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Estimated through 6/30/69								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 70	70	*	*					
				U.S. Technicians				
				Participants . . .				
				Commodities . . .				
				Other Costs . . .				
				Total Obligations	25	45	70	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Private Sector Development	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise Promotion	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-930-633	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 91, FY 1969, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To help encourage U.S. business enterprises to invest in the agriculture and related industries which will contribute to the development of the East African Community common market. In addition to interesting prospects for capital investment East Africa offers a potential market of some 30 million consumers for American products. A number of investment possibilities have been examined in the past, with AID support, in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. This project provides assistance for those firms whose interest may lead to investments in more than one of the East African countries in businesses which in addition to being potentially profitable for the investor, will increase the country's exports, broaden its tax base and provide employment and training for its people.

This project is designed to finance the study of specific investment possibilities proposed by U.S. firms or suggested from other sources such as U.S. overseas missions and local businessmen in East Africa. It may also be used to support other activities in the private sector. For example, several U.S. companies have expressed an interest in organizing an agricultural extension corporation in East Africa. A group of American agricultural product suppliers may consider establishing a consortium with representatives in Africa to train Africans in the use of their products. This approach has been used extensively and successfully by agri-business to promote sales in the U.S. and other areas. A long-term objective would be to establish a market for the consortium which

would permit it to continue such a program without AID financing. Because there would be a question at the outset about the availability of a market, it would be necessary to assist the consortium perhaps two or three years until it could achieve the sales needed for self-sustained operation.

In FY 1969 at least two short-term studies are expected to be financed. One, which is already underway, will identify and designate market areas for East African meat products in the Middle East and the Orient. Part of this work will be based upon earlier surveys of livestock production in Kenya and East Africa.

FY 1970 financing is requested for five short-term contracts to conduct investment surveys and for the services of one full-time contract technician to investigate prospects and lay the groundwork for a possible agricultural extension corporation.

*subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
Estimated FY 69	25	-		U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/69	25	12	13	Participants ...	-	25	25	-	100	100
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 70	100	*	*	Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	-	25	25	-	100	100

ARCO (Atlantic-Richfield) and others to be selected

PROJECT TITLE Regional Institute of Mass Communications PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-960-657	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Institute of Mass Communications in Kenya develop into a regional institution capable of providing training in major fields of communications media for the East African Community and other nearby countries. The governments of the countries of eastern Africa have recognized the need to provide their citizens with information relating to priority development areas. Officials at all levels are inexperienced in communicating new information and new techniques to the dispersed, generally illiterate population. The low rate of literacy, coupled with the general lack of printed material, gives an additional emphasis to the need to use verbal communication and demonstrations. The widespread use of radios, however, makes it possible to reach a large part of the population by this means.

Because of the need to train officials and field technicians at all levels of the government, particularly in agriculture, health and family planning, to enable them to communicate information to speed the development of the area, AID is considering provision of technical assistance through assignment of advisors and teaching staff to the institute, as well as a limited amount of supplies and equipment for instructional purposes.

The regional institutes training programs will be primarily in radio and television broadcasting for technical and production staff. In addition, training is required in: (a) journalism for government information officers and the private press; (b) film production; and (c) the output of teachers to train government field

personnel who can communicate information in the key development fields of agriculture, health and family planning.

A study of the communications media training needs of countries in Eastern Africa early in 1969 was financed from FY 1968 funds under the "Surveys and Feasibility Studies" project. The various governments interested in this project offered considerable assistance to the U.S. consultants and appear to be genuinely concerned with providing training in these areas.

The report and recommendations of the survey will be available to the cooperating countries and AID this spring. The United Kingdom has already financed construction of a building for the Institute, provided staff members and some of the major broadcasting equipment for use in it. UNESCO participated in the study with U.S. consultants. UNESCO and Denmark as well as other donors including IBRD and Ford Foundation have indicated they intend to provide funds for assistance to the project.

FY 1970 funds are requested to provide the first eighteen months of contract services from two U.S. technicians (\$85,000) and U.S. training to train two East Africans as teachers (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES To be selected			
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 69	Estimated through 6/30/69	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970		
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
Proposed FY 70	100	650	750	Total Obligations			15	85	100	
				U.S. Technicians			-	85	85	
				Participants ...			15	-	15	
				Commodities ...			-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...			-	-	-	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Survey and Feasibility Studies	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11/12-995-615	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 93, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Cause of Action: To help the East African Community and other East African regional organizations conduct surveys and prepare regional technical and capital assistance projects which will aid in the economic progress of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Surveys and studies may also be undertaken in cooperation with one or more national governments, if the study is likely to benefit the region as a whole.

AID provides assistance in the collection and analysis of data which will be useful in (a) evaluating existing regional activities, (b) selecting high priority technical and capital assistance projects feasible for implementation by either regional or country institutions, and (c) planning solutions to existing problems of regional concern.

Four surveys or feasibility studies were financed under this project through FY 1968. Three were in the field of education and training. One was an evaluation survey of AID-financed participants from Kenya and Tanzania, which analyzed the value of past training programs and investigated the extent to which the trainees have used their training, in order to recommend more fruitful directions for the future. Immediate results included more careful orientation of departing participants and the opportunity for the students' immediate supervisor to have greater influence on planning his training. Another study examined existing and proposed student accommodations and catering facilities at University College, Nairobi, a part of the University of East Africa. The contractor provided an architect

specializing in school facilities to assist the University College in establishing technical and economic standards that will be justifiable in terms of long-range planning and will reduce capital cost requirements. The third, still in process, is examining regional mass communications training needs in eastern and southern Africa with a view toward recommending suitable programs to serve the region at the Institute of Mass Communications in Kenya.

The fourth survey, undertaken at the request of the East African Community, set forth a requirements analysis and functional plan for the EAC's Common Market and Economic Affairs Secretariat.

In FY 1969, AID is financing a study of the specialized needs of East Africa for middle-level agricultural technicians. The report is expected to suggest ways of economizing and avoiding unnecessary duplication in diploma and certificate level agricultural schools. Another survey will investigate the potential for livestock development in the Ankole-West Lake border regions of Tanzania and Uganda.

FY 1970 funding is requested for the contract costs of six short and medium term consultants to carry out similar high priority feasibility studies promoting economic development in East Africa.

* Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	115	69	46								International Research Associates, Inc. Wood and Tower, Inc. U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated FY 69	60	75		U.S. Technicians	-	60	60	-	71	71	
Estimated through 6/30/69	175	144	31	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	71	*	*	Total Obligations	-	60	60	-	71	71	

PROJECT TITLE East African Community Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 94, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-995-649			

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

By founding the EAC in December 1967, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda took a significant step toward creating new regional institutions designed for their needs as independent African countries, as well as adapting the organizations inherited from colonial days to new circumstances. Within the Community new organizations are being founded and others are being reorganized, decentralized and relocated. There is a need for advisors to help plan new or revised functions and structures, as well as for operational personnel. Community officials have indicated that further requests for assistance will be forthcoming.

This project is designed to provide advisory and technical assistance to the EAC and may include aid to Secretariates for Common Market and Economic Affairs, Finance and Administration, and Communications and Research of the Community; help in establishing an East African Bureau of Standards; and aid in nutrition research for EAC health and agricultural organizations and in market research for the East African Industrial Research Organization. Requests for assistance from the four EAC corporations now charged with operating (rail-

ways, harbors, airways, and posts and telecommunications) for the three countries may also be considered.

FY 1970 funds are requested to finance contract services of three advisors and one "topped-up" operational technician. For the latter, the EAC would provide the basic local salary and allowances.

*Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 69											
Estimated through 6/30/69											
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 70	100	*	*	Total Obligations				-	100	100	

PROJECT TITLE Regional Program Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-999-000	PRIOR REFERENCE Pg. 96, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To support the East Africa Regional Program and other AID activities in East Africa by providing direct-hire technicians (such as analysts in education, agriculture, and economics as well as engineers and a supply advisor) and program officers who perform their duties in more than one country and cannot be charged to a specific project. In this way certain technical support needs are met for all East Africa missions (as well as engineering support for Southern African offices) at a lower cost than would be entailed for separate country staffs.

FY 1970 funds are requested for twelve U.S. technicians (one assistant director for development services, two program officers, one agriculture advisor, one education advisor, one economist, one international development intern, two engineers, one supply advisor, one field support officer, and one technical services officer), ten local employees, procurement of small amounts of supplies, equipment and furnishings, and miscellaneous costs such as rents, utilities, and travel.

*This project will continue in support of A.I.D. programs, subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/68	1,039	1,017	22				
Estimated FY 69	400	403					
Estimated through 6/30/69	1,439	1,420	19				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	427	*	*				
				Cost Components			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
				279	-	279	
				367	-	367	
				-	-	-	
				18	-	18	
				5	-	5	
				103	-	103	
				55	-	55	
				400	-	400	
				427	-	427	

TABLE IV

Part 1

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Credit Union Development	618-11-140-619	1965	1969	162	159	3		3					162
Stevedoring Skills Development	618-11-340-621	1965	1969	831	614	217	302	220	299				1,133
East African Pilot Training	618-11-390-625	1966	1969	288	155	133		133					288
Secondary Teacher Training & Support	618-11-650-601	1961	1969	4,764	4,758	6		6					4,764
University of East Africa Support	618-11-660-614	1964	1969	986	657	329	182	210	301				1,168
Makerere University Arc. & Engineering	618-11-660-623	1967	1969	69	55	14		14					69
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Borrower: University of East Africa

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: University College, Nairobi 618-H-002	
Date Authorized: 5/16/66	Date Signed: 8/11/66
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 850	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 660	Interest Rate 2-1/2%
Repayments --	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 3	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The Government of Kenya has financed half of the local costs (equivalent to approximately \$550,000) and all non-U.S. foreign exchange costs. The total cost of the project is \$1,400,000. A.I.D. loan funds are being used to procure materials from the U.S. and for some of the local costs. All loan-financed local costs are subject to the Special Letter-of-Credit procedure, tying A.I.D. disbursements to U.S. procurement.

Comments on Implementation: This project has moved from the planning stage through the financing and construction stages without encountering any significant problems.

Purpose of Loan: To assist the University of East Africa in Nairobi to construct and equip three dormitories, three engineering buildings and related facilities. The University College is the primary training facility for engineering and other professional people in East Africa and has increased its enrollment from 594 to approximately 1,900 in the last three years. The U.S. is providing financing to construct facilities for 404 students. A.I.D. had previously been associated with the University College in Nairobi by grant financing the civil engineering block at the University.

Physical Status: Construction is almost complete, and the mandatory maintenance period, during which the construction contractor is liable for any defects which may be identified, is about to begin. Final acceptance is scheduled for early CY 1970.

Financial Status: The loan is 77% disbursed, and A.I.D. is in the process of deobligating approximately \$100,000 which will not be needed for this project.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Borrower: University of East Africa

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: University College, Dar es Salaam Phase III 618-H-003	
Date Authorized: 6/27/66	Date Signed: 9/24/66
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 700	Duration 40 yrs.
Disbursed 474	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Repayments --	Interest Rate 2-1/2%
Interest Collected 6	Grace Period 1%
	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

U.S. origin and about \$400,000 was provided to assist in financing local costs of the construction contract. All local cost financing has been subject to the Special Letter of Credit procedure, tying A.I.D. disbursements to U.S. procurement.

Comments on Implementation: No significant problems were encountered in the course of designing and constructing the project items.

Purpose of Loan: To assist the University of East Africa to construct a 193 student dormitory and to extend the existing college eating facilities. The College's enrollment is increasing rapidly, which is fortuitous, considering the great need for well trained Africans in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, all of which draw on this College's output of graduates.

Physical Status: Dormitory construction was completed in August 1967, with the completion of cafeteria work following in December 1967. A certificate of acceptance was issued to the contractor on February 1, 1968.

Financial Status: The loan is 67% disbursed, with no additional disbursements foreseen. A.I.D. is in the process of reconciling the project accounts, following which the balance will be deobligated.

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has financed approximately one half of the local cost element of the project and all architectural and engineering costs, amounting approximately to the equivalent of U.S. \$400,000. Of the total loan amount of \$700,000, approximately \$300,000 was provided to finance the procurement of material of

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Borrower: University of East Africa

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: University College, Makerere (Engr. Services) 618-H-004	
Date Authorized: 6/9/67	Date Signed: 10/4/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 125	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 73	Interest Rate 2-1/2%
Repayments --	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected --	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

Financial Status: The loan is 58% disbursed, and the rate of disbursements is considered to be consistent with actual design progress.

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The University of East Africa is financing the local cost portion of the final design, estimated at the equivalent of U.S. \$7,000, with all U.S. costs of the American firm to be financed under the loan.

Comments on Implementation: UEA officials at Makerere have expressed their satisfaction with the A/E's approach to the College design. With the exception of occasional minor delays of the type to be expected in any design project (e.g., those resulting from multi-agency review and approval of the design in the host country), the project is progressing smoothly.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the U.S. costs of engineering services required to prepare final plans, specifications, and bid documents for the construction and equipping of dormitories to house 750 students, a cafeteria, an apartment building for college staff, an agriculture laboratory building and minor improvements to existing instructional facilities. These items are required to accommodate the college's sharply increasing enrollment, which is the result of its growing importance as a source of training to meet the critical demand in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

Physical Status: The schedule for final design work was divided into two stages. The architects and engineers were instructed to proceed urgently with the design of the dormitory and cafeteria, deferring the design of the other project items, to assist the college in constructing the dormitory and cafeteria at the earliest possible time. A/E work proceeded on this basis, and A.I.D. authorized a \$600,000 construction loan (see Loan No. 618-H-005) in June 1968. It is expected that all design work under this project will be completed by mid-CY 1969.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Borrower: Government of Uganda

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Makerere University College (Construction) Phase II 618-H-005	
Date Authorized: 6/27/68	Date Signed: -
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 600	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S.\$

Financial Status: No disbursements have been made to date. A.I.D. expects the first disbursement to be effected during the last half of FY 1969.

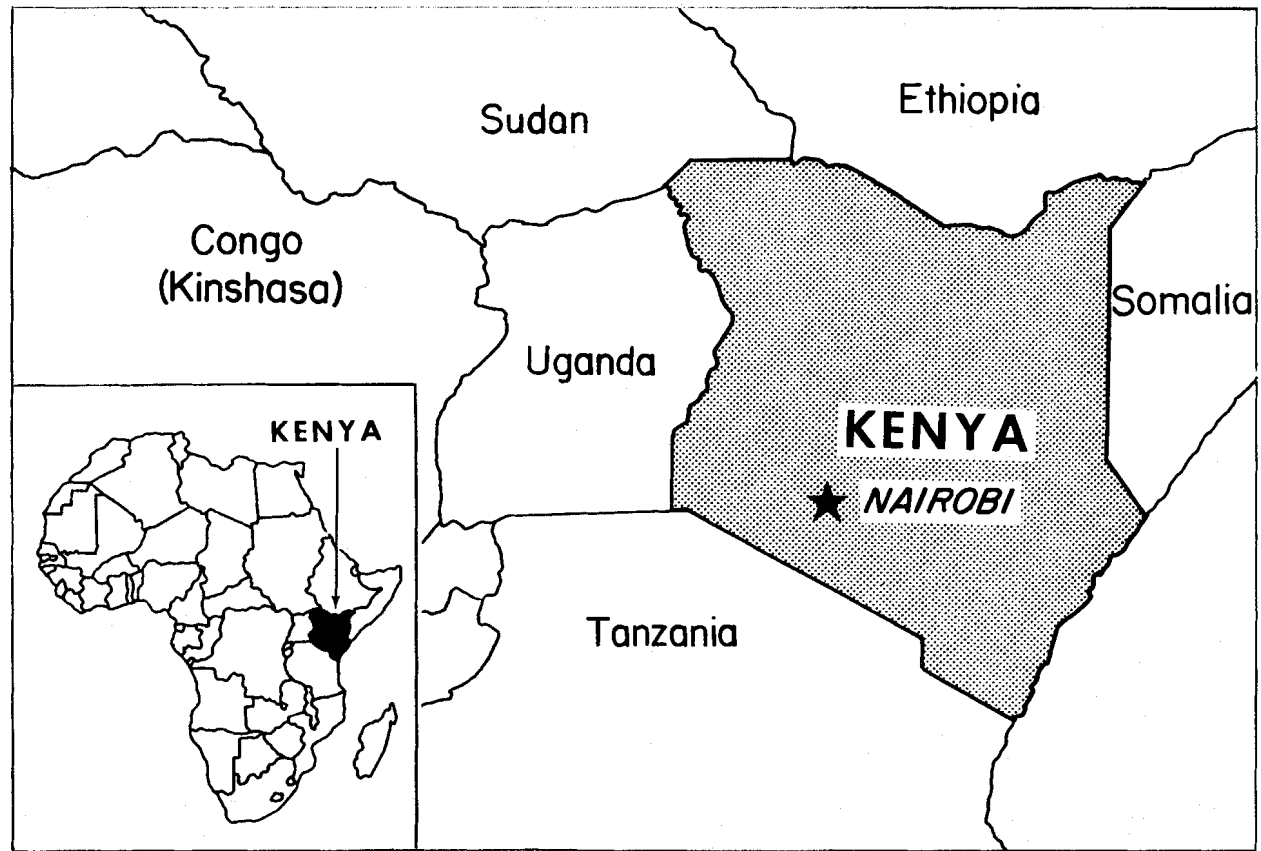
Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The Borrower will finance approximately 72% of the local costs making a total contribution approximately equivalent to \$780,000.

Comments on Implementation: In view of the relatively small size of the job, a local contractor will perform the construction work. As a result, we expect prompt construction mobilization following award of the contract.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the U.S. costs and a portion of the local costs of the construction and equipping of a dormitory to house 750 students, and a cafeteria, both of which have been designed under a prior AID Loan (Loan No. 618-H-004). A.I.D. intends to consider still another loan in the future to construct the remaining items designed under the earlier design loan. This construction is part of a broad plan to provide the University with the expanded physical plant required to cope with its rapidly growing enrollment.

Physical Status: Signature of the loan agreement has been delayed pending resolution within the Uganda Government as to whether the Government should be the loanee, or whether it should assume the role of Guarantor with the University as Borrower. This has now been settled, following the latter arrangement, and signature is expected momentarily. Final architectural drawings are well along and construction contracts likely will be let by mid-1969.

Kenya



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	10.2
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.0
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	225
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	46
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	10
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	88

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	119*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	43
People Per Doctor	10,200
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20-25
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	43
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: KENYA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program EY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Crop & Livestock Development	615-11-130-101	1956	1971	3,212	2,823	389	190	330	249	TA	184	323	3,909
Higher Agriculture Education	615-11-110-102	1960	1971	1,103	836	267	200	235	232	TA	223	150	1,676
Fisheries Development	615-11-180-130	1965	1970	122	90	32	34	49	17	TA	40	-	196
Range Development	615-11-190-100	1961	1971	933	583	350	107	240	217	TA	135	145	1,320
Agriculture Planning Assistance	615-11-190-133	1965	1971	152	135	17	102	99	20	TA	91	80	425
Agriculture Support	615-11-199-121	1964	Cont.	404	394	10	85	90	5	TA	65	Cont.	-
Labor Development	615-11-490-125	1966	1972	114	71	43	148	127	64	TA	50	183	495
Population Dynamics	615-11-580-141	1969	1979	-	-	-	232	60	172	TA	160	1,198	1,590
Radio Correspondence Education	615-11-650-129	1967	1970	330	170	160	137	171	126	TA	185	-	652
Education Support	615-11-699-122	1964	Cont.	224	214	10	60	65	5	TA	65	Cont.	-
Scholarship Coordination	615-11-690-137	1967	1971	368	187	181	65	130	116	TA	70	47	550
Training for Public Service	615-11-790-112	1962	Cont.	1,638	1,558	80	65	80	65	TA	70	Cont.	-
Radio/TV Information Development	615-11-960-134	1966	1970	784	492	292	315	298	309	TA	187	-	1,286
National Youth Service	615-11-995-123	1964	1970	2,929	2,629	300	126	190	236	TA	140	-	3,195
Technical Support	615-11-999-000	1960	Cont.	1,783	1,755	28	240	250	18	TA	240	Cont.	-
Vocational Agriculture Education	615-11-620-110	1964	1969	889	704	185	6	140	51	-	-	-	895
English Language Teacher Training	615-11-640-107	1963	1967	880	656	224	-	200	24	-	-	-	880
Public Safety	615-11-710-126	1965	1969	560	485	75	20	75	20	-	-	-	580
Rural Community Development	615-11-810-114	1960	1969	1,077	1,054	23	30	40	13	-	-	-	1,107
Agriculture Investment	615-13-190-138	1967	1968	64	32	32	-	30	2	-	-	-	64
Feasibility Studies	615-12-995-115	1964	1968	309	220	89	-	60	29	-	-	-	309
Total											1,905		
TA											1,905		
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	18	16	15
Participating agency	2	8	3
Contractor technicians	35	31	25
Total	55	55	43

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	100	79	68
Contract	1	1	
Total	101	80	68

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/67

COUNTRY: KENYA

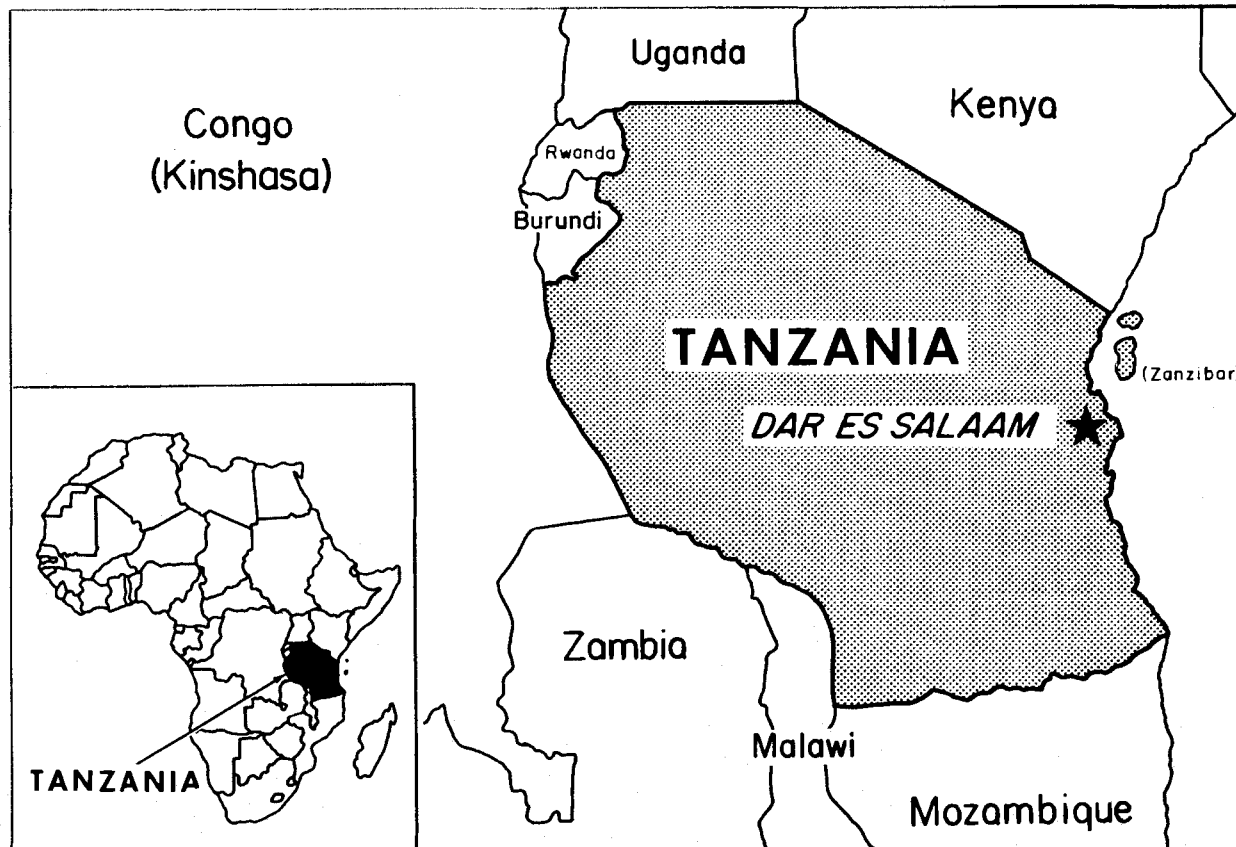
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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					
615-H-002	Nairobi Water Supply (Two-Step)	5/24/63	12/28/64	3 10	25 40	3½ 3¾	3½ 3¾	2,200	1,762	US \$	-	16
615-H-003	Polytechnic Institute	6/24/65	8/24/65	10	40	1	2½	550	382	US \$	-	4
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	2,750	2,144	XXXX	-	20



Tanzania



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	12.5	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	73*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.9	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	38
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	363	People Per Doctor	21,000
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	35	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	60 ^a	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	2
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	95	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

a - Over one-half is rough grazing land.

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part I

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Seed Multiplication and Distribution*	621-11-130-092	1970	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	80	300	380
Masai Livestock and Range Management*	621-11-130-093	1970	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	132	1,440	1,572
Kitembe Land Use and Agricultural Diversification*	621-11-130-094	1970	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	90	420	510
Fish Marketing Development*	621-11-180-095	1970	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	70	140	210
Agricultural Materials and Services*	621-11-190-097	1970	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	235	**	**
Agricultural Education/Secondary Schools	621-11-620-074	1966	1975	62	35	27	-	20	7	TA	230	1,608	1,900
Technical Education	621-11-660-050	1964	1970	1,198	603	595	299	361	533	TA	335	-	1,832
Educational Materials and Advisory Services	621-11-690-065	1965	**	351	245	106	237	194	149	TA	320	**	**
Management and Engineering Services*	621-11-790-098	1970	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	370	**	**
Technical Support	621-11-999-000	1961	**	1,212	1,190	22	260	256	26	TA	210	**	**
Agricultural College	621-11-110-044	1962	1969	1,337	1,112	225	67	281	11	-	-	-	1,404
Agriculture Production Surveys	621-11-130-084	1968	1969	329	15	314	75	365	24	-	-	-	404
Rural Credit Union Development	621-11-140-085	1968	1969	114	-	114	114	94	134	-	-	-	228
Southern Link Road Survey	621-12-310-047	1963	1969	463	239	224	5	229	-	-	-	-	468
Economic and Engineering Survey	621-12-310-064	1965	1967	592	283	309	-	309	-	-	-	-	592
Zanzibar Technical College	621-12-610-078	1964	1969	1,079	655	424	21	445	-	-	-	-	1,100
Strengthening the Public Service	621-11-720-009	1961	1969	826	684	142	66	139	69	-	-	-	892
Public Service Staff Support	621-11-720-051	1964	1969	1,559	649	910	199	439	670	-	-	-	1,758
Community Development	621-11-810-007	1962	1969	1,612	1,528	84	57	84	57	-	-	-	1,669
Agriculture Investment Program	621-11-930-096	1968	1968	58	6	52	-	52	-	-	-	-	58
Total											2,072		
TA											2,072		
SA													
DL (grants)													

*New Project--see TABLE IVa

**Continuing project subject to annual review.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	8	8	8
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	33	27	44
Total	41	35	52

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	48	42	50
Contract	2	14	10
Total	50	56	60

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1970 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Seed Multiplication and Distribution	621-11-130-092	TA	80	A.I.D. will assist the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Cooperatives in planning and developing an efficient seed multiplication and distribution system that will make improved varieties of seeds available to Tanzanian farmers. This six year project is an outgrowth of Phase II of the Agricultural Production Surveys Project. It is also a high priority item in the Tanzanian Government's Second Five Year Development Plan. This project will be closely coordinated with the Regional Major Cereals project, and will depend on it for improved varieties. A.I.D.'s contribution will include two "topped off" agronomists, who will help the Ministry undertake a program to produce and distribute the variety of seeds required (\$50,000); training for two Tanzanian participants, who will replace the agronomists (\$10,000); and demonstrational commodities (\$20,000).
Masai Livestock and Range Management	621-11-130-093	TA	132	This activity is designed to help the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Cooperatives increase marketable livestock by 12 percent over a 10 year period. Livestock resources have high priority in Tanzania's Second Five Year Development Plan since they hold the most immediate promise of increasing Tanzania's food production, and overcoming the protein deficient diet. A.I.D. will address such problems as slow maturing poor quality animals, diseases and parasites, lack of water, and range development in Masailand's 26,000 square miles, which now support one million head of poor quality cattle. The major project goals are to develop a range management program, provide watering facilities, improve the health and quality of Masailand's cattle, and create market incentives. A.I.D. will provide five "topped off" technicians (\$72,000), participant training for six Tanzanians (\$35,000) who will replace the technicians and demonstrational commodities (\$25,000).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1970 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Kitembe Land Use and Agricultural Diversification	621-11-130-094	TA	90	A.I.D. plans to establish a model farming community in a three square mile area to demonstrate the benefits of improved agricultural practices and land use to 83 farm families. The program will be within the limited resources of Kitembe farmers and compatible with their traditional oxen cultivation. It should increase both land unit production and the local standard of living. Tanzania's Second Five Year Development plan places much importance on increasing food production and diversifying agricultural productivity. The Kitembe area has the potential to become a demonstrational model of improved land use and diversified agricultural production over the six year life of this project. A.I.D. will provide three "topped off" technicians (\$60,000), training for three Tanzanian participants to replace the technicians (\$20,000), and commodities such as planting materials and farm implements (\$10,000).
Fish Marketing Development	621-11-180-095	TA	70	The Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Cooperatives has asked A.I.D. to help equip three pilot fish receiving stations it is building in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, and Mikindani. This is a high priority program to develop Tanzania's fishing industry and exploit the vast resources of sea food in a country where the population suffers from a protein-deficient diet. The present lack of facilities has inhibited the growth of the fishing industry beyond the subsistence level. A.I.D. plans to equip one facility each year during the three year life of this project. Each market will be provided with ice making and crushing machinery, refrigeration equipment, stand-by diesel engines, and spare parts (\$70,000). The Tanzanian Government will supply water front land, and will build the facilities at a cost of \$100,000.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1970 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agriculture Materials and Services	621-11-190-097	TA	235	This project is designed to support the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, and Cooperatives, which will spearhead the main thrust of Tanzania's new Second Five Year Plan. It will provide those agricultural support activities which do not require the administrative mechanism of a separate project. Its overall goal is to help the Tanzanian Government achieve its goal of increased food production and agricultural diversification. A.I.D. will provide a Food and Agricultural Officer (\$30,000), seven "topped off" agricultural engineers, veterinarians, agricultural economists, agronomists and biologists (\$140,000), participant training for five Tanzanians who will replace these technicians (\$30,000), demonstrational and support commodities (\$20,000) and two local employees (\$15,000).
Management and Engineering Services	621-11-790-098	TA	370	A.I.D. plans to help the Tanzanian Government meet its manpower requirements during the Second Five Year Development Plan under a multi-donor program in which eighteen countries make manpower contributions. The Tanzanian Government hopes to become self-sufficient in middle and high level manpower by 1980. Until Tanzania is completely able to rely on its own resources, part of its manpower requirements must be filled by foreign experts. Central Establishments (Tanzania's Civil Service) has indicated that U.S. management and engineering talent would continue to be particularly valuable to Tanzania during the period of the new Five Year Development Plan. A.I.D. will provide the services of a Manpower and Training Officer (\$25,000), ten "topped off" executive and engineering personnel (\$170,000), training for six new participants who will replace the technicians (\$30,000), a local administrative assistant (\$5,000), and a two phase data processing program (\$140,000). The data processing project will consist of a preliminary study of the Tanzanian Government's information requirements followed by a more comprehensive study of that information needed for decision making and organizational control.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/68

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-arized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
621-H-002	Dar es Salaam Water Supply	12/1/62	5/20/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,175	2,149	US \$	-	47
621-H-003	Regional Urban Water Supplies	4/22/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	925	802	US \$	-	14
621-H-007	Agricultural College - Morogoro	6/26/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,250	1,068	US \$	-	18
621-H-008	Program Loan	7/18/63	12/6/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,000	880	US \$	-	9
621-H-011	Bunda-Nansio Road	2/28/64	8/28/64	10	40	3/4	2	2,025	1,346	US \$	-	11
621-H-014	National Parks Development	6/27/67	2/8/68	10	40	1	2½	900	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	8,275	6,245	XXXX	-	99

Uganda



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	8.1
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.5
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	91
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	89
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	16 ^a
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	89

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	93*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	44
People Per Doctor	8,900
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	2
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

a - Arable only.

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* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

COUNTRY: UGANDA

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6-30-68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6-30-69	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Extension	617-11-110-012	1963	1973	1,255	819	436	214	260	390	TA	288	750	2,507
Livestock Development	617-11-130-015	1963	1970	1,335	1,215	120	131	162	89	TA	155	-	1,621
Agricultural Education	617-11-110-023	1963	1970	1,791	1,278	513	296	355	454	TA	307	-	2,394
Agricultural Cooperatives	617-15-140-006	1963	1972	2,056	1,762	294	218	250	262	TA	261	550	3,085
Agricultural Administration	617-11-199-044	1967	1972	169	166	3	90	93	-	TA	90	180	529
Demographic Analysis	617-11-570-050	1969	1974	-	-	-	150	20	130	TA	140	260	550
Population Census	617-11-570-051	1969	1970	-	-	-	35	5	30	TA	35	-	70
Comprehensive Secondary Girls School	617-11-650-011	1961	1971	2,288	1,832	456	465	460	461	TA	507	600	3,860
Educational Development	617-11-699-027	1965	1972	455	360	95	68	125	38	TA	102	250	875
Public Service Staff Support	617-11-720-038	1967	1968	62	31	31	-	31	-	TA	-	-	62
Institute of Public Administration	617-12-770-019	1965	1971	328	144	184	49	184	49	TA	30	50	457
Public Service Training	617-11-790-016	1963	1970	726	606	120	-	90	30	TA	10	-	736
Technical Support	617-11-999-000	1962	Cont.	1,477	1,441	36	234	220	50	TA	240	Cont.	-
Total											2,165		
TA											2,165		
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	15	16	16
Participating agency	1	1	-
Contractor technicians	32	32	35
Total	48	49	51

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	70	50	66
Contract	-	-	-
Total	70	50	66

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/68

COUNTRY: UGANDA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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					
617-H-001	Development Bank	7/27/62	10/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,000	1,931	US \$	-	15
617-H-004	Ankole-Masaka Ranching Scheme	2/4/66	4/2/66	10	40	1	2½	650	625	US \$	-	5
617-H-005	Primary Teacher Training	6/23/67	2/19/68	10	40	1	2½	250	-	US \$	-	-
617-H-006	Livestock Development	6/29/67	2/3/68	10	40	1	2½	4,700	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	7,600	2,556	XXXX	-	20

Congo (Kinshasa)



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	17.0
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.3
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	906
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	19
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	22
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	69

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	80*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	39
People Per Doctor	31,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	58
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	31
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

CONGO (KINSHASA)

BASIC DATA

Population (mill. mid-1968).	17.0	Total GNP-1967 \$ Mill...	1,332
Annual Growth Rate (%).....	2.3	Per Capita GNP-1967\$...	80
Area (1,000 sq. mi).....	906	Life Expectancy.....	39
Pop. Density per sq.mi.....	19	People per Doctor.....	31,800
Agricultural Land as %		Literacy Rate.....	58
of Total Area.....	22	Students as % of Ages 5-19	31
% of Labor Force in Agric..	69	(Primary and Secondary)	

TREND DATA

	1965	1966	1967	1968Est.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION				
Total Index (1957-59=100).....	76	77	81	87
Index per capita.....	64	64	66	69
Palm Oil (1,000 MT).....	125	130	155	175
Industrial Diamonds (1,000 cts.).....	17.5	17.4	17.9	n.a.
INTERNATIONAL TRADE (\$ millions)				
Total Exports (f.o.b.).....	336	465	443	n.a.
Copper.....	171	267	264	n.a.
Total Imports (c.i.f.).....	-319	-336	-265	n.a.
Trade Balance.....	20	129	178	n.a.
GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE^{a/} (\$ mill.)				
Official Reserves.....	21	22	68	125(June)
Commercial Bank Holdings.....	31	58	57	36
COST OF LIVING (1963=100)(Kinshasa).	134	155	212	325
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES^{b/}				
(Fiscal year ending Dec. 31)	-Million Dollar		Equiv.	
	1966	1967	1968 Est.	
Total Expenditures.....	148.0	223.0	288.0	
(Defense Expenditures).....	(31.8)	(36.6)	(43.6)	
(Capital Outlays).....	(n.a.)	(n.a.)	(52.0)	
Total Domestic Revenues.....	125.6	198.4	257.2	
As percent of GNP	(n.a.)	(9.9)	(n.a.)	
<u>Deficit (-) or Surplus (+)</u>	-22.4	-24.6	-30.8	

a/ - Converted at 0.5 zaires per dollar
 b/ - Gross basis, end of period.
 c/ - Based on data in current prices.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans.....	2.5	-	-	9.0
Technical Assistance ...	0.6	0.7	1.2	2.0
Supporting Assistance ...	17.2	15.3	5.0	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	20.3	16.1	6.2	11.0

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

Beginning in FY 1970, the A.I.D. program in the Congo (Kinshasa) will be adjusted and redirected, in concert with other donors, toward economic development objectives. Previous A.I.D. assistance has been of a short-term stability-oriented nature, but because the Congo has attained comparative stability and some measure of national unification under a government generally able to maintain internal security, the A.I.D. program in FY 1970 will change, making the Congo one of the development-emphasis countries in A.I.D.'s Africa program. Over the next few years A.I.D. will help re-establish a productive agricultural sector with priority on rehabilitating the transport infrastructure needed for agricultural development.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Since assuming power in 1965, the Mobutu Government has brought about significant improvements in the Congo. The rebellions and internal disorder have receded and a minimal governmental administrative system has been extended over much of the country.

In cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and with U.S. assistance, the Government undertook a broadly based monetary reform and economic stabilization program in June 1967. In spite of the short-lived revolt of mercenary troops shortly afterward and some problems with expenditure controls, the reform to date has exceeded earlier expectations in halting inflation in the latter part of 1968 and in increasing exports.

In 1968 mineral production grew by 10% and for the second year in a row agricultural exports increased by 15%. In the year following the monetary reform foreign exchange reserves have increased from a two-week to a three-month supply. Due to the reforms, central government revenues have doubled since 1966.

CONGO (KINSHASA)

It is recognized that the huge size of the country, the ethnic diversity and the long standing difficulties of the Congolese Army and police forces could again lead to a breakdown in internal security and a new round of disorders and economic chaos. However, the prospects for political stability are better and more promising than at any time since independence. This relative stability and the positive effects of the monetary reform have combined to move the Congolese economy in a relatively short time from grave crisis nearer to the threshold of economic development.

The country has abundant and diverse resources which, if exploited in a rational manner, could bring the Congo rapidly back to the pre-independence growth level. The economy has shown signs of unusual resilience owing to these resources and to the strength of its private sector. Assuming continued stability, prospects for considerable private investments in manufacturing, mining and large scale agriculture are favorable.

Although the prolonged internal conflict caused considerable deterioration of basic transportation systems and the abandonment of a number of productive agricultural enterprises, some recovery in agricultural output has already taken place. However, if the relatively spontaneous agricultural revival which has been apparent over the past year is to become more than a temporary phenomenon, the transport bottlenecks, hampering both the marketing of crops and the movement of consumer goods to the rural areas, must be overcome.

The Government has taken the position that rehabilitation of agriculture and the transport infrastructure should receive priority over other investments during the next few years. The IBRD has also identified rehabilitation of the transport infrastructure as a priority.

FY 1970 PROGRAM

Since 1960, U.S. assistance has consisted largely of Supporting Assistance--both grants and loans--for essential commodity imports. The nature and magnitude of this assistance has been largely dictated by the continuing problems with internal security and political stability, fiscal and monetary chaos and the absence of even the minimal manpower necessary to maintain the administrative structure. As a result of its steady progress in overcoming these problems, the Congo now seems ready to embark on a more development-oriented program and has become one of the development emphasis countries in A.I.D.'s Africa program.

The proposed FY 1970 A.I.D. program totals \$11 million--\$9 million for Development Loans and \$2 million for Technical Assistance. This compares with a FY 1968 program of \$16.1 million of which \$15.3 million was Supporting Assistance and a FY 1969 program of \$6.2 million of which \$5 million is Supporting Assistance. In FY 1970, A.I.D. also proposes to provide \$500,000 for the U.N. Special Program for the Congo. P.L. 480 sales of \$10.4 million are planned as well as donations of \$2.2 million.

U.S. resources are provided in conjunction with other donors, mainly the IMF, the European Economic Community (EEC), Belgium and France. In FY 1970, IBRD-financed programs will get under way. While the United States in the past has provided roughly half of all Free World assistance to the Congo, the U.S. share (including P.L. 480) is expected to decline in 1970 to about a third as other donors increase their aid. The IBRD may eventually become an important advisor in developmental planning and a leader of assistance donors to the Congo.

Public investment averaged \$100 million annually in the decade prior to independence in 1960, but given current institutional and manpower deficiencies there is doubt that the Congo can use much more than \$75 million annually for the next several years despite the fact that the bulk of capital assistance will go toward reconstructing and renovating the infrastructure. Of this \$75 million we would expect the Congo to provide, on a yearly basis, up to \$25 million; the IBRD, \$5 to \$10 million; and the EEC, \$15 million. Belgium and France are unlikely to provide any significant capital assistance because of the considerable technical assistance programs which they are currently financing.

While the United States does not seek to fill the remaining investment gap of \$25 million, a Development Loan level of \$9 million in FY 1970, together with a P.L. 480 sales program of \$10.4 million, can make a significant contribution toward Congolese development while at the same time maintaining our position as a primary catalytic agent for other donor activity.

A.I.D. Development Loans will be limited initially to transportation and agriculture. This decision has been arrived at after close consultation with the World Bank. The primary tasks are to reconstitute transport to the pre-independence level of operations and to bring back into the cash economy the large numbers of experienced farmers that existed in 1959. This should be accomplished before any newer, longer range programs can be seriously considered. During the three-to-five year time frame required to

CONGO (KINSHASA)

achieve pre-independence levels of economic activity, the planning and management problems of the Congo will be addressed so that by the mid-1970's the nation can embark upon more comprehensive development programs which will not necessarily need concessional U.S. assistance.

Transportation

FY 1970 Development Loans totaling \$9 million will be directed toward transportation requirements, especially those transport links which are needed to move agricultural production. Of the \$9 million, a \$5 million transportation sector loan for road, rail and inland waterway equipment will be directly related to IBRD programs in this area. The balance of \$4 million will be used for projects which will include major road links and a comprehensive survey of transport development needs for the Northeast Congo, the scene of the major rebellions in 1963 and 1964. Congolese-owned counterpart funds will be used to meet the local costs of these projects.

Technical Assistance funds totaling \$350,000 will be needed in FY 1970 for further transportation feasibility studies.

Agriculture

With one important exception, A.I.D. agriculture efforts will support other donor activities being undertaken by the Nationalist Chinese, the EEC, the U.N. Development Program and the World Bank. Congolese-owned but jointly managed counterpart funds will be the main instrument of assistance.

The single major A.I.D. bilateral activity in agriculture is in the area of agricultural credit and will require \$180,000 in Technical Assistance for the first year of the project. The International Voluntary Service, under a contract with A.I.D., will supervise the field program which will use counterpart funds

for loans to farmers. These loans will be primarily directed toward increasing food production for local market sale.

Training, Administration, and Internal Security

One of the main problems facing the Congo has been the absence of even the minimal manpower necessary to maintain the administrative structure. In FY 1970, A.I.D. Technical Assistance of \$2.0 million will emphasize training of Congolese manpower. In this regard, A.I.D. will continue to provide graduate training in the United States for Congolese students in education, economics, and agriculture.

President Mobutu has established a national police force and instituted a policy to make the police more responsive to the local population. Police schools in areas of former rebel control have been reopened and new recruits are being trained. A.I.D.'s FY 1970 Technical Assistance program continues the services of six technicians and provides for training of 33 senior police officials in the United States.

The U.N. Funds-in-Trust Program, the Belgians and, to a lesser extent the French, are supplying most of technical advisors and operational experts needed to keep the Congo functioning while its manpower is developing. In FY 1970, the United States expects, through the Multilateral Organizations category, to contribute \$500,000 to the U.N. program which, while reduced in size, will supply over 100 technicians in public works, public administration, health services and telecommunications. This smaller contribution reflects the gradual phase-out of the U.N. program. 1971 is expected to be its final year.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Country: CONGO(K)

Category	Actual FY 1968				Estimate FY 1969				Proposed FY 1970		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	9,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	482	482	-		957	957			1,340	1,340	
Participants	233	233	-		252	252			373	373	
Commodities	348	23	325		13	13			260	260	
Other Costs	2	2	-		17	17			2	2	
Total Project Assistance	1,065	740	325		1,239	1,239			1,975	1,975	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	952	627	325		847	847			1,215	1,215	
Other Agency	41	41	-		50	50			140	140	
Contract	72	72	-		342	342			620	620	
Program Assistance	15,000		15,000		5,000		5,000				
Total Other than Devel. Loan	16,065	740	15,325		6,239	1,239	5,000		1,975	1,975	
Total Assistance	16,065	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,239	XXX	XXX	XXX	10,975	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	15	16	21
Participating agency	1	-	2
Contractor technicians	2	1	7
Total	18	17	30

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	47	63	69
Contract	-	-	-
Total	47	63	69

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Kinshasa Irrigation	ACTIVITY Agriculture & Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-120-024			

Project Target and Course Action: The objective of this new project is to identify the most appropriate sites for wells in the Kinshasa area through a carefully supervised test drilling program in order that food production in the Kinshasa area can be increased. The identification of irrigable zones would lead to a new project for well construction in the area.

This project is being proposed to increase production of food crops in the Kinshasa area as the population continues to grow. Expanded agricultural production in the Kinshasa area will require the development of irrigation systems as the natural rainfall pattern is out of phase with the agricultural requirements. River water is not satisfactory for irrigation because of the sediment load which makes sprinkler operation difficult and because of high pumping costs. An initial survey in FY 1968 by a U.S. Geological Service geologist indicates that the bench lands parallel to the Congo River provide conditions for the development of large capacity wells. In FY 1969 a soils consultant will conduct an initial soils survey to develop additional data about the characteristics, precise location and extent of lands suitable for irrigation for specific crops.

The Congolese government will provide \$50,000 in local currency for administrative and personnel local costs. In addition a Congolese geologist counterpart and driller trainees will be assigned to this project.

The direction of this project will be determined by the results of the soil survey and land classification reconnaissance. FY 1970 funds are programmed for the contract services for two years for a hydro-geologist and a driller (\$100,000) and for vehicles and drilling equipment (\$115,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 69	Estimated through 6/30/69	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
				U.S. Technicians					100	100	U.S. Geological Service
				Participants . . .					115	115	
				Commodities . . .							
				Other Costs . . .							
Proposed FY 70	215	185	400	Total Obligations					215	215	

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Credit	ACTIVITY Agriculture & Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11/22-140-023	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course Action: This new project would help to bring agricultural credit to Congolese farmers who have been unable to expand their output due to the lack of funds.

The production of food crops (principally corn, rice and market vegetables) in the Congo rests largely in the hands of thousands of small farmers who follow patterns of shifting cultivation. A small number of Congolese are making the transition from traditional methods to more modern farming operations; but the expansion is limited as it is dependent upon the savings the farmers themselves can accumulate.

Many Congolese farmers are ready to participate in, contribute to, and utilize an agricultural credit program. Some producers are forming marketing cooperatives in an effort to break away from subsistence farming.

This project will provide technical assistance for the supervision of agricultural loans made to individuals and cooperatives engaged in the production of food crops. One senior agricultural credit advisor will be responsible for the detailed organization and implementation of this program.

Twelve agricultural specialists to be provided by International Voluntary Services will work with the credit advisor in supervising the loans and will provide professional advice to the borrowers.

The Congolese Government is providing the capital for this credit program. Approximately one million dollars

equivalent in local currency will be administered by commercial banks working in conjunction with the IVS field personnel. In addition, the Congolese Government will pay salaries and other benefits to the Congolese counterparts working with the IVS team members and local expenses (travel and administrative costs) of the U.S. experts.

An A.I.D. agricultural credit specialist will develop a detailed proposal on credit purposes and volume, by years for loan and repayment volumes, lending policies and organizational system. A rural development consultant from IVS will work with the A.I.D. specialist in developing the final project proposal.

As a result of the report to be made by the credit specialist and the IVS consultant, the project agreement will define the scope and area of activity to be included in this pilot program. The potential geographic locations of the IVS personnel will be identified based on the receptivity of local leaders and farmers, the logistical feasibility for supervision and the potential for effective utilization of a credit program. Personnel costs comprise the major portion of this project (\$115,000) for the agricultural credit specialist (\$30,000) and the IVS team (\$85,000) which will cover the cost of twelve volunteers, a team leader and two administrative staff for one year. The commodities will be for support of the IVS staff, including vehicles (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 69										
Estimated through 6/30/69								30	85	115
								15		15
								50		50
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	180	725	905	Total Obligations				95	85	180

International Voluntary Services

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Labor Education	ACTIVITY Labor	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-410-019	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 279 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course Action: To develop a cadre of responsible Congolese labor leaders and middle level groups equipped to conduct and administer day-to-day union activities. These objectives are being pursued through short intensive seminars running from three to six weeks. These seminars are designed to provide the fundamentals of effective trade union operations to union officials on the shop steward level and to provide some exposure to labor law, economics, social development and labor administration to labor union leaders. In addition to the labor union training, practical training in business skills is provided to workers through the commercial school.

Local costs such as subsistence for students and operations of the commercial school will be met by the Congolese government. The Congolese union supplements the government support by absorbing 50% of salaries for seminar participants and provides personnel to assist in implementing the seminars and in the operation of the commercial school.

This African American Labor Center project has made significant contributions to the development of a responsible labor movement in the Congo. Training for 105 full-time union leaders and 130 shop stewards and union staff has been provided through the Cadre Training Center in Kinshasa and through seminars in other industrial areas. The growing level of competence of its leadership

has increased the effectiveness of the union movement. The first Commercial School in the Congo opened in July 1968 with AALC sponsorship. It has an enrollment of 100 students from the trade unions, Ministries and private sector who study bookkeeping, shorthand, typing, letter writing, general office practice and business language. Workers with these practical skills are in great demand in the Congo.

A two-year extension of this project's original termination is planned in order to increase the size of the trained cadre so that the labor movement has a firmer institutional base. In addition, a concentrated educational program for the trade unionists in the Katanga province is needed and will be initiated in FY 1970.

The FY 1970 funds are for contract services of one African-American Labor Center representative (salary and travel, rent for facilities in Kinshasa, and office equipment and supplies.)

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other	Total	
Through 6/30/68	85	34	51							
Estimated FY 69	16	20								
Estimated through 6/30/69	101	54	47		16	16		35	35	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	35	60	196		16	16		35	35	
				Total Obligations						

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY			FUNDS	
Public Safety	Public Safety and Public Administration			TA	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
660-11-710-014	p. 279	FY 1969	AFR P.D.B. FY: 1964	FY: 1973	

Project Target and Course Action: To assist the Congolese government in its efforts to improve the capacity of the National Police to maintain internal security. Under this project A.I.D. provides advisory assistance, training and logistical support to four main areas of police operations: communications, motor vehicle maintenance, training and municipal operations. The Congolese government has assigned the required counterparts for these operations and is contributing local currency support costs. With assistance from the UN (now discontinued) and Belgian police advisors as well as from the U.S. the Congolese police forces have been reorganized. The 22 separate provincial police systems were merged into a national police force in 1966. Centralization led to a screening of all police personnel in 1967-68, resulting in the elimination or reduction in rank of nearly half of the officers and dismissals in the enlisted ranks. Although significant improvements have been made, the National Police continues to exhibit many of the organizational, disciplinary and training weaknesses of the former provincial forces. These weaknesses led to a thorough evaluation of the Public Safety program and the Police by A.I.D. in December of 1967. A revised program has increased the amount of advisory assistance, modified logistic support, and continued to emphasize training. A follow-up evaluation will be made in 1969. This project has had a significant impact upon the administrative, training, and technical capacity of the Congolese national

police. A nation-wide long distance police radio network and local networks have been installed and are functioning well. During the 1967 mercenary threat, this long-distance network was the only means of nationwide communication and was relied upon by Central Government and the military forces as well as the police, and additional stations are being installed. Ten radio maintenance men and 114 operators have been trained. Two police schools with a capacity of 490 students are in operation. Rural mobile training teams are being developed to provide basic training for over 16,000 untrained police in the provinces. Fifty-six Congolese police officers have received U.S. training.

The FY 1970 program will continue to emphasize communications, motor vehicle maintenance, training and municipal police operations. Six U.S. public safety advisors plus one U.S. secretary are currently being funded under this project. Three additional advisors may be added depending upon the results of the evaluation. Funds (\$310,000) are provided for personnel costs. Participant training in the U.S. is scheduled for 33 police officials in fields of communication, equipment maintenance, and executive police training (\$79,000). The commodities programmed include five motorcycles and spare parts (\$10,000); garage tools and equipment (\$7,000); training aids (\$10,000); identification and investigative equipment (\$20,000); communications equipment (\$20,000); and miscellaneous office and management support equipment (\$8,000) for a total commodity cost of \$75,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/68	2,550	2,010	540	Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
					Estimated FY 69		295	600	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated through 6/30/69	2,845	2,610	235	233	-	233	310	-	310	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	62	-	62	79	-	79	
				-	-	-	75	-	75	
				-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	464	1,500	4,809	295	-	295	464	-	464	
				134						

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Specialized Post-University Training		ACTIVITY Education			FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-720-016		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 279 FY 1969	AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	

Project Target and Course Action: In 1960, prior to independence, there were only 200 secondary school graduates and 17 Congolese university graduates. While considerable manpower training has expanded those ranks subsequently, there remain prominent gaps in certain fields and levels. This projects seeks to assist the Congolese universities in their effort to reduce their reliance upon expatriate teaching personnel by developing a qualified professional Congolese staff. Approximately 75% of the senior positions are currently filled by expatriates.

Under this project, Congolese are trained in graduate level studies to serve as future professors by the universities who nominated them for new posts or additional post-graduate study. In addition, middle and senior level government personnel receive short-term training in areas such as manpower planning, economic planning, social security, and agriculture. The Congolese government supplies international travel for all participants.

By the end of FY 1969, 521 participants will have completed their U.S. training and 12 will be in training. Participant follow-up reports show that 95% of all participants have returned to the Congo, and, of these, 90% are using their training in their general fields of specialization.

Administrative training for central and provincial government officials and officers of private firms has resulted in these men having responsible positions in the Departments of Agriculture, Transportation, Education and

and the National Bank. Others are working as teachers and doctors in provincial areas. These totals include a number of Congolese who were provided with undergraduate scholarships in specialized fields. Undergraduate scholarships were phased out as the Congolese universities improved their capabilities and expanded their enrollments. As these schools which also received U.S. financial support are now able to provide sound training in most fields, this project has been restricted to graduate studies.

Twelve new graduate study grants in fields of economics and business administration will be funded in FY 1970 in addition to renewals of twelve graduate grants made in FY 1969. Short-term training in specialized technical and administrative fields such as manpower and transportation will be provided for 16 participants. Financing will also be provided for some training in two-year technical fields such as communications.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	2,332	2,123	209								
Estimated FY 69	190	280									
Estimated through 6/30/69	2,522	2,403	119	J.S. Technicians Participants . . .	190		190	250		250	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .							
Proposed FY 70	250	1,000	3,772	Other Costs . . .							
				Total Obligations	190		190	250		250	

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Assistance to Congolese Entrepreneurs	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 660-51-920-027	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course Action: This new FY 1970 project aims to provide credit and business advisory services to Congolese entrepreneurs to assist them to participate more fully in the industrial sector and to broaden the base of the Congo's industrial complex. This project will also aid in creating jobs and opportunities for the partially trained rural population which has been migrating to the urban areas.

A three-month survey and inventory of existing Congolese establishments is scheduled to begin in March 1969. The survey, will examine the growth capabilities of existing firms, the potential opportunities which exist, and the feasibility of Congolese small businessmen participating in these areas. The final report of the survey will recommend the amount of capital and technical assistance such a program would require and will provide a basis for determining the personnel, money and facilities which the Congolese Government would provide and the technical advisory services which A.I.D. would provide.

FY 1970 funds are needed to cover the contract services of three U.S. technicians (\$100,000) and short-term training for eight Congolese entrepreneurs (\$30,000). These men would visit development centers in the U.S. in order to obtain practical experience.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Unknown
Estimated FY 69											
Estimated through 6/30/69									100	100	
									30	30	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 70	130	400	530	Total Obligations					130	130	

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
Feasibility Surveys	General and Miscellaneous		TA
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-995-028	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 280 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1969	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course Action: To provide a sound basis for increased long-range development activities by financing feasibility surveys and studies of those projects suggested as suitable for capital development investment by the U.S. and other donors. These pre-investment studies are coordinated with planned IBRD and other donor activities in the Congo. The U.S. studies are concentrated in the transportation sector but will also include the fields of communications and agro-industry. The Congolese Government will contribute some staff support and will cover local costs of the survey teams' in-country travel needs and office requirements.

In the summer of 1968, an A.I.D. team reviewed capital projects proposed by the Congolese Government in order to identify those potential projects with the highest priority. Approximately 70 man-months of service by technicians under contract are scheduled for FY 1969 financing for three surveys in the transportation sector. The economic and technical feasibility of improving two major Congolese roads from Kikwit to Luluabourg and from Luluabourg to Mbuji-Maji is scheduled. In addition, a preliminary reconnaissance survey will be made of the transportation system in the northeast Congo. The FY 1969 funds are scheduled for obligation in the last quarter so that the pipeline will be drawn down rapidly during the first half of FY 1970.

The FY 1970 funds would provide for short and long-term contract services (approximately 90 man-months) by

consultants, primarily economic and transportation experts. The consultants will conduct reconnaissance and feasibility studies of specific projects proposed for capital investment. Areas already identified include a telecommunications systems reconnaissance, Bas-Congo transport survey, and a study of alternatives for the Congo River ferry crossing at Matadi.

*This project will continue, subject to annual AID/W review, in support of U.S. assistance activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS				
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970	
				Direct AID	Contract Other Agency		Total	Total
Through 6/30/68	-	-	-					
Estimated FY 69	300	30						
Estimated through 6/30/69	300	30	270					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 70	350	*	*					
				Cost Components				
				U.S. Technicians				
				Participants . . .				
				Commodities . . .				
				Other Costs . . .				
				Total Obligations	300	300	350 350	

Country: CONGO(K)

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support		ACTIVITY Technical Support		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-999-000		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 279 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing	

Project Target and Course Action: This project provides funds for those program activities which cannot be attributed to specific individual projects. Costs charged to this project include personnel benefits, transportation, residential and office furnishings, and supplies. In addition, expenditures for temporary duty assignments of specialists, short-term consultants and miscellaneous contractual services are charged to this project. Specialized personnel are required for short-term surveys and reports in order to supplement the resources available within the country. This provides a better technical basis for the evaluation of project proposals and local currency activities. The Mission in the Congo maintains a small permanent staff because of the limited size of our technical assistance and, therefore, draws upon Washington A.I.D. or other U.S. staff resources for technical expertise.

The FY 1969 obligations reflect the changing nature of the Congo program. Due to the success of the Congolese stabilization program, the A.I.D. program is now concentrating on long-term economic development. Short-term consultants to evaluate the proposed new FY 1970 technical assistance projects account for the major increase in the program. The Congolese Government has budgeted \$200,000 in local currency in a trust fund to cover local costs for staff support.

The FY 1970 program provides funds for ten direct-hire U.S. technicians, including two agricultural advisors, four program officers, a supply advisor, a senior engineer, a junior officer trainee and a secretary (\$270,000); short-term consultants (\$60,000); commodities, including office and residential furnishings and vehicles (\$20,000); and other costs (\$2,000).

*This project will continue, subject to annual AID/W review, in support of U.S. activities in the Congo.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	1,926	1,846	80							
Estimated FY 69	438	430								
Estimated through 6/30/69	2,364	2,276	88							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	352	*	*							
				Total Obligations	362	76	438	292	60	352

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: CONGO (K)

Borrower: Grands Hotel Du Congo

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Hotel Construction 660-H-008	
Date Authorized: 6/29/67	Date Signed: 11/15/68
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 2,500	Duration 22 Two-Step 40
Disbursed -	Grace Period 4 Two-Step 10
Repayments -	Interest Rate 6 Two-Step Grace 1 Thereafter 2½
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment Two-Step US \$

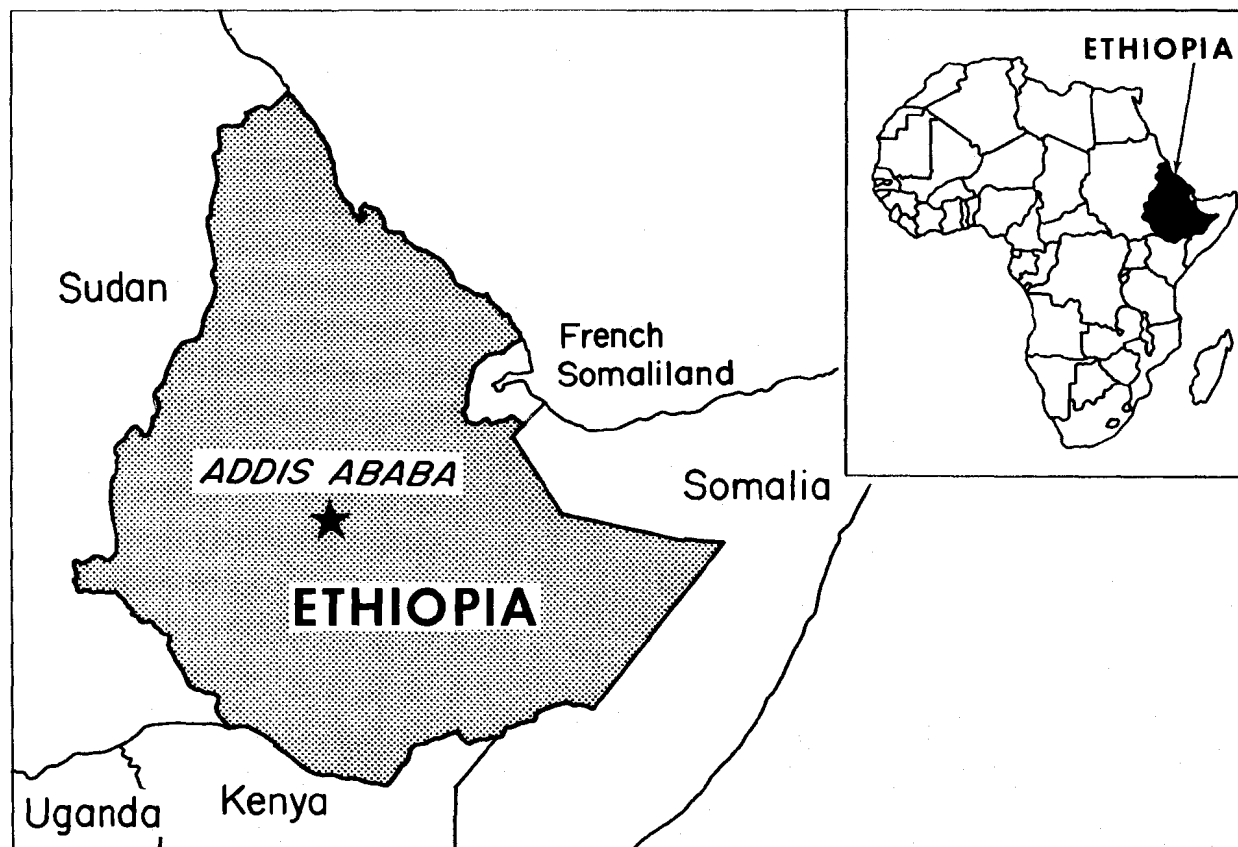
Physical Status: The loan agreement was signed on November 15, 1968. Engineering and architectural designs are in the process of preparation by Welton Becket and Associates, New York. The Bechtel Corp of San Francisco will be responsible for project management with respect to planning, construction and completion of the project. Actual construction will be carried out by local contractors. Physical possession of the hotel site was taken by the borrower in December 1968 and site preparation prior to construction has actually commenced.

Financial Status: This project is being carried out as a joint venture on a 50-50 basis by the Intercontinental Hotel Corporation and the Congolese Government. The financial plan includes, in addition to the A.I.D. Development Loan of \$2,500,000, a Cooley loan of 350,000 zaires (\$700,000) and A.I.D. extended risk guaranty of \$562,000 on a loan of \$750,000 provided by IHC and a counterpart loan by the Congolese Government. Initial equity contributions have been made by both IHC and the Congolese Government and the initial drawdown of the Cooley loan has also taken place.

Host Country Contribution - Source of Procurement: The Congolese Government is providing equity and loan capital totaling approximately \$3,000,000 and the 14 acre site for the hotel project. All procurement financed by this loan will be from the U.S. In addition all the IHC dollar loan will be used for U.S. procurement and a substantial part of the Congolese Government equity will be converted to dollars for U.S. procurement.

Purpose of Loan: To construct a 250 room hotel on a 14 acre site within the boundary of the city of Kinshasa (Congo). The hotel is expected to alleviate the shortage in hotel room availability in the capital city of Kinshasa which has no first class hotel accommodations presently available. The loan proceeds will assist in financing a portion of the foreign exchange cost of procuring the U.S. equipment and services required for the project. The hotel will be leased to and operated by the Intercontinental Hotel Corporation a subsidiary of Pan American Airways. The total capital requirement of the project is estimated to be \$6,518,000. In addition to the benefits to accrue from the construction and operation of the new hotel in serving the local community, the net annual foreign exchange earnings are projected at over a million dollars a year. New employment opportunities will be provided for a minimum of 250 Congolese nationals; and a substantial stimulus given to the handicraft, service, tourism and construction industries of the country. The project should be completed in the spring of 1971.

Ethiopia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	23.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	1.8
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	472
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	51
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	67
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	88

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	66*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	35
People Per Doctor	69,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	5
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

ETHIOPIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans	5.8	1.0	13.0	6.0
Technical Assistance	7.8	5.6	4.0	4.9
Supporting Assistance	-	0.3	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	13.6	6.9	17.0	10.9

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

The major A.I.D. program objectives are to assist Ethiopia to mobilize its own resources and to expand the monetary economy by: (a) increasing commercial agricultural and industrial production; (b) developing manpower training and education; and (c) improving organizational and administration skills. By helping Ethiopian economic efforts, A.I.D. seeks to promote economic and political development, and thereby safeguard important U.S. strategic interest.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Preliminary estimates of 1968 GNP indicate that Ethiopia maintained its 4.5% growth rate of the last few years. Export earnings show signs of recovery after a 2-year decline due to the world market drop in coffee prices and the closure of the Suez Canal. This fluctuation in export earnings indicates the continued fragility of an economy based mainly on a single export commodity. Although foreign exchange reserves have remained adequate, the increasing debt service obligations and continuing trade deficit pose considerable problems for the future.

Ethiopia's most serious needs are to mobilize internal resources, maximize their use in development sectors, and increase the country's ability to utilize external capital. The difficulties in so doing stem from several factors:

--Limited total domestic revenues. The lack of domestic revenues is becoming a serious constraint even in meeting recurrent expenditures. The basic tax structure, as well as its administration, is inadequate to meet increasing requirements. Even more serious is the low revenue base of \$66 per capita GNP.

--Lack of full commitment to a well defined economic development program. The major concern in Ethiopia is internal

and external security, and the security forces have first claim on resources.

--Shortage of trained manpower. The 8.5 million-man labor force has only an estimated 200,000 persons in the professional, administrative, skilled and semi-skilled categories. Of these there are only an estimated 4,000 college graduates and 20,000 secondary school graduates.

--Inadequate organizational and administrative arrangements for mounting a major development effort.

The new Five-Year Plan emphasizes development of agriculture and infrastructure. New and far more extensive efforts are proposed to incorporate selected rural subsistence areas into the monetary economy through a concentration of resources on agricultural and related inputs. The Ethiopian FY 1969 budget also makes a greater commitment to development. Although still far too low, the budgeted amounts for the Ministry of Agriculture increased 25%, the capital budget for education by 20%, and for infrastructure by 18%. These figures may be compared with a total budget increase of 12%. However, based on past experience, both the Plan and the new budget are probably unduly optimistic about the availability of increased domestic revenues and external assistance.

FY 1970 PROGRAM

The proposed FY 1970 A.I.D. program totals \$10.9 million--\$4.9 million in Technical Assistance and \$6 million in Development Loans. In addition, P.L. 480 assistance of \$1 million is planned for Title II Food-for-Work and Voluntary Agency food programs. The A.I.D. program will continue the transition from concentration on institution-building and infrastructure construction to emphasis on revenue-producing activities. A.I.D. funds will be increasingly used to (1) expand agricultural and industrial output, (2) redirect educational training to meet manpower needs, and (3) establish more effective revenue and fiscal management systems. We will also provide additional loan assistance to continue a malaria eradication program.

Agriculture and Industry. Approximately \$3.5 million of FY 1970 Development Loan funds and one-third of the Technical Assistance will support agricultural and industrial development. Assistance in agriculture will focus on a "rural package" project which is being planned during 1969. The "rural package" is intended to mobilize technical skills and financial resources in two limited geographic areas to enable subsistence farmers to become commercial farmers.

ETHIOPIA

A.I.D. assistance in livestock improvement will focus on commercial production from Ethiopia's large cattle herds. Expanded large-scale commercial farming will be assisted through an agricultural sector loan of \$2.5 million.

Pre-investment studies and investment opportunities advisory services to potential American private investors will continue. A second loan to the Ethiopia Investment Corporation (EIC) for capital investment in industrial plant and large-scale agriculture is under consideration. Prospects for commitment of all funds authorized under the first A.I.D. loan to the EIC by FY 1970 are good, as sub-loans for one-half the money have been approved and the EIC has four other projects under active consideration which are expected to use remaining funds. Timing of the new loan will be related to the success of EIC in obligating funds available from the first loan.

Manpower Training and Education. In FY 1970, \$1.2 million of Technical Assistance is planned for education and training. As a result of a recent evaluation, emphasis will shift from general

secondary and university education to vocational training and teacher training. Assistance for in-service vocational and management/engineering training will be continued and a new project will be undertaken to provide on-the-job industrial skills training.

Revenue and Fiscal Administration. A.I.D. projects to increase the effectiveness of economic and financial planning and revenue collection will be continued. A.I.D. will provide a revenue advisor to the Ministry of Finance, a team experienced in budgeting and auditing to the Auditor General's Office, and one or more economists to the Ministry of Planning.

Health. The widespread incidence of communicable diseases and limited health facilities available to less than 20% of the population create severe limitations on productivity. The Malaria Eradication project, the largest and most important A.I.D.-assisted health project, will receive an additional \$2.5 million loan in 1970. Advisory services to the Ministry of Health for nurses training will be completed during 1970 and the need to continue assistance to the Gondar Public Health College is now being reviewed.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Country: ETHIOPIA

Category	Actual FY 1968				Estimate FY 1969				Proposed FY 1970		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	1,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	13,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	3,292	3,227	65		2,146	2,146			3,090	3,090	
Participants	1,210	1,210	-		1,079	1,079			799	799	
Commodities	800	645	155		292	292			255	255	
Other Costs	548	468	80		508	508			756	756	
Total Project Assistance	5,850	5,550	300		4,025	4,025			4,900	4,900	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	3,410	3,410	-		2,632	2,632			2,377	2,377	
Other Agency	237	237	-		367	367			266	266	
Contract	2,203	1,903	300		1,026	1,026			2,257	2,257	
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan	5,850	5,550	300		4,025	4,025			4,900	4,900	
Total Assistance	6,850	XXX	XXX	XXX	17,025	XXX	XXX	XXX	10,900	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	40	37	30
Participating agency	10	12	11
Contractor technicians	78	68	83
Total	128	117	124

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	223	205	151
Contract	-	-	2
Total	223	205	153

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Education and Research	663-11-110-002	1954	1971	14,004	13,066	938	79	802	215	TA	148	105	14,336
Agriculture Extension Service	663-11-110-132	1967	1972	216	88	128	125	194	56	TA	228	286	855
Regional Livestock Development	663-11-130-112	1965	1972	729	528	201	287	385	103	TA	297	475	1,788
Agriculture Area Development *	663-55-130-159	1970	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	550	1,950	2,500
Agriculture Advisory Services	663-11-190-111	1965	1973	639	590	49	163	160	56	TA	215	545	1,562
Labor Education and Development	663-11-410-142	1969	1972	-	-	-	76	38	38	TA	64	145	285
In-Service Vocational Training	663-15-420-140	1967	1971	123	31	92	38	102	28	TA	38	30	229
Malaria Eradication	663-15-511-006	1960	1976	4,359	4,061	298	246	518	26	TA	209	480	5,294
Gondar Public Health College	663-11-540-003	1954	1970	1,951	1,714	237	77	182	132	TA	136	-	2,164
Eritrea Nurses Training	663-11-540-005	1954	1970	1,005	887	118	55	133	40	TA	15	-	1,075
Public Health Advisory Services	663-11-590-004	1953	**	2,289	1,996	293	253	376	170	TA	220	**	**
Within Industry Training *	663-11-610-156	1970	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	150	390	540
Comprehensive Secondary Schools	663-11-650-135	1962	1969	1,111	910	201	167	235	133	TA	171	-	1,449
University College of Education	663-11-660-136	1960	1972	3,277	2,608	669	418	611	476	TA	433	433	4,561
University General Support	663-11-660-138	1960	1972	2,108	1,380	728	125	725	341	TA	47	10	2,290
Ministry Administration	663-11-680-137	1961	1972	1,240	795	445	404	522	327	TA	199	212	2,055
Educational Advisory Services	663-11-690-139	1961	1972	346	336	10	57	67	-	TA	79	148	630
Public Safety	663-11-710-075	1961	1970	2,394	2,372	22	56	78	-	TA	25	-	2,475
Management and Engineering Training	663-11-740-133	1967	1973	81	14	67	70	73	64	TA	50	192	393
Economic and Financial Planning	663-11-750-116	1965	1973	195	127	68	192	90	170	TA	185	758	1,330
Customs Administration	663-11-750-147	1969	1974	-	-	-	100	58	42	TA	75	40	215
Government Budgetary Practices	663-11-750-158	1969	1973	-	-	-	185	-	185	TA	120	415	720
Promotion of Private Investment	663-13-950-141	1967	1972	153	67	86	100	146	40	TA	125	275	653
Feasibility Studies*	663-11-995-153	1970	1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	300	800	1,100
Promotion of Tourism *	663-11-995-154	1970	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	100	200	300
Technical Support	663-11-999-000	1953	**	5,609	5,517	92	646	748	12	TA	721	**	**
Total													
TA												4,900	
SA												4,900	
DL (grants)													

*New Project-see TABLE IV b ** Subject to annual review.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	43	37	30
Participating agency	10	12	11
Contractor technicians	78	68	83
Total	131	117	124

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	223	205	151
Contract	-	-	2
Total	223	205	153

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 2

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Funds	Amount		
Agro-Industrial Sector Survey	663-11-110-127	1967	1967	1,177	809	368	-	368	-				1,177
Plant Protection	663-11-130-124	1966	1969	247	199	48	67	96	19				314
Civil Aviation Development	663-12-370-110	1967	1969	130	130	-	27	10	17				157
African-American Labor Center	663-15-410-510	1968	1968	300	-	300	-	155	145				300
PH Demonstration and Evaluation	663-11-530-055	1960	1968	954	917	37	-	37	-				954
Information Services	663-11-960-125	1966	1968	745	542	203	-	203	-				745
Aerial Photography and Mapping	663-11-995-101	1964	1968	465	429	36	-	36	-				465
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agriculture Education and Research	663-11-110-002	TA	148	<p>A.I.D. assistance is directed toward developing Ethiopia's agriculture training and education capability by training staff to teach and conduct agriculture research at Alemaya College of Agriculture, Debre Zeit Research Station and Jimma Agriculture Technical School.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> The contract with Oklahoma State University is phasing out in FY 1969. Salary-topped staff and participant training will be provided through FY 1971 on a diminishing basis for Alemaya.</p> <p>For FY 1970, \$90,000 will be needed for 11 salary-topped staff members and \$58,000 to train 3 new and 8 continuing participants in Agriculture education, engineering, pathology, economics and plant sciences.</p>
Agriculture Extension Service	663-11-110-132	TA	228	<p>The focus of the activity is to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's extension department and help it establish an effective rural service training center to train 30 new extension agents and upgrade 25 present agents. Under this activity, two agriculture education specialists will assist the government bring a more practical orientation to its secondary agricultural education program.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> A total of \$228,000 is requested of which \$66,000 will be for two U.S. technicians and a short-term consultant, \$90,000 for two contract technicians (18 months funding), \$35,000 for training six participants and \$37,000 for other costs in support of the U.S. technicians. The emphasis in FY 1970 will continue to be the development of the National Extension Service in high potentially productive areas in Ethiopia.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Regional Livestock Development	663-11-130-112	TA	297	<p>The purpose of this project is to improve commercial livestock production and marketing in order to increase Ethiopia's agricultural output and related revenue producing capacity.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> The emphasis of this project will continue to be to help local cattle owners develop water sources, use range lands more effectively, establish stock routes, enable them to market their cattle, establish satisfactory veterinary services and provide better markets for their cattle.</p> <p>\$207,000 is needed for FY 1970 to continue six technicians and two short term consultants, \$55,000 to train 15 participants (in Kenya and the U.S.) in veterinary medicine, range management and agriculture engineering, \$15,000 to provide commodities for demonstration and education purposes and \$20,000 for support costs for the U.S. technicians.</p>
Agriculture Area Development	663-55-130-159	TA	550	<p>The objective is to initiate a project which will concentrate different types of U.S. assistance within given areas in order to increase the productivity of family sized commercial farms and subsistence farmers. Two project sites, reflecting conditions of both types of farming systems, will be used as the focal point for implementation of this project. It has been found to be more efficient and effective to put all the needed inputs into an area rather than to spread limited resources too thinly over a wider area.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> Funds needed to start the program consist of \$463,000 to forward fund 10 U.S. contract technicians for 18 months, \$12,000 for 3 participants for observation and study tours of area development activities in the U.S., \$60,000 for commodities for demonstration activities and \$15,000 to cover logistic support.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Agriculture Advisory Services	663-11-190-111	TA	215	<p>The purpose of this project is to provide advice and training to improve the overall planning, administration and operations of the Ministry of Agriculture and to provide support for joint A.I.D./Ethiopian agriculture projects.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> The U.S. advisors have assisted in establishing a Department of Statistics within the Ministry of Agriculture to collect and analyze data for planning purposes, and they have also done much of the preparatory work in designing the Area Development project.</p> <p>FY 1970 funds are needed for 4 technicians, a secretary and short-term consultants (\$135,000), training of ten participants (\$55,000), commodities (\$8,000) and local support costs of U.S. personnel (\$17,000).</p>
Labor Education and Development	663-15-410-142	TA	64	<p>A.I.D. is assisting in the establishment of an education extension program within the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions (CELU) for its field organization of member unions of industrial and agricultural workers.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> CELU has appointed a U.S. trained counterpart to work with the A.I.D. funded technician in preparing materials and training member union instructors.</p> <p>Funds will be needed in FY 1970 for one technician (\$30,000), short-term specialized training for 2 participants in the U.S., (\$5,000), demonstration commodities (\$7,000) and local staff (\$22,000).</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV b

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
In-Service Vocational Training	663-15-420-140	TA	38	<p>The purpose of this project is to implement a program of in-service vocational training in several critical trades, such as plumbing, carpentry, auto mechanics and bodywork, for employed semi-skilled workers in Ethiopia.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> Under a contract with A.I.D. and utilizing existing school facilities in Addis Ababa, the African-American Labor Center (AALC) advisor, in cooperation with local administrative and teaching staff, organizes evening and vacation period classes for semi-skilled Ethiopian workers. The program calls for classes of 15 workers each in plumbing, auto mechanics, auto bodywork, electrical work, carpentry and masonry.</p> <p>Funds are requested in FY 1970 for the U.S. contract technician (\$25,000), for teaching and demonstration commodities (\$7,000) and for local cost support and local teaching staff (\$6,000).</p>
Malaria Eradication	663-51-511-006	TA	209	<p>This activity is directed toward assisting the Ethiopian Malaria Eradication Service (MES) in carrying out an anti-Malaria Campaign designed to end the transmission of Malaria in Ethiopia by 1976 and to eliminate all residual cases by 1980. About half of the population (around 10 million) are infected with malaria at any one time. The World Health Organization (WHO) is also supporting the program.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> The program will continue in four different areas designed to prevent one area from re-infecting another area. It is planned in FY 1970 to fund the U.S. Public Health (USPHS) Service technicians under a FY 1969 loan along with project commodities which are already funded under a prior year loan.</p> <p>\$159,000 is needed to fund 7 USPHS technicians and 1 secretary until arrangements under loan financing are completed, \$14,000 for short-term training of 3 participants in the Philippines and 1 in the U.S. and \$36,000 for travel and support.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Gondar Public Health College	663-11-540-003	TA	136	<p>A.I.D. is assisting in the development of a Public Health College and a Training Center for training professional and sub-professional practical health workers to serve in health centers throughout Ethiopia. The U.S. staff has focused mainly on improving the curriculum including practical training for public health officers in local health centers. The U.S. also provided a \$1 million development loan in FY 1968 to Haile Selassie I University a part of which is for design and specifications of library and dormitory facilities at Gondar as well as for books and equipment.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> This is the final year of funding for Gondar. The FY 70 request includes \$80,000 to salary-top 11 technicians and \$56,000 to train 10 participants in public health nursing, sanitary science and public health administration.</p>
Eritrea Nurses Training	663-11-540-005	TA	15	<p>The project is designed to improve health care in the province of Eritrea through the establishment of a nursing school in Asmara and a nursing section in the Provincial Health Department.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> The A.I.D. technician will depart during FY 1969, and the FY 1970 requirement is \$15,000 for final year training of three nurses. The entire Nursing School faculty has been Ethiopianized. Enrollment has reached a total of approximately 110 students.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV b

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Public Health Advisory Services	663-11-590-004	TA	220	<p>A.I.D. is assisting the Ethiopian Public Health Ministry improve and expand health services throughout Ethiopia. Established in 1954, Ethiopia's Health Ministry now operates 61 rural health centers and 520 health stations. Its goal is 107 rural health centers and 1100 health stations. U.S. advisors have also helped to establish a Department of Health Education and Training within the Ministry.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> The program to strengthen the Public Health Service will require \$105,000 for three technicians (two are salary-topped) and two short-term specialists, \$102,000 to provide training for 8 new and 9 continuing participants, \$10,000 for commodities and \$3,000 for local support costs.</p>
Within Industry Training	663-11-610-156	TA	150	<p>This project is designed to provide training to raise the level of manpower skills in existing industrial and commercial establishments. The level of skills of the average worker in Ethiopia is often quite low with many large employers forced to accept skills that are not adequate for their needs. Public schools and trade schools often provide a basis for special skills that need upgrading in on-the-job training or in-plant technical classes.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> Three A.I.D. contract technicians will work with industry and various ministries in developing training programs. A.I.D. support may also be required if Leon Sullivan's preliminary plans materialize for a self-help training program along the lines of his successful U.S. Opportunities Industrialization Center.</p> <p>\$150,000 will be needed to fund the three contract technicians for 18 months along with short-term consultants as needed. Additional funds may be required as the plans for the Sullivan training programs are developed.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Comprehensive Secondary Schools	663-11-650-135	TA	171	<p>This project is to help Ethiopia develop a modern secondary education system providing not only academic courses but also vocational subjects for the majority of students whose secondary school education is terminal. The project aims by 1972 to have 20 comprehensive secondary schools graduating 2,000 vocationally-oriented students annually of which two to three hundred will also be prepared to continue their studies at the University. Construction of these schools is being carried out under International Development Association (IDA) and Ethiopian financing.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> A.I.D. is providing the services of an advisor, participant training, and has contributed over \$500,000 worth of shop equipment and books for 16 schools.</p> <p>Funds needed for FY 1970 are \$171,000 of which \$25,000 is for 1 American advisor, \$46,000 for participant training for 8 school principals (2 extensions and 6 new), and \$100,000 for basic equipment for three additional schools beyond the 16 previously furnished.</p>
University College of Education	663-11-660-136	TA	433	<p>The purpose of this project is to assist the College of Education to train secondary-school teachers and elementary school administrators to help meet Ethiopia's need for trained teachers. With the assistance of the University of Utah team, the College of Education has planned for and is on the way to graduating annually by 1972, 200 degree-level teachers in academic subjects, 40 degree teachers in technical fields and 80 diploma-level teachers of technical subjects for secondary schools. Summer in-service training programs for 300 elementary school principals and supervisors and 300 elementary school teachers have been established.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> Under the University of Utah contract, 11 staff personnel will be provided (\$325,000) along with training of 7 participants to replace the U.S. technicians (\$38,000), a summer in-service training program (\$30,000) and support and travel costs (\$40,000).</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
University General Support	663-11-660-138	TA	47	<p>A.I.D. is assisting Ethiopia develop trained manpower by providing topped off staff and participant training for the Haile Selassie I University faculties of science, art, business, and law. (Those of agriculture, education, and health are carried out under separate projects.) The construction and equipping of the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library was also provided under this activity.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> A.I.D. is providing \$47,000 for 11 participants (9 extensions and 2 new) in university administration, business administration and library science. Salary topping to continue a selected number of staff positions may be needed in future years.</p>
Ministry Administration	663-11-680-137	TA	199	<p>The purpose of this project is to assist the Ministry of Education and provincial education offices in improving their capability to plan and administer primary and secondary schools. Ethiopia's student enrollment has been expanding at the rate of about 10% per annum and outlays are expected to double between 1968 and 1972 (\$370,000 to \$740,000). Classroom construction increased 15% per annum from 1964 to 1966 and a 10% annual increase is projected for the 1969-73 plan period.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> A.I.D. is financing a U.S. direct hire technician in education planning, the National Education Association (NEA) Teach Corps Volunteers for a summer teacher training course and participant training.</p> <p>\$199,000 will be needed for an Education Planner (\$33,000), Teach Corps Volunteers (\$23,000), 25 participants (20 extensions and 5 new) (\$136,000), and local support costs for the Teach Corps (\$7,000).</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS.

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Educational Advisory Services	663-11-690-139	TA	79	<p>This project is designed to provide assistance to the Government of Ethiopia in country-wide planning and coordination of its various agencies concerned with education and manpower. The education complex in Ethiopia includes not only the Ministry of Education but also Haile Selassie I University and the specialized schools in the Ministry of National Community Development, Ministry of Agriculture and other ministries.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> A.I.D. provides advisory support to Ethiopia's educational program. \$79,000 is needed in FY 1970 to finance the chief education advisor and one U.S. secretary (\$50,000), two local hire administrative and statistical clerks (\$5,000) and short-term consultants (\$24,000).</p>
Public Safety	663-11-710-075	TA	25	<p>The purpose of this project is to improve the capabilities of the Imperial Ethiopian Police (IEP) in police organization, operations, regulations, personnel, and commodity procurement. This project will phase out in the first quarter of FY 1970. Since 1961 the U.S. helped establish and equip a modern criminalistics laboratory, financed the training of 120 police officers in the U.S., established and equipped a communications network for 14 provinces and 86 sub-stations and assisted in management and logistic planning.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> \$25,000 will be needed to cover return costs of one technician and for the final technician's salary for part of the year as well as his return costs.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV b

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Management/Engineering Training	663-11-740-133	TA	50	<p>The purpose of this project is to improve the capability within the Ethiopian government to manage, administer and operate projects in transportation, communications, aviation, power and mining.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> The Ethiopian government has received over \$40 million for capital development activities from multi-lateral and bilateral donors over the past 5 years. The U.S. provides training for middle-level staff to help utilize this aid more effectively.</p> <p>\$50,000 will be needed in FY 1970 for 9 participants in telecommunications management, electrical distribution systems management, water resource management and electronics.</p>
Economic and Financial Planning	663-11-750-116	TA	185	<p>The purpose of this project is to assist the Ministry of Finance to improve Ethiopia's taxation, budgeting and planning systems, including tax law, economic planning, revenue structure, and its collection mechanism; and to train key government staff in economic development planning and budgeting.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> The U.S. provides short-term consultants to study and advise on such matters as tax law and revenue structure. In the past Drs. Schmidt and Oldman have examined various budgetary and taxation problems under this project. The Ethiopian government has requested similar assistance in FY 1970.</p> <p>\$185,000 is needed in FY 1970 to finance short-term consultants (\$20,000), one development economist for 6 months (\$16,000), one revenue budget specialist for 18 months (\$49,000), local cost support for U.S. technicians (\$25,000) and 12 participants in public finance, budgeting, statistics, taxation and economic development (\$75,000).</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV 6

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Customs Administration	663-11-750-147	TA	75	<p>Under this project A.I.D. is assisting in improving the management and operations of the Ethiopian Customs Administration in order to increase customs revenue earnings by more thorough examination of imports and proper levy of duties; improvement of procedures for merchandise control, entry and liquidation; and classification by tariff item.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> A.I.D. provided 2 U.S. Bureau of Customs technicians following the favorable conclusions of a preliminary study of Ethiopia's customs administration.</p> <p>FY 1970 funds required include \$75,000 to finance 2 full-time technicians and 2 short-term Bureau of Customs specialists.</p>
Government Budgetary Practices	663-11-750-158	TA	120	<p>The purpose of this project is to assist in improving the budgetary practices of both the Ministry of Finance and the Department of the Auditor General. Ethiopia's serious financial difficulties require substantive changes in its budgetary procedures to allow for improvement in its system for allocating funds.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> The U.S. plans to finance a contract with Public Administration Services to assist the Auditor General Department and the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>\$120,000 is needed to finance 4 technicians for 12 months.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IV b

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Promotion of Private Investment	663-13-950-141	TA	125	<p>The purpose of this project is to assist the Ethiopian Government encourage private U.S. investment in the agri-business sector by financing pre-investment phase I and phase II surveys for U.S. agri-business firms who demonstrate an interest in investing in commercial agricultural activities. A phase I survey consists of a preliminary examination of investment possibilities and a phase II survey is a full feasibility study.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> A.I.D. financed 11 pre-investment surveys in FY 1968 and FY 1969. One U.S. firm is negotiating with an Ethiopian partner and two others are planning to undertake phase II studies in FY 1970. As part of this effort, an investment promotion center is under consideration which would serve as a focal point for the Ethiopian Government and potential investors.</p> <p>\$125,000 is needed in FY 1970 to finance additional phase I and phase II feasibility studies. Additional funds will be required if plans for the investment promotion center materialize.</p>
Feasibility Studies	663-11-995-153	TA	300	<p>The purpose of this project is to finance economic and technical studies for the Ethiopian Government on selected project proposals to assure their economic and technical soundness. Power development, irrigation farming, river basin planning, export diversification, agricultural development and marketing and small industry development are a few of the areas presently under consideration.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> A.I.D. plans to finance feasibility studies based on priorities in Ethiopia's Five Year Development Plan as well as those indicated by Stanford Research Institute's preliminary studies in Ethiopia.</p> <p>\$300,000 is needed to finance contracts for these studies.</p>

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVb

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1970		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Promotion of Tourism	663-11-995-154	TA	100	<p>The purpose of this project is to assist the Ethiopian government develop tourism based on the results of a study by the A.D. Little Company. The study is not completed but preliminary indications are that U.S. assistance in key areas such as marketing and promotion can lead to a rapid growth in revenue from tourism.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> A.I.D. plans to provide 3 U.S. experts to assist the Ethiopian Government implement the study by advising the Ethiopian Tourist Organization on management practices, transportation and package tours. \$100,000 is needed to finance 3 U.S. contract technicians for 18 months to initiate this activity.</p>
Technical Support	663-11-999-000	TA	721	<p>This activity provides personnel, logistic and other support costs for activities which cannot be related to specific projects and which are required to implement the Mission's overall program.</p> <p><u>FY 1970 Program:</u> The U.S. will provide 16 U.S. direct hire staff (\$462,000), support commodities (\$48,000), rents and maintenance (\$27,000), local hire (\$142,000), communications (\$8,000), local supplies (\$8,000) and local contracts (\$26,000).</p>

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/68

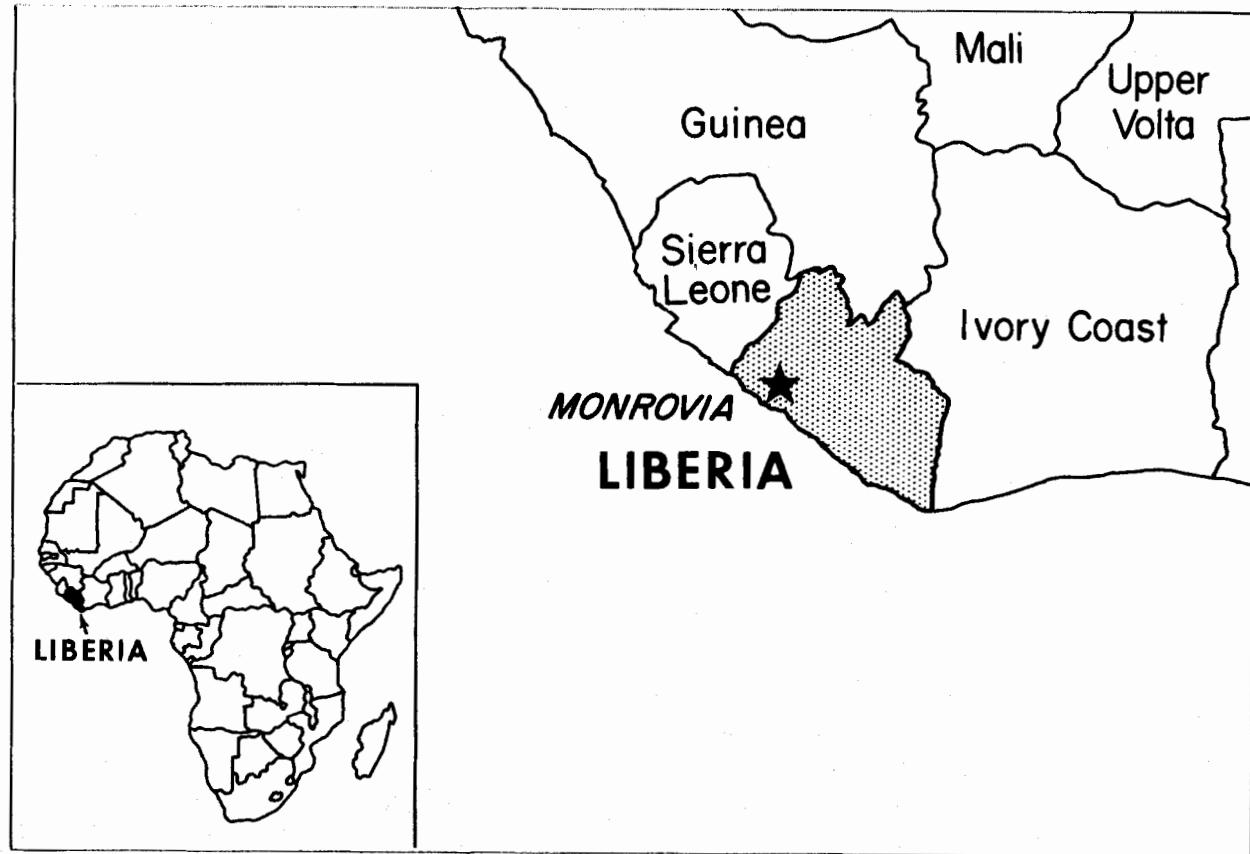
COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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-A-002	Development Bank of Ethiopia	11/8/60	6/20/61	1	15	4	4	2,000	1,611	Eth \$	591	229
663-H-007	Third Highway Program	4/10/63	12/2/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	4,000	3,131	US \$	-	34
663-H-011	Finchaa Hydroelectric Plant (two-step)	6/20/66	6/30/66	6 10	25 40	5½ 1	5½ 2½	21,700	764	Eth \$ US \$	-	2
663-H-012	Ethiopian Investment Corporation (two-step)	6/30/66	8/17/67	5 10	20 40	4 1	4 2½	8,000	210	Eth \$ US \$	-	-
663-H-013	Malaria Eradication	5/31/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2½	5,800	1,511	US \$	-	-
663-H-014	Haile Selassie I University Expansion	6/17/68		10	40	2	2½	1,000	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	42,500	7,227	XXXX	591	265

Liberia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	1.1
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	1.7
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	43
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	26
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	37
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	80

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	216*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	37
People Per Doctor	11,600
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	9
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	18
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans	1.9	0.5	5.6	0.5
Technical Assistance	5.5	5.1	4.5	4.8
Supporting Assistance	-	-	0.3*	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	7.4	5.6	10.4	5.3

*/ Represents \$274,000 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

U.S. assistance to Liberia is important for the support of interests of benefit to both countries--the location in Liberia of facilities of importance to the United States, a long historical association, and economic success in a country committed to private enterprise and an "open door" investment policy. The A.I.D. program seeks to help Liberia (1) develop new programs for expanding agricultural production and for improving economic conditions in rural areas; (2) improve the quality of education and health and population services; and (3) improve public administration.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

The latest estimates for 1968 indicate that the economy continued to grow at the same moderate rate as in recent years. This increase, however--like the much more rapid increase in the 1950's--was largely due to growth in extraction of iron ore and in the production of rubber for the export market on concessions financed with foreign capital. Therefore, Liberia remains a country with a comparatively favorable overall growth rate but with little spread of the benefits. Long-term development requires wider participation by the rural population in the emergence of a modern, market economy.

The domestic production of rice, the basic food staple and a major crop of the indigenous small farmers, continued to increase at a very slow rate. Plans to increase rice production have not been successfully implemented, and budgetary allocations for agriculture have remained too small. At present, one-third of the rice consumed is imported.

The level of investment and business activity presents a mixed but basically downward trend. In the past year there have been several

new investments in small enterprises as well as an agreement with a U.S. firm involving a \$6.9 million investment in the plywood industry. However, with the completion of major installations for iron ore extraction, an oil refinery and foreign-assisted public infrastructure projects during the past year, there has been an overall drop in the rate of new investment. This unfortunately comes at a time when the government, because of its austerity program, is unable to inject new funds into the economy. Improvements in revenue collection produced government domestic revenues estimated at \$52 million in 1968, an increase of 5% over 1967. However, the improved revenue picture has not been sufficient to help appreciably with the critical debt-servicing problem which continues to absorb approximately one-third of government revenues. Even a second stretch-out undertaken with International Monetary Fund (IMF) assistance will provide only partial relief from the heavy burden on both current expenditures and new public investment

Although the country faces serious short-term difficulties, Liberia has considerable growth potential given its ample natural resources. Apart from any new mineral deposits, iron ore alone will provide the country with an assured income over the next few decades. There are also considerable forest and agricultural resources, if the problems of extracting marketable timber from mixed stands in forest areas and of modernizing traditional agriculture can be overcome. As financial problems recede over the next few years and a new generation gains the training and experience necessary to cope with remaining problems, substantial progress should be possible. However, preparations must begin now if future difficulties are to be avoided.

FY 1970 PROGRAM

The proposed A.I.D. program for FY 1970 amounts to \$5.3 million, including \$4.8 million of Technical Assistance and \$500,000 for Development Loan funds for commodities connected with technical assistance activities. The FY 1970 program represents an effort to redirect a portion of U.S. assistance toward rural development efforts designed to benefit the rural populace and to increase domestic production.

Other donor assistance includes UN financing of a Harvard Development Advisory Service team in economic planning; the Republic of China's assistance to a rice irrigation project; and small programs of technical assistance from Sweden, Israel and Germany.

Rural Development. Liberia's predominantly rural population has not benefitted equitably from the country's growth. As a result,

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there has been considerable urban migration and unemployment, while domestic food production has actually dropped below levels attained in the mid-1960's.

To address some of these problems, A.I.D., with the active cooperation of the Government of Liberia, is developing activities for a more sustained and coordinated approach to rural development. About \$550,000 will be required for these activities in FY 1970.

Assistance is proposed for a major effort to improve the agricultural marketing system, especially for rice. Contingent on further study, A.I.D. is also proposing a small research activity aimed at solution of specific rice production problems. The rural education program will be revised toward (1) alleviating existing inequalities between urban and rural educational opportunities, (2) aligning the education program more closely with rural economic/social development needs and possibilities, and (3) developing rural employment opportunities for young Liberians.

Education. Liberia continues to be faced with a serious shortage of adequately trained manpower. Improvements in the school system continue to be frustrated by demands of rapidly increasing enrollment, continuing administrative difficulties, lack of textbooks, inappropriateness of curriculum and a shortage of qualified teach-

ers. A.I.D. proposes to continue assistance (about \$975,000 in FY 1970) to the Monrovia Consolidated School System and to selected activities of the Curriculum and Materials Center, Department of Education.

Health and Population. Liberia's health services, as reflected in life expectancy and infant mortality rates, are inadequate. There are less than 100 physicians in the entire country--one for every 11,600 persons--and most of these are in the urban areas. Completion of the new National Medical Center complex this year, partially financed with a previous A.I.D. loan, should make a sharp improvement in the quality of medical care. A.I.D. will continue support of the Medical Center complex by providing administrative and teaching staff for operating the hospitals and conducting paramedical training. A recently initiated demographic survey will also be continued. These activities will require about \$1.3 million in Technical Assistance in FY 1970.

Other Activities. In addition, Technical Assistance funds requested for FY 1970 will support continuation of (1) a geological survey project; (2) operational and advisory personnel in public administration and fiscal management; (3) limited public safety activities; and (4) a small technical training program for personnel at Roberts International Airport.

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Experimental Farming	669-13-130-105	1967	1970	610	250	360	-	282	78	TA	17	-	627
Agricultural Production Services	669-11-190-101	1966	1970	448	370	78	191	210	59	TA	220	-	859
Geological Survey & Appraisal	669-11-210-071	1961	1972	1,948	1,872	76	544	554	66	TA	458	1,192	4,142
Roberts Field Training	669-11-370-084	1964	1970	217	164	53	38	49	42	TA	42	-	297
National Medical Center	669-51-540-054	1961	1975	1,535	1,384	151	879	837	193	TA	922	2,858	6,194
Maternal-Child Health Training	779-11-540-110	1969	1973	-	-	-	114	63	51	TA	178	173	465
Demographic Survey	669-11-570-109	1968	1973	14	-	14	160	126	48	TA	176	364	714
Rural Education Development	669-51-690-037	1956	1974	3,246	3,150	96	167	161	102	TA	319	2,581	6,313
Monrovia Consolidated School System	669-51-690-073	1961	1972	6,443	5,934	509	822	853	478	TA	808	317	8,390
Education Materials Development	669-11-690-092	1961	1970	554	526	28	52	43	37	TA	12	-	618
Education Support	669-11-699-112	1969	1975	-	-	-	166	144	22	TA	153	855	1,174
Public Safety	669-51-710-027	1957	1971	2,828	2,720	108	295	309	94	TA	284	216	3,623
Government Organization, Training & Mgt.	669-51-720-061	1961	1971	2,769	2,725	44	363	271	136	TA	280	220	3,632
Public Works Development	669-51-740-077	1962	1975	5,111	4,499	612	181	551	242	TA	229	1,244	6,765
Customs Administration	669-11-740-103	1966	1970	688	614	74	46	101	19	TA	15	-	749
Fiscal and Supply Management	669-51-790-078	1962	1970	1,414	950	464	120	468	116	TA	146	-	1,680
Public Administration Support	669-11-799-114	1969	1971	-	-	-	125	105	20	TA	115	620	860
Public Works Support	669-11-999-115	1969	1975	-	-	-	181	158	23	TA	168	850	1,199
Technical Support	669-11-999-000	1951	Cont	7,541	7,501	40	277	275	42	TA	212	-	-
Liberian Development Finance Institutions	669-11-910-070	1962	1969	1,653	1,561	92	11	87	16	TA	-	-	1,664
Total											4,754		
TA											4,754		
SA											-		
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	31	27	26
Participating agency.....	22	34	32
Contractor technicians.....	27	44	43
Total	80	105	101

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	55	54	63
Contract	7	11	12
Total	62	65	75

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/68

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

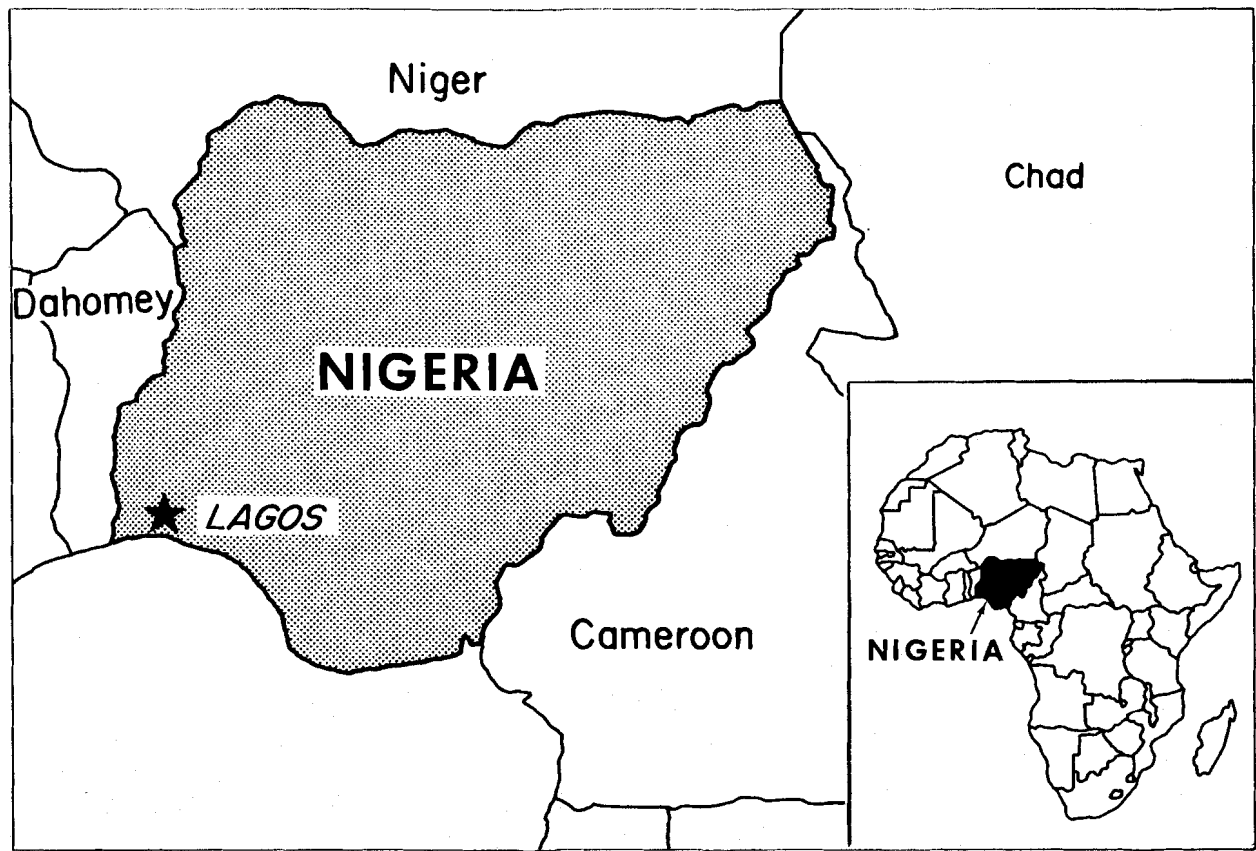
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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					
669-H-004A	National Medical Center	1/23/63	12/5/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	5,300	4,894	US \$	-	36
669-H-004B	National Medical Center Amendment	6/11/65	6/17/65	10	40	1	2½	1,550	-	US \$	-	-
669-H-005	Mount Coffee Hydroelectric	5/7/63	9/26/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	24,300	24,239	US \$	-	494
669-H-006B	Monrovia Junior/Senior High School Amendment	6/11/65	6/17/65	10	40	1	2½	400	134	US \$	-	-
669-H-007B	Monrovia Elementary School Amendment	6/11/65	6/17/65	10	40	1	2½	150	85	US \$	-	1
669-H-008	Monrovia Water Supply	6/12/64	8/27/64	10	40	3/4	2	7,000	6,222	US \$	-	52
669-H-009	Monrovia Sewerage	6/17/65	10/8/65	10	40	1	2½	7,200	1,273	US \$	-	5
669-H-010	Technical Assistance	1/24/66	2/18/66	10	40	1	2½	1,325	1,119	US \$	-	27
669-H-012	Technical Assistance	3/7/67	4/25/67	10	40	1	2½	550	451	US \$	-	3
669-H-013	Roberts International Airport	2/28/67	4/25/67	10	40	1	2½	270	169	US \$	-	-
669-H-014	Mineral Resources Survey	5/29/67	8/10/67	10	40	1	2½	850	646	US \$	-	2
669-H-015	Technical Assistance	3/4/68	5/31/68	10	40	2	2½	525	-	US \$	-	-
669-H-016	Rural Access Roads	7/12/68		10	40	2	2½	975	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	50,395	39,232	XXXX	-	620



Nigeria



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	45.5	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	120*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.1	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	50
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	357	People Per Doctor	32,800
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	127	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	30-35
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	24	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	23
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	80	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

NIGERIA

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans	6.0	9.7	7.2	2.5
Technical Assistance . . .	15.6	11.6	10.2	11.2
Supporting Assistance . . .	-	-	3.6 ^{a/}	10.0
Total A.I.D. Assistance	21.6	21.3	20.9	23.7

^{a/} Includes \$553,000 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

In addition to supporting the international relief effort, A.I.D. objectives in Nigeria during the immediate future are to: (1) strengthen Nigeria's capability to initiate its own short-term relief and rehabilitation efforts in the re-occupied area of Federal Nigeria, (2) support Nigeria's continuing economic development programs in those areas basically unaffected by the war, (3) assist in addressing national problems of reconstruction and economic recovery, and (4) renew a country-wide development effort with emphasis on those forces which can promote national unity and integration.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Nigeria's economy, excluding the civil war zone (as of May 1, the "Biafra" enclave represented less than 2% of Nigeria's total territory), is performing remarkably well considering the stresses imposed upon it. In the vast proportion of the country controlled by the Federal Government, production has continued without serious interruption, and economic and financial crises have been averted. The external public debt has not risen; consumer prices have remained steady. This has been due largely to effective management of the economy and the ability of public officials to take those actions necessary to preserve stability.

The war, nevertheless, has had its economic cost. Country-wide exports in 1968 were about 25% below 1966 because of the fall in production of petroleum and palm products in the former Eastern Region. Foreign exchange reserves declined by about one-half to \$125 million over the same period, but are now being held at this level as the result of higher tariffs and other controls. Budgetary pressures, caused by declining revenue and increased

expenditures for internal security, have necessitated sharp curbs on current expenditures and the introduction of new and higher direct taxes. At the same time, there has been an absolute decline in capital investment, a deterioration in infrastructure and an interruption of domestic trade.

The extent of physical damage and financial loss has not yet been fully assessed. Available information indicates that there has been significant damage to such facilities as the Niger River Bridge, many smaller bridges and roads, power facilities at Calabar and other eastern Nigerian cities, infrastructure at Port Harcourt, and various public buildings including some at the University of Nigeria at Nsukka. However, the Nigerians have begun an analysis of their requirements within the context of a new reconstruction and development plan which is estimated to require \$1.9 billion equivalent in total public investment, domestic and foreign, over the next 4-5 years.

As conditions permit, the former Eastern Region will have to be re-integrated into the national economy. A national reconstruction program to repair war-inflicted damage and deterioration will be required. Also needed will be a new country-wide development effort which strengthens forces of national cohesion while safeguarding the rights of all Nigerians. There will be demands on the Federal Government to provide financial support to the twelve states. The political and economic pressures which will confront the Government in the immediate period ahead will make the provision of adequate external assistance more critical than at any time since the country's independence.

Although the outcome of the present conflict is uncertain, Nigeria will remain important within Africa and to the United States. With a population of 46 million -- nearly one-fifth of the Continent -- Nigeria is one of the major economic centers in Black Africa. International economic interests are sizeable, including U.S. private investment of well over \$300 million. The Soviet Union and Nigeria have recently signed a technical and economic cooperation agreement which reflects the U.S.S.R.'s attempt to build on its favorable image resulting from its role as a major arms supplier to the Nigerian Government.

To help re-establish basic public services in the re-occupied areas of eastern Nigeria, as well as to strengthen Nigeria's own relief operations, A.I.D. is currently providing \$3 million in Supporting Assistance to the Nigerian rehabilitation commission and the Nigerian Red Cross at the federal and state levels. This short-term rehabilitation assistance to Federal Nigeria

NIGERIA

includes the restoration of medical facilities, schools and markets; the re-building of key road sections; the distribution of simple farm tools and seeds to stimulate agricultural production; and the enlarging and upgrading of Nigerian staff personnel involved in relief and rehabilitation programs. Much of the actual rehabilitation work will be undertaken this year by communities and groups on a self-help basis.

A.I.D. is adapting its on-going Technical Assistance and Development Loan projects to the changing conditions of Federal Nigeria. This assistance is directed toward strengthening institutions and cohesive forces which will help to bind together all elements of Nigerian society. This continuing task applies as much to the situation within Federal Nigeria as it does between Federal Nigeria and "Biafra."

If Nigeria can achieve a durable political reconciliation, the prospects for economic development are good. Before the present disturbances erupted, the Nigerian economy was on the way toward self-sustaining growth with an average growth rate of 4.5% annually. Both public and private capital formation were at high levels, with the private sector accounting for about two-thirds of total Nigerian investment. An open economy was maintained and encouragement was given to foreign private investment.

Nigeria's highly diversified agriculture has an excellent capacity for greatly accelerated growth which, supported by constructive agricultural economic policies, would have an immediate impact on the employment, income and expenditures of Nigeria's broad base of small farmers.

Nigeria's petroleum production is once again on the rise and is expected to pass the pre-war level in 1969. Production has been estimated to surpass one million barrels per day by 1970-71 which would generate public revenues in excess of \$200 million annually, or an amount equal to about one-third the projected level of total Federal Government revenues. Given these resources, the country will, within some years after the end of the war, have the financial capacity to achieve significant economic development.

PROPOSED FY 1970 PROGRAM

The proposed FY 1970 A.I.D. program consists of \$11.2 million in Technical Assistance, \$2.5 million in a Development Loan, and \$10 million in Supporting Assistance for reconstruction/economic recovery.

As indicated above, Nigeria will require substantial external assistance for economic recovery in the period ahead. Other donors such as Canada, various European countries and the IBRD are already considering plans to assist Nigeria in meeting its recovery needs. It is understood that the United Kingdom has tentatively earmarked about \$10 million for this purpose in FY 1970 and that the IBRD has begun engineering work on certain key trunk roads. A.I.D.'s proposed Supporting Assistance for economic recovery will be used to assist the Nigerian Government in carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction programs to help revive the economy's productive capacity.

Our regular economic assistance program will be extended to the war-torn areas of eastern Nigeria as this becomes possible. Priority will be given to restoration of those public services and programs disrupted by the war. Should this possibility arise during FY 1970, additional funds, beyond those requested, will be needed. Initial emphasis will be on agricultural production, university and secondary education, small industry and basic infrastructure.

A.I.D.'s country-wide efforts will be adapted to the changed circumstances. With the creation of twelve states in place of the four regions, leadership and coordination at the national level assumes a new importance. Equally important will be the need for effective cooperation between the various political structures and groups at the state level. A primary objective of U.S. assistance, therefore, will be to strengthen those forces of national unity and cohesion which support the political and economic development of the entire country.

Infrastructure Development.

A.I.D.'s Development Loan projects are proceeding satisfactorily in the inland parts of Federal Nigeria. Previously authorized projects in eastern Nigeria, which are vital to the restoration of agricultural production and commerce of the eastern area, will be resumed. The FY 1970 capital assistance program of \$2.5 million provides only for the on-going Ibadan water supply project. However, as the Nigerians renew their planning, other projects related to economic recovery will be considered. Technical Assistance funds will be provided, as necessary, to finance engineering surveys of facilities and equipment damaged or deteriorated by the war.

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Agricultural Production.

About two-fifths of the FY 1970 Technical Assistance Program will be in the critical area of agriculture. Much of this will support the continuing development of essential agricultural institutions. However, increasing attention will be placed on production-oriented programs directed at cash crops for export as well as some food crops for the domestic market. Emphasis generally will be placed on pricing, marketing and other agricultural policies as a means of increasing farmer income and growth of the rural economy.

To accomplish these objectives, A.I.D.'s assistance for agricultural education, research and extension will increasingly support specific production efforts. A.I.D. will provide agricultural economic planning assistance at the federal and state levels to ensure proper coordination of policies and programs, and assistance to crop marketing boards and credit institutions.

Improved Skills and Educational Institutions.

A.I.D. will continue to address manpower training needs in the various sections of the country. Northern Nigeria, where the educational base is weakest and the needs most urgent, will receive highest priority. Over one-fifth of the A.I.D. Technical Assistance program is allocated to the education sector.

The FY 1970 program will emphasize development of closer ties among Nigerian universities, state ministries of education and teacher training colleges in terms of curriculum and course development, educational research, and teacher preparation and standards. Accordingly, our assistance will be shifted to newly created Institutes of Education in the universities to strengthen their capacity for leadership and service throughout the educational pyramid. A.I.D. will initiate assistance to the Federal Ministry of Education by helping it: (1) to undertake education planning and research on a national scale, (2) to provide basic educational services which cut across state lines, and (3) to coordinate general educational policy at the center.

Assistance will be provided to help re-open the University of Nigeria in eastern Nigeria. We will also provide assistance in vocational education in support of Nigerian programs for training demobilized military personnel.

Other Programs

Small programs in other sectors account for about one-fifth of A.I.D. Technical Assistance in FY 1970. These programs are in:

(1) public and business administration covering degree and in-service training at the University of Lagos and the Institute of Administration at Zaria, (2) industrial development including industry advisory services at the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industries and technical services to small indigenous enterprises, (3) public health/population services in maternal-child health care, and (4) labor for the skills training of trade union personnel at national and local levels.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF EFFORT

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Supporting Assistance . . .	-	-	17.9	10.0
Contingency Fund	-	-	1.9*	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	-	-	19.8*	10.0

* In addition, \$1.5 million was used from World Wide Disaster Relief Funds bringing the total amount of A.I.D. funds used for this relief effort up to \$21.3 million.

U.S. RELIEF OBJECTIVES

As long as the Nigerian civil war continues, a prime objective of A.I.D. is to provide the maximum possible assistance necessary for relief of civilian victims on both sides of the conflict. To avoid political or military involvement, it is the policy of the U.S. Government to channel our support for the international relief effort through the non-political International Committee of the Red Cross and through UNICEF and American Voluntary relief agencies, which operate on both sides of the conflict. In keeping with this policy, a Special Coordinator for U.S. relief assistance has been appointed with the responsibility of finding means to increase assistance to needy persons on both sides.

DIMENSIONS OF THE RELIEF PROGRAM

The civil war in Nigeria has brought serious food shortages and health problems to the former Eastern Region -- which proclaimed itself the "Republic of Biafra" in May 1967 -- and to certain areas of the Mid-West State. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reports that at least four million civilian war victims will need relief assistance of some kind.

Deprivation is most severe in the area of the Eastern Region under "Biafran" control, which has been reduced during the course of the

NIGERIA

war to a land-locked enclave about one-fourth the Region's original size and which, as of May 1, is less than 2% of Nigeria's total land area. Estimates of mortality rates by relief workers vary, but it is clear that in the summer of 1968 large numbers, including a high proportion of children, died of starvation. Although the distribution to some two million people of foods flown in by international relief agencies later reduced this disastrous death rate, substantial imports of carbohydrates as well as protein food will have to be maintained to sustain even a marginal nutritional level throughout the coming spring and summer months -- the traditional West African "hungry season" even in normal times.

In sections of the Mid-West State that were the scene of battle early in the war and in the areas of the former Eastern Region now controlled by the Nigerian Government, food and medicines are being distributed by international voluntary agencies to some one million people. Last summer, the death rate by starvation in these areas was comparable to that prevailing in the area under "Biafran" control. Because food could be moved in by surface transportation, it was possible for the relief program to restore more quickly a minimum nutritional level to the one million persons on the Federal side. This was done despite logistic problems encountered in maintaining longer internal supply lines to the areas peripheral to the "Biafran"-controlled area. The numbers of people in great need have fluctuated as the front lines have moved with the course of the war, but recent months have seen a gradual increase in those returning to areas under Federal control. However, there are many thousands of people still in the bush between and behind the lines. As these people return to Federal areas or otherwise become accessible for assistance (if the present political constraints on the capacity of the airlift can be removed or if there is a cessation of hostilities) at least four to five million people will require assistance.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL RELIEF EFFORTS

Total U.S. Assistance. First authorized in the fall of 1967, U.S. relief assistance, including P.L. 480, will be about \$52 million in FY 1969. As of April 15, 1969 A.I.D.'s share exceeded \$14 million and will reach over \$21 million by June 30, 1969.

1. U.S. Assistance to the ICRC. Beginning in May 1968 with a contribution of \$100,000, a total of \$12.5 million has been donated to the ICRC, the only private international agency servicing both "Biafran" and Nigerian relief needs. By the end of FY 1969, A.I.D. will have provided about \$18.5 million to the ICRC to cover, among the other items, charges for air and coastal

transport, purchases of medicine and local foods, and salaries of relief personnel.

2. U.S. Assistance to U.S. Voluntary Agencies. As of April 1969, U.S. voluntary organizations have donated food and other supplies valued at over \$8 million. A.I.D. has set aside \$1.9 million for reimbursement to these organizations for the expense of overseas freight as well as for partial payment of the cost of the voluntary agencies' airlift. To help expand the airlift from Sao Tome, Fernando Po and Dahomey, the U.S. Government sold at a nominal price eight C-97 cargo planes -- four each to the ICRC and the Joint Church Aid/USA.

3. P.L. 480 Food. As of April 15, 1969, 162,000 metric tons of P.L. 480 foods (rice, bulgur, rolled oats, wheat, and other cereals, beans, dry milk and a high protein corn-soy-milk blended food product), valued at \$31 million including shipping costs, had been approved for distribution throughout all affected areas by voluntary relief agencies such as the Catholic Relief Services, the Church World Service, UNICEF, and the World Food Program.

Other Contributions. As of February 1969, other nations have contributed approximately \$73 million to these relief efforts, and various international organizations, such as UNICEF, have contributed an additional \$6 million. The Rehabilitation Commission of the Nigerian Government is spending \$2.1 million for relief during FY 1969.

Progress. Despite great difficulties, the ICRC and the private voluntary agencies, with the help of A.I.D., are distributing increasing quantities of food (up to 10,000 tons monthly) to about three million people on both sides of the conflict. The incidence of starvation and disease has been substantially reduced. A potential outbreak of measles has been averted by rapid implementation of an immunization campaign. People on both sides have also been immunized against smallpox.

PROPOSED FY 1970 RELIEF PROGRAM

U.S. relief assistance will continue in FY 1970 for as long as needed. Although it is not possible to determine the exact level of funds that may be required, it is expected that as much as \$10 million of Supporting Assistance for relief efforts may be necessary in addition to \$10 million of Supporting Assistance in the "Economic Development Program" for reconstruction/economic recovery. It is expected that such relief will continue to be channeled through the ICRC and U.S. Voluntary agencies. Additional P.L. 480 foods will be provided as needed.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Agriculture and Natural Resources													
Ag. Production Assistance - Eastern Nigeria	620-11-110-722	1964	*	4,530	3,853	✓ 677		146	- 1/	TA	*	*	*
Faculty of Ag. University of Ife	620-11-110-742	1965	1971	2,012	1,355	✓ 657	493	650	500	TA	725	681	3,911
Faculty of Ag. and Vet. Medicine - ABU	620-11-110-743	1965	1972	3,278	2,559	✓ 719	514	806	427	TA	550	1,856	6,198
Agricultural Education - West	620-11-110-744	1965	1971	2,030	1,488	✓ 542	271	493	320	TA	360	325	2,986
Future Agricultural Leaders	620-11-110-748	1965	1970	4,298	3,645	✓ 653	180	701	132	TA	50	-	4,528
Rubber Development	620-11-110-749	1965	1974	537	402	✓ 135	138	215	58	TA	160	555	1,390
Agricultural Research	620-11-110-764	1966	1971	3,026	2,831	✓ 195	160	295	60	TA	130	33	3,349
Agric. Exten. & Production Management	620-11-110-770	1966	1974	1,801	1,675	✓ 126	772	779	119	TA	951	1,863	5,387
Faculty of Ag. & Vet Med. - Schematics	620-11-110-783	1968	1970	60	-	✓ 60	-	15	45	-	-	-	60
Soil and Water Conservation - North	620-11-120-773	1966	1972	682	508	✓ 174	132	191	115	TA	155	-	969
Livestock Development - Nigeria	620-11-130-774	1966	1971	4,710	4,050	✓ 660	541	785	416	TA	517	166	5,934
Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives	620-11-140-082	1961	1973	581	550	✓ 31	116	60	87	TA	220	412	1,329
Agriculture Economics and Marketing - West	620-11-140-768	1963	1973	139	139	✓ -	68	35	33	TA	164	290	661
Agricultural Plng and Advisory Services	620-11-199-212	1961	**	3,088	2,965	✓ 123	710	621	212	TA	637	**	**
Industrial Development													
Industrial Plng and Project Appraisal	620-11-290-761	1968	1971	2,062	1,615	447	450	647	250	TA	150	-	2,662
Industrial Mgmt and Technical Services	620-15-299-712	1961	**	1,353	1,334	19	113	118	14	TA	125	**	**
Labor													
Labor Training	620-11-410-779	1965	1971	319	126	193	126	150	169	TA	110	131	686
Health													
Maternal - Child Health Training	620-11-580-789	1969	1973	-	-	-	574 ^{2/}	100 ^{2/}	474	TA	510	1,100	2,184

Continued on next page

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	118	129	129
Participating agency	13	11	7
Contractor technicians	152	114	100
Total	283	254	236

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	170	152	109
Contract	47	51	60
Total	217	203	169

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV

Part 2

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Funds	Amount		
<u>Education</u>													
Northern Nigeria Teacher Education Project	620-51-640-710	1962	1969	1,981	1,526	455	635	804	286	-	-	-	2,616
Port Harcourt Comprehensive Secondary School	620-11-650-735	1962	*	2,518	2,073	445	-	72	45 ^{1/}	TA	*	*	*
University of Nigeria	620-11-660-602	1960	*	9,243	8,773	470	-	280	- ^{1/}	TA	*	*	*
Kano Teacher Training College (ATC)	620-11-660-732	1963	1970	4,228	3,117	1,111	684	1,264	531	TA	385	-	5,297
Institute of Education, ABU	620-11-660-788	1970	1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	565	1,856	2,421
College of Education - University of Lagos	620-11-660-792	1970	1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	402	608	1,010
Educational Plng and Advisory Services	620-11-699-747	1961	**	2,702	2,445	257	600	646	211	TA	745	**	**
<u>Public Administration and Planning</u>													
School of Administration - Univ. of Lagos	620-11-770-739	1963	1969	1,659	1,441	218	108	150	176	-	-	-	1,767
Zaria Institute of Administration - ABU	620-11-770-740	1961	1971	2,104	1,612	492	344	478	358	TA	295	20	2,763
Public Services Trng and Staff Support	620-11-790-214	1966	**	920	818	102	111	210	3	TA	300	**	**
<u>Private Enterprise</u>													
Indigenous Industry Development	620-11-910-714	1962	1971	1,651	1,373	278	230	289	219	TA	280	175	2,336
<u>Other Activities</u>													
Technical Support	620-11-990-000	1958	**	17,521	16,148	1,373	2,444	2,889	928	TA	2,362	**	**
Feasibility Studies	620-12-990-UNN	**	**	-	-	-	210	80	130	TA	200	**	410
Engineering Planning and Advisory Services	620-11-299-713	1970	**	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	202	**	**

** Subject to annual review in support of AID projects.

*. Resumption of these projects is subject to review of the situation in Eastern Nigeria.

1/ Reflects deobligation during FY 1969 of remaining contract funds.
2/ SA funded in FY 1969

Total..... 11,250

TA 11,250

SA

DL (grants)

Faculty of Agriculture and Science, University of Ife (110-742): To assist the Western State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in developing a Faculty of Agriculture to accommodate 360 students and graduate 80 professional agriculturalists (BSc's) annually by the 1972-73 academic year and to provide two professors for the Faculty of Science. This project supports AID's efforts to meet the Western State's acute need for highly trained agricultural personnel.

FY 1970 Program: To add one year's contract funding for 14 advisers from the University of Wisconsin (\$470,000) and the second year of funding for two topped off professors (\$60,000); three new and 7 extending participants in fields including soil science, statistics, poultry science, animal nutrition and plant pathology (\$60,000); commodities such as teaching aids and farm equipment (\$25,000); and staff logistic support including local travel and per diem (\$110,000).

Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine - Ahmadu Bello University (110-743): To assist the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) in developing the two faculties, capable of enrolling 55 new agriculture and 50 new veterinary medicine students annually by 1973; to train Nigerians and other West Africans for professional positions in these fields; to prepare Nigerians to assume all university staff positions by 1976; to strengthen sub-university education and extension/research services in the Northern states by providing in-service training for junior staff; to provide other supporting assistance to the Institute for Agricultural Research (IAR). Ahmadu Bello University is the only institution in West Africa granting doctoral degrees in Veterinary Medicine (DVM).

FY 1970 Program: Documentation is currently in process to effect the transfer of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine to regional allotments by December, 1969. For FY 1970 bilateral funds are requested to cover one year of contract services to the Faculty of Agriculture

(8 technicians) and (11 technicians) for six months to the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine; 19 Kansas State University technicians (\$437,000); two new and five extended participants (\$16,000); logistic support (\$97,000).

Agricultural Education - Western Nigeria (110-744): To help the Government of Western State (GOWS) develop a cadre of middle-level agricultural personnel by assisting two schools of agriculture (Ibadan and Akure) for agricultural assistants, superintendents, animal health and home economics workers, as well as 3 farm institutes for adult farmers and prospective farm settlers. By improving agricultural training, this project helps staff state agricultural extension services which seek to modernize agricultural methods and expand agricultural production including production of cocoa, a major export crop.

FY 1970 Program: To continue 8 University of Wisconsin advisors for one year (\$250,000), start three new participants (\$15,000) and supply local support to the contract team (\$95,000).

Future Agricultural Leaders (FALS) (110-748): This is scheduled to complete a project to educate a corps of about 300 Nigerians to assume senior positions in the Federal & State Ministries of Agriculture, and related agricultural institutions and schools.

FY 1970 Program: To extend 13 participants (\$50,000).

Rubber Development (110-749): To increase the quantity and improve the quality of natural rubber production in Nigeria's southern rain forest area by continuing assistance to the Rubber Research Institute of Nigeria. This project in FY 1969 incorporated also those aspects of the project in Mid-West agricultural extension which related to rubber. AID's staff continues to supervise physical development of the Institute, training, research and, beginning in FY 1969, the operation of a small pilot plant to test processing of rubber samples.

FY 1970 Program: To fund two continuing direct-hire advisers in horticulture and plant pathology (\$60,000); one new agronomist from the TVA (\$36,000); two new and two extended participants (\$22,000); pesticides, fertilizers and small farm implements (\$30,000) and other costs (\$12,000).

Agricultural Research - (110-764): To help develop research programs in Nigeria to produce improved planting materials for maize, rice, beans/peas and citrus in sufficient quantities for distribution to farmers, and to improve control of black pod disease in cocoa. An AID team has developed a high lysine variety of maize whose seeds are being produced and has developed improved spray materials for combating cocoa diseases.

FY 1970 Program: To provide final funding for one additional direct-hire adviser and to continue the tours of 3 others (\$100,000); extend three participants (\$17,000); fund final project commodities such as microscopes, pesticides, and seed testing equipment (\$6,000); and provide logistic support for the advisers (\$7,000).

Agricultural Extension and Production Management (110-770): To continue to help develop and expand agricultural extension services of the new States by providing them with extension, agricultural engineering, livestock, and horticultural advisers and in-service training to extension workers and agricultural instructors. Extension activities formerly under projects 764, 767 and 780 have been combined with those under 770 to consolidate extension assistance to the Northern States, Mid-Western State and Western State and to add planning assistance for three of the new Northern states.

FY 1970 Program: For 26 direct-hire extension advisers (\$789,000); continuing and 14 new participants; (\$97,000); teaching/demonstration aids and farm equipment (\$35,000); and other costs (\$40,000).

Soil and Water Conservation (120-773): To continue assistance to soil conservation activities in the Northern region while, at the same time, helping the newly-created Federal Soil Conservation Service to become operational; and to develop training activities in support of soil conservation programs. Activities under this project are designed to control soil erosion and to increase the productivity of land through improved farming practices and soil and water management.

FY 1970 Program: To extend four U.S. Department of Agriculture technicians (\$135,000) and cover other costs including local travel, per diem, residential furnishings, not provided by the Government of Nigeria. (20,000)

Livestock Development - Nigeria (130-774): To continue to help livestock and poultry development by supporting activities in animal breeding, range management, poultry production, cattle fattening, vaccine production, meat marketing, and training of livestock assistants. Livestock-poultry development activities formerly under Project 130-767 in the Western Region were combined in FY 1969 with this project reflecting the change from regional to State governments.

FY 1970 Program: To fund three direct-hire specialists (\$100,000); one U.S. Public Health Service, two Bureau of Land Management technicians (\$120,000); 4 advisors to the Federal Livestock and Meat Authority (\$172,000); 9 extending participants (\$80,000), and other costs (\$45,000).

Agricultural Credit - (140-082): To plan and administer a program that will help farmers finance the production, storage and marketing of their products. AID is providing advisory services to existing institutions, including the Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation, training Nigerians for implementing the program and assisting them in coordinating credit programs with extension activities.

FY 1970 Program: To fund five AID advisers (\$151,000); three participants (\$9,000); equipment and materials (\$33,000); logistic support for specialists (\$27,000).

Agricultural Economics and Marketing - West (140-768): To help establish a Project Planning Division in the Western State's Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources capable of planning, evaluating and monitoring agricultural development programs. This project continues activities initiated in 1963 in farm management and agricultural marketing which were suspended because of delays in Nigerian implementation of conditions precedent to considering initiation of further technical assistance. As a result of necessary legislative steps in 1968, however, and training of the prerequisite Nigerian staff, AID now has provided the first of three agricultural economists which it had agreed to provide for two to four years, to be matched by FAO which has agreed under a satisfactory workplan to fund an equal number of advisers.

FY 1970 Program: To provide three direct-hire agricultural economists (\$90,000); two participants (\$12,000); commodities (\$36,000); other costs (\$26,000).

Agricultural Planning and Advisory Services (199-212): To provide the agricultural technicians needed to plan and supervise agricultural assistance to Nigeria; to assist the Government in planning and implementing agricultural programs and training activities. The project's staff has become a particularly valuable advisory resource since the 1968 creation of the states, each of which has an agricultural ministry, and it also supports the enlarging role of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture.

FY 1970 Program: To fund 19 direct-hire specialists, including three agricultural economists to advise agricultural marketing boards in three northern states, three agricultural planning/economics advisers to the

Federal Ministry of Agriculture (\$464,000); three new and one continuing participant in plant quarantine, plant breeding and oil palm research (\$22,000); office equipment and publications (\$15,000); and logistic support for specialists including travel to supervise projects in the field, per diem, housing and maintenance (\$136,000).

Industrial Planning and Project Appraisal (290-761): To assist the Federal Ministry of Industries in developing an effective Industrial Planning and Appraisal Unit to advise the Ministry in planning targets, policies and priorities to promote industrial growth in Nigeria, to evaluate proposed industrial projects, and to train Nigerians to carry on these activities. The need for an improved federal capability in industrial planning has been intensified by the creation of the 12 states with varied capacities in this field and by the need for industrial reconstruction and rehabilitation planning when the present disturbances end.

FY 1970 Program: Following completion of the Arthur D. Little, Inc. contract in June 1969, four contract technicians in industrial economics will be provided to the Federal Ministry of Industries under a two-year salary-topping arrangement. A major function will be to assist the Industrial Planning and Appraisal Unit to supervise newly returned participants, and to participate in the projected reconstruction planning for the former Eastern Region. The cost of supplementing the salaries of the four industrial economists for one year will be about (\$150,000).

Industrial Management and Technical Services (299-712): To help expand and modernize Nigeria's industrial sector, improve the investment climate, and promote private investments, by overseeing AID project activities in this sector and by providing direct advice and assistance to Nigerian businessmen and to government officials.

FY 1970 Program: To provide three direct-hire industrial development officers (\$110,000); seminar materials (\$1,000); and logistic support including local travel and staff assistance for the Division (\$14,000).

Labor Training (410-779): To continue AID-financed assistance to the African-American Labor Center (AALC) for two training institutions--the Nigerian Drivers and Maintenance School and the Trade Union Institute for Economic and Social Development (TUI) which are affiliated with Nigeria's largest union, the United Labor Congress. These provide the first major labor education programs offered by this Nigerian union.

FY 1970 Program: To continue for one year each a trade union adviser, one senior driver/maintenance instructor under the AALC contract and full-time local staff of ten (\$60,000); training materials for the Institute and equipment for the drivers' school (\$25,000); sub-contracting costs for building renovation, school operating expenses and technicians' logistic support (\$25,000).

Maternal-Child Health Care Training (580-789): To establish within the Department of Community Health (DCH), College of Medicine, University of Lagos, a short-term training program in the philosophy and techniques of family planning and in the concept of assigning to auxiliary medical personnel responsibility for care of the under-five child, and through this program to develop widespread acceptance of family planning and strengthen the existing system of maternal child-health care in Nigeria. In early FY 1970 two Johns Hopkins University contract technicians and Nigerian staff of about 45 will initiate the training program which will reach an estimated 345 Nigerian trainees in its first year, increasing to about 650 graduates annually by FY 1974. The project will also include the carrying out of training-related research under the supervision of a Ford Foundation-sponsored technician who will shift to AID financing in FY 1971. During the life of the project AID will also finance six years of participant training; commodities, and other costs, including expansion

of DCH facilities, repairs for two Ministry of Health clinics to be used as additional training sites, hostel rental, logistic support for U.S. technicians, travel and per diem for Nigerian trainees, and salaries for DCH Nigerian project staff. Because of the lack of official GON sanction for family planning activities and the GON's budgetary freeze due to the war, GON funds are not expected to be available for trainees' travel and stipends or for Nigerian salaries.

FY 1970 Program: To fund the three U.S. contract technicians (\$70,000); six new participants (\$46,000); commodities; including contraceptives, teaching supplies, office and medical equipment (\$19,000); and other costs including logistic support for U.S. technicians, salaries for Nigerian staff, and travel and stipends for trainees (\$375,000).

Advanced Teachers College, Kano (660-732): To continue to assist the Government of Nigeria to increase the number and quality of teachers for the north by developing a multi-purpose college of teacher education staffed by qualified Nigerians. The fact that the north has lagged behind the rest of Nigeria in education has been one of the major causes of delay in economic development in that area. To help overcome the lack of skilled teachers in the north, the Kano Advanced Teachers College seeks to prepare annually about 70 primary school teachers; graduate 90 teachers who will staff Grade II teachers colleges, and provide in-service training for upgrading primary school teachers.

FY 1970 Program: To finance the final eight months of the 15 Ohio University contract technicians (\$240,000); train four new and four extended participants in science, school administration, educational TV, curriculum development, psychology and guidance, in-service education administration and library science (\$48,000); provide the final increment of books and TV, audio-visual and other educational supplies (\$50,000); and fund logistic support (\$47,000).

Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello University (660-788): To strengthen the Institute as a center for coordinating in-service education, developing and disseminating curriculum materials to the educational institutions of the six northern states, and assisting the state ministries of education to improve the quality and quantity of public education. Since the Ministry of Education of Northern Nigeria was eliminated by the creation of the six Northern States, the Institute represents the only institution with the potential for coordinating educational activities on a professional basis without disrupting the autonomy of the newly developing state ministries. This new project is a cooperative effort of AID, the Ford Foundation, the British Council on Higher Education and the Canadian foreign assistance agency. AID assistance is planned until FY 1975 when Nigerian staff will assume complete responsibility for the Institute.

FY 1970 Program: To provide 18 month contract service through January 1971 for (a) two in-service education positions (to be transferred from Project 660-732); (b) four curriculum development positions; (c) six officers who will be assigned to each state ministry and (d) the Director of the Institute (\$460,000); reference materials, vehicles and research equipment (\$30,000), four new participants in curriculum development, English teaching and educational publications (\$24,000); and support for special seminars, research, contractors' overhead and logistic support (\$51,000).

College of Education, University of Lagos Graduate Education (660-792): To assist establishment of a graduate program at the College of Education, University of Lagos, leading to the post-graduate Diploma of Education, for up to 300 school officials per year. The goals are to prepare Nigerian personnel trained to the master's degree level in educational administration and teaching in a modern secondary school system and to develop a graduate faculty capable of assisting in strengthening educational research concerning Nigerian education. There

are over 1,000 secondary schools in Nigeria which will eventually need to adopt programs more suited to the needs of modern Nigeria. Except for a traditional reading program at the University of Nigeria, leading to the graduate-level Diploma in Education, there are no graduate educational programs in Nigeria specifically designed to prepare school administrators, guidance counselors, state inspectors of education and secondary school supervisors. Nigeria's need for highly-trained educational specialists is expected to increase significantly in the future as a result of the Government's receipt of a \$20,000,000 IBRD loan to strengthen 180 existing secondary schools along lines first established and demonstrated at two AID-supported Comprehensive Secondary Schools.

FY 1970 Program: To provide two years of contract services by four U.S. senior lecturers who will help develop entrance requirements, selection techniques, and course sequences for the degrees to be awarded, while serving as Master Teachers in their fields (\$280,000); four man-years of doctoral training for four participants (\$24,000); teaching aids, and the first portion of library materials as part of the plan to expand present library holdings to 30,000 specialized texts (\$18,000); and two years of logistic support for technicians (\$80,000).

Educational Planning and Advisory Services (699-747): To provide the U.S. specialists needed to plan, administer, and evaluate AID-assisted education projects, and to advise the Federal and state ministries of education, the universities, teachers colleges and schools.

FY 1970 Program: To continue the services of seven direct-hire education advisers and one secretary (\$225,000), top-off five contract advisers (\$150,000) and provide services of short-term consultants as needed (\$10,000); provide training for about eight new participants and seven extensions (\$76,000); books and supplies (\$52,000); materials, equipment and supplies to support establishment of a National Research and Curriculum Development Center (\$112,000); other costs for logistic support (\$120,000).

Zaria Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University (770-740): To continue to help train top and middle management personnel through a B.A. or a two-year diploma level and to provide in-service and career development training of existing cadres in public and business administration. The purpose of the Institute, which is recognized as one of the best public service training institutions in the developing countries, is to meet the Northern States' needs for trained civil servants and executives for the private sector.

FY 1970 Program: To continue six Pittsburgh advisors, one lecturer in accounting and a short-term research consultant (\$200,000); fund three new and five extending participants (\$60,000); provide library materials and other commodities (\$15,000); and other costs (\$20,000).

Public Services Training and Staff Support (790-214): To provide (a) short and middle-term training for selected officials in government, economics, finance, public works, population and manpower development, and (b) U.S. advisory or operational technicians for Nigerian Government positions, frequently on a salary-topping basis. Nigeria's need for skilled officials for public administration positions and economic advisory services for the government, statutory corporations, and public utilities has been considerably increased by personnel dislocation due to the civil war and the formation of new states in 1968.

FY 1970 Program: To fund three advisers in public administration, fiscal and budgetary assistance, and economic planning and two advisers on a salary-topping basis for other ministry, utility and university positions (\$155,000); plus 19 new participant trainees in economics, regional and urban planning, taxation, port administration, census planning, finance, public administration, local government and personnel management (\$95,000); and ten extensions in labor and price statistics, finance, public administration, local government and manpower planning (\$50,000).

Indigenous Industry Development (910-714): To continue assistance to small developing industrial establishments in Northern Nigeria through the services of AID-supported Industrial Development Centers (IDC) at Zaria and Owerri. The IDC provides expert advice, demonstrations, and seminar programs on technical, financial and management practices essential to the expansion and modernization of existing industries and the creation of new ones. This kind of assistance, appropriate to a country of Nigeria's industrial potential with rich natural and manpower resources, was not previously available in Nigeria nor is it provided from any other source.

Operations at the IDC at Owerri, in the former Eastern Region, remain suspended but the facility will be considered for reactivation when conditions permit.

FY 1970 Program: Eight direct-hire industrial development advisers including one to supervise reactivation of the Owerri IDC (\$240,000), tools, equipment and spare parts (\$20,000); local travel, per diem and support for technicians (\$20,000).

Feasibility Studies (990-UNN): To conduct economic feasibility and preliminary engineering studies for high priority projects suitable for financing by an external donor. Studies conducted under this project satisfy bilateral and international donors' requirements for technical, economic and financial information as a basis for economic and engineering decisions on prospective capital projects.

FY 1970 Program: Economic feasibility services (\$200,000).

Technical Support (990-000): To provide general staff, logistic and other support directly related to AID programs and project implementation including (a) salaries for American staff, (b) salaries for local employees whose activities support the general program, (c) travel and transportation costs, (d) office space rentals, (e) rentals for residences in Lagos, (f) office supplies, vehicles, equipment and services not chargeable to other projects, (g) Mission inventory of residential furnishings.

FY 1970 Program: To provide salaries and personnel benefits for 35 American technicians and about 250 local employees (\$1,419,000); office supplies, materials and equipment (\$264,000); logistic support costs (\$679,000).

Engineering Planning and Advisory Services (299-713): To provide technical advice to the Government of Nigeria and the Mission on a wide range of engineering activities. The project, which in previous years was funded under technical support, has been broken out into a separate project to provide improved management and control. The project consists of a six man engineering staff which participates in planning, implementation and operation of capital projects.

FY 1970 Program: To fund six direct hire engineering technicians (\$180,000); office supplies, materials and equipment (\$10,000); logistic support costs (\$12,000).

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/68

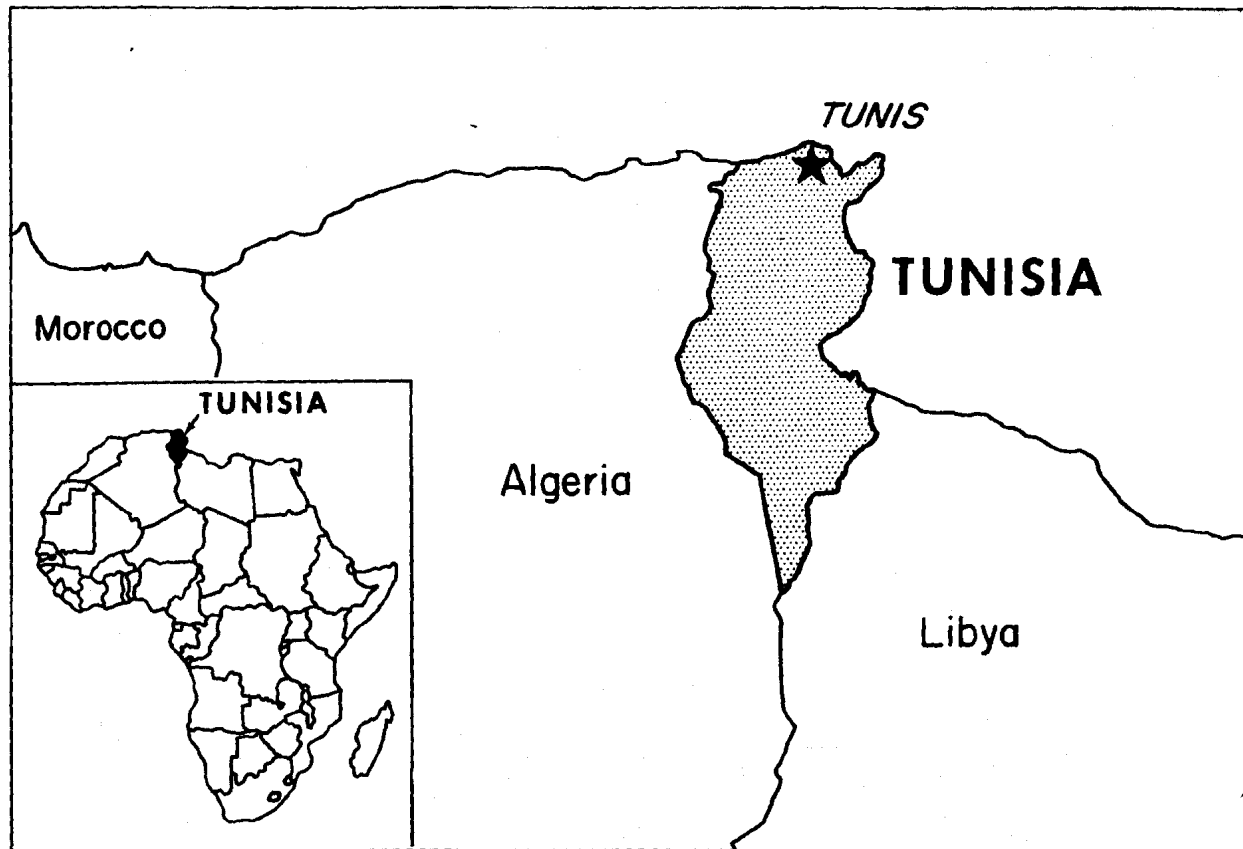
COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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					
620-H-004	Ibadan Water Supply System	4-30-63	12-4-63	10	40	3/4	3/4	12,100	11,065	U.S.\$	-	115
Amdt A	Ibadan Water Supply System	8-23-67	4-11-68	10	40	1	2½	4,600	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Amdt B	Ibadan Water Supply System	6-17-68	4-18-69	10	40	2	2½	5,100	-	U.S.\$	-	-
620-H-005	Calabar-Ikom Road	8-30-63	12-4-63	10	40	3/4	3/4	8,600	4,951	U.S.\$	-	54
Amdt A	Calabar-Ikom Road	12-30-66		10	40	1	2½	6,000	-	U.S.\$	-	-
620-H-006	Niger Dam (Two-Step)	3-31-64	6-16-64	10	40	3/4	2	2,800	1,565	U.S.\$	-	25
620-H-007	Port Harcourt School	4-14-64	12-29-64	10	40	3/4	2	1,800	90	U.S.\$	-	2
620-H-008	Telecommunication (Engr Service)	6-23-64	12-29-64	10	40	3/4	2	3,200	2,594	U.S.\$	-	39
Amdt A	Telecommunication System	12-5-68		10	40	2	3	2,300	-	U.S.\$	-	-
620-H-009	Northern Nigeria Teacher Training	6-23-64	8-31-65	10	40	3/4	2	3,800	-	U.S.\$	-	-
620-H-010	Port Harcourt-Umuezeala Road	2-25-65	8-31-65	10	40	1	2½	5,800	338	U.S.\$	-	6
620-H-011	Umudike Agricultural Center	3-31-65	8-31-65	10	40	1	2½	2,800	41	U.S.\$	-	-
620-H-012	Telephone Instruments	8-6-65	2-11-66	10	40	1	2½	1,600	1,031	U.S.\$	-	7
620-H-013	Western Avenue-Agege Motor Road	6-28-66	6-25-68	10	40	1	2½	3,000	-	U.S.\$	-	-
620-H-014	Lagos Water Supply	11-7-68		10	40	2	3	2,100	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	65,600	21,675	XXXX	-	248

Tunisia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1968</i>).....	4.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.6
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	63
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	74
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area.....	61 ^a
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	60

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	209*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor.....	7,600
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	30
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group.....	6
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

a - Over one-half is rough grazing land.

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

TUNISIA

BASIC DATA

Population (millions; mid-1968)	4.7
Annual Growth Rate (percent)	2.6
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area ^{a/}	61
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture	60
Life Expectancy (years)	n.a.
People per Doctor	7,600
Literacy Rate (percent)	30
Students as Percent of 5-19 Age Group	50
(Primary & Secondary)	

TREND DATA

	1965	1966	1967	1968Est.
Gross National Product				
Total (millions of 1967 \$) ^{b/}	960	955	954	1,025
Per Capita (1967 \$)	220	214	209	219
Investment - Millions of 1967 \$	267	243	230	225
- Percent of GNP ^{c/}	29	27	24	22
Domestic Savings - Mill. of 1967 \$..	87	111	86	125
- % of Investment ^{c/} ..	40	49	41	49
Agricultural Production				
Total Index (1957-59=100)	99	78	81	93
Index per capita (1957-59=100)	84	65	66	74
Olive Oil (1,000 MT)	53	20	51	50
Petroleum Production (1,000 MT)	0	636	2,244	3,150
International Trade (\$ million)				
Total Exports (f.o.b.)	120	140	149	158
Phosphates	40	35	45	45
Total Imports (c.i.f.)	-246	-250	-261	-210
Trade Balance	-126	-110	-112	- 52
GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE (\$ mill.) ^{d/}				
Official Reserves	36	28	40	35
Commercial Bank Holdings	5	8	10	6
<u>COST OF LIVING INDEX</u> (1963=100) (Tunis) 111	115	119	122	

a/- Over one-half is rough grazing land.

b/- Converted at 0.525 dinars per dollar.

c/- Based on data in current prices.

d/- Gross basis, end of year.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans	23.9	10.8	6.7	9.0
Technical Assistance ...	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.0
Supporting Assistance ...	-	-	0.2 ^{a/}	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	26.3	13.5	8.9	11.0

a/ Represents \$228,000 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

A.I.D.'s objective is to join in supporting Tunisia's economic and social development program (designed to achieve an annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 6%), and to help Tunisia overcome its serious balance of payments problem (a major constraint on economic expansion). A.I.D.'s 1970 program, coordinated within the World Bank's 16-member Consultative Group, assists Tunisia's substantial efforts to: (1) modernize and expand agriculture; (2) broaden the industrial base; (3) accelerate the development of institutions and training essential to growth; (4) promote tourism, and (5) finance imports of U.S. commodities vital to Tunisia's development.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

Since independence in 1956, Tunisia has attempted to correct imbalances of trade and production stemming from over 75 years of economic orientation towards France. Prior to independence, Tunisia's economic structure consisted of a small modern industrial and agricultural sector run by foreigners and a large traditional agricultural sector existing at bare subsistence levels with severe unemployment and underemployment.

Agricultural exports to France at preferential prices accounted for a modest growth which scarcely kept up with population expansion. Until 1953, budget deficiencies were financed by France through capital investment which largely offset the foreign exchange cost of imports from France. Tunisia's efforts to restructure and modernize the economy have resulted in impressive growth rates averaging over 5% annually from 1962 until the severe 1966/67 droughts sharply reduced agricultural output. In 1968, benefitting from adequate rainfall and better technology, agricultural production spurted 15% over 1967 and, with advances

TUNISIA

in other sectors, the GNP increased 7.4% in real terms over 1967.

As a result of reductions in imports and increased foreign exchange earnings, net reserves appear to have increased in 1968 and are expected to rise still further in 1969. Under the 1969-1972 development plan, balance of payments pressures are expected to ease still further. The deficit on goods and services which averaged \$150 million annually during 1965-67 was reduced by over 20% in 1968. For 1969, the Economic Budget foresees a rate of growth in real terms of 7.6% and maintenance of the present level of deficit on goods and services despite higher levels of imports. Increased foreign exchange earnings from tourism and exports of petroleum, fruits, vegetables, and phosphates will be complemented by higher domestic production of foodgrains--the product of improved seed, better farming practices and irrigation programs--thus diminishing dependence on food imports.

As a result of Tunisia's favorable performance, considerable foreign aid resources are being provided by other donors. Tunisia has already demonstrated its capacity and determination to use U.S. and other donors' aid effectively. Tunisia has readily adopted modern government management methods. As part of a major reform of government finance, an integrated financial and economic budget system to improve planning and resource allocation was developed, with the 1968 budget presented in the new form. Under the 1969 budget, increases in current budget expenditures are to be limited to 7% as compared with previous increases that ran as high as 14%. The result is expected to be a doubling of the volume of Government savings available for investment.

Tunisia has carried out two development plans under International Monetary Fund (IMF) and IBRD guidance resulting in an average annual increase of about 4% in GNP. Strict stabilization measures were enforced in 1967 and 1968 to reverse a downward trend in foreign exchange reserves and to dampen the expansion of domestic credit. As a consequence, net bank credit to the government increased by only \$1.9 million in 1968 and prices remained relatively stable throughout the year.

Tunisia's foreign debt remains serious. It amounts to \$500 million--65% of this is public debt and 35% is held in the form of foreign supplier credits. Debt servicing as a percent of foreign exchange earnings was 27% in 1968. However, the period of most rapid growth in debt payment now appears to have passed. To minimize the growth of debt servicing requirements, new

private supplier credits--particularly short and medium-term loans on which interest and principal payments make up 70% of total debt service charges--were restricted in 1967 and 1968.

Despite increases in tax rates in 1966 and 1968, the failure of the government tax revenues to increase substantially is one of the main fiscal problems facing Tunisia. To correct it, the government is planning an overall tax reform.

The Consultative Group for Tunisia has become an important forum in which the 16 donor members review policies and programs affecting Tunisia's development. Donors provided about \$360 million in capital aid inflows to Tunisia during 1965-1969, of which the United States provided \$177 million, with the A.I.D. portion amounting to about \$90 million. Although the Consultative Group is not a pledging forum, the share of other donors has increased as a result of U.S. efforts.

FY 1970 PROGRAM

The proposed FY 1970 program of \$11 million includes \$9 million in Development Loans and \$2 million in Technical Assistance. An additional \$27.2 million in P.L. 480 assistance is planned--\$14 million under Title I sales and \$13.2 million under Title II donations. Of the Development Loan assistance, \$5 million is for a commercial commodity import loan which will include commodities for agriculture and industry (including tourism). As in previous years, this loan will be conditioned on Tunisia's performance in specific self-help efforts. The other \$4 million Development Loan is for groundwater development projects.

Other major donor assistance, totaling about \$50 million in 1968, is focused on agriculture, tourism, infrastructure, education and balance of payments assistance. France is providing project assistance and over 3,500 teachers and technicians in the fields of agriculture, health and education. Canada, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the Scandinavian countries are providing both capital and technical assistance in major economic development projects, including necessary infrastructure facilities, e.g., energy, transport, hotels, dams, and water resources. In addition, the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries are providing loans and credits chiefly related to the development of mining, transportation and water resources.

Agriculture

The agriculture sector provides almost one-fifth of the value added to the Tunisian gross domestic product as well as a substantial

TUNISIA

part of employment and almost one-third of exports.

U.S. Technical Assistance in this sector continues at about \$500,000, and about \$5 million of Development Loan funds will assist the agricultural sector.

The A.I.D.-financed University of Minnesota contract provides assistance to the Bureau of Economic Studies for improved agricultural planning, policies and applied economic research.

The accelerated Mexican wheat production program--supported by advisory services and commodities such as seed, fertilizer, and insecticides under the production loan--is expected to increase production of wheat by 60-70% during the next five years and to eliminate commercial imports of this commodity.

As part of Tunisia's self-help requirements under P.L. 480 Title I, the Bureau of Economic Studies in the Ministry of Agriculture has already prepared wheat pricing and production studies and is currently engaged in developing investment analysis criteria for the agricultural sector.

Management Training and Surveys

The FY 1970 Technical Assistance program provides about \$360,000 for essential participant training, management education and executive development. Consultants from the University of

Illinois are conducting in-service training and management seminars to promote management competence in all aspects of private enterprise. Selective training is planned for 44 participants in agriculture, industry, mining, transportation, labor, education, public administration, communications, and tourism.

Family Planning and Nutrition

The rate of national population increase has been over 2.5% annually, putting a severe burden on efforts to increase per capita food production. In the last four years, the Tunisian Government has conducted an energetic family planning campaign. Legislation has been passed to sanction broad family planning activities and to legalize abortions and the sale of contraceptives. In FY 1970, A.I.D. plans to provide \$300,000 in Technical Assistance in addition to local currency contributions to support continuation of activities involving integration of family planning with maternal and child health centers, plus organization of a post-partum program.

Nutrition is given high priority in the Tunisian 1969-1972 Development Plan as a result of earlier surveys highlighting deficiencies. In FY 1969 activities related to improvement of nutrition--developing a protein wheat food product, establishing a nutrition bureau, and setting up nutritional standards--were combined in the food fortification and nutrition project. In FY 1970, A.I.D. plans limited Technical Assistance for technicians and commodities to support efforts in this area.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: TUNISIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1968				Estimate FY 1969				Proposed FY 1970		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	10,757	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,690	XXX	XXX	XXX	9,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	1,385	1,385			1,184	1,154	30		1,091	1,091	
Participants	491	491			529	497	32		475	475	
Commodities	652	652			422	256	166		345	345	
Other Costs	215	215			77	77	-		104	104	
Total Project Assistance	2,743	2,743			2,212	1,984	228		2,015	2,015	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	1,593	1,593			1,345	1,117	228		1,188	1,188	
Other Agency	379	379			239	239	-		158	158	
Contract	771	771			628	628	-		669	669	
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan .	2,743	2,743			2,212	1,984	228		2,015	2,015	
Total Assistance	13,500	XXX	XXX	XXX	8,902	XXX	XXX	XXX	11,015	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	31	27	27
Participating agency	13	9	3
Contractor technicians	14	17	17
Total	58	53	47

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	77	87	80
Contract	29	43	28
Total	106	130	108

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Production and Research	ACTIVITY Agriculture	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-205	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 234, FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Tunisian Government develop and strengthen its agricultural research through assistance to the National Institute of Agricultural Research (INRAT) and provide services to design and implement an accelerated wheat production program which will enable Tunisia to increase its wheat production by 60-70 percent within the five years, FY 1968-FY 1972. Earlier emphases of the project had been in the livestock and horticulture sectors, but increasingly, in line with Tunisia's own program, the emphasis has shifted to improved wheat production.

Accomplishments include improved forage crops to help meet the needs of the expanding livestock enterprise, and the introduction and planting of sufficient hybrid corn seed in 1968 to satisfy seed needs for the 1969 plantings. Other introductions brought to Tunisia were six improved alfalfas, two sorghums and two rye varieties; ten U.S. sweet corn varieties were extensively evaluated under irrigated conditions at several locations. In disease control, rust collections were made throughout Tunisia on cereals and submitted to the International Rust Labs in Portugal (stem rust), Holland (stripe rust) and Yugoslavia (leaf rust) for race identification. To increase wheat production, A.I.D. supplied 500 tons of seed of two of the best semi-dwarf, high yielding, disease-resistant Mexican wheat varieties from Mexico and the United States which were planted in the winter of 1968. These seeds were provided on the basis of a successful trial planting

of 50 tons of the varieties of the previous year.

In support of the wheat improvement program, A.I.D. is funding agricultural advisors and commodities such as seeds, fertilizer, wheat production machinery for demonstrational and research purposes. Training is being carried out in cooperation with the Rockefeller Foundation supported International Corn and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) in Mexico for providing practical and academic training in extension education, plant protection, plant breeding, weed control, cereal technology, fertilizers, irrigation and production management.

Tunisia provides fertilizer, insecticides, personnel and 30,000 acres to carry out varietal, fertilizer, weed control and irrigation demonstrations as well as field plantings to satisfy subsequent pure-seed and production needs. It is now expected that it will be necessary to continue this activity for two additional years in order to achieve project objectives.

During FY 1970, \$75,000 will be required to continue three (two direct hire and one soil conservation service) agricultural advisors in research and production, \$15,000 for commodities such as seeds, and \$45,000 to train eight Tunisian technicians in the U.S. and/or Mexico.

Allied Regional Projects: This project will be complemented by two North Africa regional projects, i.e., (1) Wheat Improvement and (2) Mediterranean Fruit Fly Control.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/68	808	683	125				Soil Conservation Service.
Estimated FY 69	110	177					
Estimated through 6/30/69	918	860	58				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	135	147	1,200	87	23	110	
				110	25	135	

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Economic Research and Planning	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-237	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 235 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tunisia improve its agricultural economic planning and analysis, planning policies, and applied economic research by developing a Tunisian-staffed Bureau of Economic Studies in the Ministry of Agriculture. University of Minnesota economists operating within the Bureau engage in economic research and analysis of agricultural production and marketing and prepare the studies required for making recommendations to the Under-Secretary of State for Agriculture; as well as train Tunisian agricultural economists. A secondary objective is to provide short-term University of Minnesota staff to the University of Tunis to offer seminars and lecturers in areas such as econometrics, agricultural economics and public finance. The contractor is: (1) initiating and carrying out a program of economic studies on farm production and marketing policy; (2) training a cadre of Tunisian economists which will eventually staff the Bureau of Economic Studies; (3) working with the Tunisians of the Bureau in developing an effective program of economic research which will relate to principal domestic food production, export agricultural products and imported foods such as wheat; (4) advising the Tunisian Government on priorities for additional applied research essential for accelerated agricultural development and training.

Particular attention will be given to the training of Tunisian agricultural economists, first as trainees in research projects in Tunisia and later in graduate study

programs in the United States.

The formal contract between A.I.D. and the University of Minnesota was signed in May, 1967. The members of the Minnesota team include 2 production economists, 3 marketing economists, and short-term TDY experts as needed. A 5-year work plan for the Bureau of Economic Studies has been submitted and is now being reviewed. This work plan gives priority to an analysis of economics of wheat production, marketing and pricing in Tunisia. Long-range plans for research will be concentrated on agricultural production policy and planning and agricultural marketing policy planning.

The Tunisian Government is allocating \$127,000 equivalent in dinars, during FY 1969 for local currency support costs.

For FY 1970, \$300,000 is required to fund the contract for an additional year to cover salary and related costs of 5 full-time economists (\$160,000) and short-term experts (\$15,000), 10 participants (\$55,000), commodities (\$3,000), contractor's on-campus and off-campus costs, including campus project manager (\$45,000) and travel and transportation (\$22,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	437	308	129		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract		Total	Direct AID	Contract	Total
Estimated FY 69	170	230		U.S. Technicians	-	85	85	-	175	175	University of Minnesota
Estimated through 6/30/69	607	538	69	Participants ...	-	45	45	-	55	55	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	10	10	-	3	3	
				Other Costs ...	-	30	30	-	67	67	
Proposed FY 70	300	900	1,807	Total Obligations	-	170	170	-	300	300	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY			FUNDS	
	Watershed Planning and Management	Agricultural and Natural Resources			TA
PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-120-018	P. 236	FY 69	AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1962	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To apply land and water conservation practices in the semi-arid Oued Marguel-lil watershed of Central Tunisia to help increase Tunisia's agricultural production by training Tunisian personnel in soil conservation methods; and demonstrating sound soil and water conservation practices, management techniques and flood prevention measures. The ultimate goal is the application of these improved techniques throughout the region. The USDA Soil Conservation Service provides the technicians to implement the project.

Soil surveys have been completed on about 40% of the area and at the end of FY 1968, planning documentation was completed for an area of about 75,000 acres. At the end of CY 1968, the deferred grazing program was implemented with 600 ewes, and 4,940 acres of grazing land and 7,410 acres of forest land were protected from grazing. The seed production center was practically completed for full operation. Conservation activities during the past year consisted of terracing, waterway construction, tree and orchard planting, land clearing. Final design for the Shrira dam was completed and transmitted to Tunisia.

During 1969, there will be five principal activities under this project (a) continuation of the soils survey work with a goal of covering at least 50% of the region; (b) application of conservation practices to those sectors of the region for which mapping and planning have been completed; (c) expansion of grass and legume seed production; (d) clearing land for developing potential

rangeland; (e) intensified training programs for Tunisian engineers and technicians. This is expected to lead to specific physical accomplishments including construction of terraces, ponds, fences; planting orchards, cacti, ranges; and clearing jujube.

The Tunisian Government, through FY 1968, has contributed the local currency equivalent of approximately \$3.1 million towards this project.

FY 1970 funding is required to continue six USDA Soil Conservation Service technicians (\$80,000) for the period July-December 1969, 15 continuing participants (\$75,000), and (\$5,000) for engineering equipment and supplies.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cast Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Through 6/30/68	1,508	442		66		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
Estimated FY 69	262	260			U.S. Technicians		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/69	1,770	1,702	68		Participants . . .	-	167	167	-	80	80	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	92	-	92	75	-	75		
				Other Costs . . .	3	-	3	5	-	5		
Proposed FY 70	160	-	1,930	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-		
					95	167	262	80	80	160		

PROJECT TITLE Manpower Supply and Demand Analysis	ACTIVITY Public Administration	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-460-225	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 244 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tunisia to establish the continuing means for developing, analyzing, evaluating, and coordinating data on manpower availabilities and requirements.

After analyzing and evaluating existing Tunisian manpower data, the American labor advisors have suggested that Tunisia should: (1) inaugurate a detailed survey of industrial establishments, to be conducted annually (or less for certain industries) and a quarterly aggregate employment survey; and (2) develop a labor market analysis capacity covering all relevant statistical data -- including data derived from the operations of the Employment Service. A questionnaire and procedures for collecting detailed manpower data from industrial establishments were prepared. The questionnaire was pretested and revised; a pilot survey was conducted on the wood industry. A questionnaire also was prepared for a quarterly aggregate employment survey of industrial establishments which will reflect the current employment situation by region and industry.

An index of Tunisian business establishments was begun which will provide information on individual establishments, industrial-manpower patterns of regions, manpower characteristics of various industries, and serve as a source of information for quarterly surveys and special studies. Currently, the index includes 1,200 agricultural cooperatives, 400 other cooperatives, and about 5,000 industrial establishments. In addition, approxi-

mately 30,000 other businesses have been incorporated in the index.

An outline of the detailed data collection, tabulation and analysis needs of the Tunisian Office of Manpower and Vocational Training has been prepared, and an outline of a periodic statistical bulletin to distribute this information has been drawn up. To bolster the data collection and processing capacity of the Office, 25 young statistical agents have been recruited and currently are completing four months of training in data collection and analysis as well as related subjects.

FY 1970 funds in the amount of \$25,000 are required to fund one labor advisor to coordinate the replacement of A.I.D. assistance with Tunisian capability.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Other Agency	Total	U.S. Department of Labor
Through 6/30/68	77	63	14		-	23	23	-	25	25	
Estimated FY 69	28	40			-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/69	105	103	2	U.S. Technicians	5	-	5	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	25	-	130	Commodities ...	5	-	5	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	5	23	28	-	25	25	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Food Fortification and Nutrition	ACTIVITY Health		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-560-255	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 241 FY 1969	AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tunisia in a national effort to combat malnutrition, particularly in pre-school and school children. Tunisia's serious nutritional problems, critical at pre-school and school age, have led to a request for help in establishing a comprehensive activity for combatting malnutrition. In April 1968, a nutrition advisor arrived to assist in the development of specific programs for the improvement of nutrition.

One of the activities already initiated was a study of the feasibility of producing and marketing in Tunisia balanced protein wheat food products. Initial testing of the acceptability of certain wheat-based protein food products has been completed. There now are arrangements for the International Milling Company to manufacture 40 tons of various products and test them in Tunisia by marketing them in 400-500 retail stores during the spring and summer of 1969. If there is a favorable result from the market test, IMC plans to form a local production company, probably as a joint venture between IMC and a local miller. Tunisia has already approved such a joint venture in principle.

In addition, A.I.D.'s research program includes a comprehensive field trial of fortified food products. The goal of this activity is to conduct a rigorously planned and controlled test with a sufficient number of children to assess the nutritional benefits from lysine fortification of wheat products. Conclusive evidence is

expected to lead to improvement of the nutritional quality of the Tunisian diet by having all commercially milled wheat fortified with lysine, vitamins, and minerals presently lacking in the Tunisian diet.

Recognizing the importance of nutrition to the individual's well being, the Government is taking steps to create during the current year, an Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology which would incorporate the various activities presently divided among several ministries. The A.I.D. nutrition advisor is assisting Tunisian officials develop, organize, equip, and staff the Institute in such a fashion that it will be capable of planning, coordinating, and administering a modern, comprehensive nutrition program.

A joint effort to upgrade the nutritional aspects of the school lunch programs is also underway with participation by the three U. S. Voluntary agencies operating feeding programs in Tunisia and the Tunisian National Committee of Social Solidarity which also has the responsibility for coordinating the programs.

During FY 1970, the technician will continue to work with the Tunisians on the sub-projects outlined above and explore other means of assisting Tunisia in its nutritional improvement efforts including wheat fortification, fish protein concentrate production and nutrition education. It is estimated that of the \$144,000 required during FY 1970, \$28,000 will cover the services of the Public Health Nutritionist and \$116,000 for high protein food contract studies, and including related commodities.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			U. S. Public Health Service
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970	
Estimated FY 69	131	69		U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	International Milling Company
Estimated through 6/30/69	131	69	62	Participants . . .	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	46	46	
Proposed FY 70	144	*	*	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	-	131	131	
					-	144	144	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	General Training Program	ACTIVITY	Education	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	664-11-690-229	PRIOR REFERENCE	P. 242 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1967	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tunisia in meeting its priority manpower requirements through selected programs of formal academic and practical training in fields of study which will most significantly advance U. S. assistance goals. This activity enables A.I.D. to be responsive to priority training requests from the Tunisian Government which, although directly related to the economic and social development of Tunisia, are not within the scope of current individual A.I.D. technical assistance projects.

During FY 1967 and FY 1968, 29 participants were programmed: 12 for a two-year non-degree academic course in hotel training at the Cornell School of Hotel Administration, and the remainder for training in economics, civil service systems, fertilizer techniques, aircraft maintenance, export promotion, school feeding, materials handling and horticulture.

During FY 1969, it is intended to initiate 13 new degree programs and 19 non-degree short programs. The subject matter fields covered are supply management, airport management, industrial management, engineering, political science, economics, organometallic chemistry, psychological testing, hotel administration, irrigation, water supply systems, cooperatives and employment services. Tunisian support consists of providing salary for employed participants during the period of training and instruction in English when necessary.

For FY 1970, \$155,000 is requested. For extensions of

academic training initiated in previous years, \$62,000 will be used; \$45,000 for initiation of ten new degree programs in such areas as teaching staff for the University of Tunis, manpower specialists for the Ministry of Plan, and hotel administration; and \$48,000 for shorter programs in agricultural, industrial, and other fields of activity.

* This project will continue subject to annual review in general support of the A.I.D. program.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Various U. S. Government Agencies and U. S. Universities
Through 6/30/68	166	74	92								
Estimated FY 69	155	161		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/69	321	235	86	Participants . . .	152	-	152	155	-	155	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	3	-	3	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	155	*	*	Total Obligations	155	-	155	155	-	155	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Police Training/ Public Safety	ACTIVITY	Public Safety and Public Administration	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	664-11-710-175	PRIOR REFERENCE	P. 238 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1963	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tunisia prepare and equip a force of 1,250 riot control police trained to quell civil disturbances. The June 1967 Middle-East crisis and the public demonstrations that followed alerted the Government to this need and A.I.D. responded to their request to help train and equip two battalions (625 men each) of police officers in special riot and crowd control techniques. Two A.I.D. short-term public safety advisors were assigned to Tunisia during September 1967 to train the commanding officers (96 men) of the first battalion who in turn completed training of the balance of the battalion during December 1967. Later during March 1968, an A.I.D. public safety advisor was assigned to Tunisia on regular assignment to train commanding officers of the second battalion (who completed training of the balance of the second battalion in September 1968). In addition, he had the responsibility of overseeing receipt and utilization of commodities intended for use by the two battalions and of assisting in other activities intended to upgrade their capability. Other activities in which the A.I.D. public safety advisor has been engaged at the request of the Tunisian Government have included a survey of police automotive fleet and auto repair/maintenance facilities and advising in a planned National Civil Defense/Major Disaster program.

During 1968 on three occasions it was necessary to assign short-term A.I.D. public safety specialists to Tunisia to assist in resolving technical problems regard-

ing radio and automotive equipment and Tunisia's efforts to improve the use of this type of equipment. Further need exists for periodic short-term visits to Tunisia of the above described specialists to assure a long-range improvement of Tunisian capability in maintaining U. S. furnished commodities. It is anticipated that a one year extension of this project will be sufficient to assure accomplishment of project goals and complete installation of equipment.

During FY 1970, \$47,000 will be required to continue the assignment of the regular A.I.D. public safety advisor (\$27,000) and to fund 3 members of the Tunisian Security Forces for training in the U. S. (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Through 6/30/68	273	246	27	Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970		
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
Estimated FY 69	158	167		27	-	27	27	-	27
Estimated through 6/30/69	431	413	18	6	-	6	20	-	20
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	125	-	125	-	-	-
				-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 70	47		478	158	-	158	47	-	47
				Total Obligations					

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Management Education and Executive Development	ACTIVITY	Public Administration			FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	664-51-770-228	PRIOR REFERENCE	P. 239 FY 1969	AFR	P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
						FY: 1966	FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide training for new entrants to the management field and advanced training and professional backstopping for managers in both public and private enterprises.

U. S. assistance is directed at the development of a Management Institute to be created as a part of the University of Tunis and which will be responsible for carrying out research in the field of business administration, conducting a two-year program of graduate studies in business administration and making its staff available to assist the National Institute of Productivity and Management with its executive development programs of in-service training for managers of Tunisian enterprises.

To accomplish this objective, a contract with the University of Illinois was initiated in FY 1968 under which three U. S. technicians and short-term consultants are assisting with the development of an overall program of studies for a two-year graduate program in business administration which will commence in October 1969. Five 3-month executive development seminars are scheduled for 1969, as well as business administration training in the U. S. for Tunisians who upon completion of their studies will return to staff the Management Institute. The Tunisian Government's contribution to this project totals \$65,000 in FY 1969 and is estimated at \$50,000 in FY 1970.

For FY 1970, \$203,000 is requested. Of this sum, \$72,000 is for training costs of continuing participants,

\$3,000 for commodities, \$91,000 for 3 University of Illinois experts, and \$37,000 for other costs (including campus overhead costs of \$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
Through 6/30/68	271	115	156		Direct AID	Contract/	Total	Direct AID	Contract/	Total
Estimated FY 69	185	182		U.S. Technicians	-	76	76	-	91	91
Estimated through 6/30/69	456	297	159	Participants . . .	15	64	79	-	72	72
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	3	3	-	3	3
				Other Costs . . .	-	27	27	-	37	37
Proposed FY 70	203	921	1,580	Total Obligations	15	170	185	-	203	203

University of Illinois

PROJECT TITLE Surveys, Studies and Consultative Specialists	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 241	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1958 FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 664-15-995-029			

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide the Tunisian Government with experts and consultants to perform sectoral analysis and planning, to assist in the selection and implementation of development projects, and to conduct specific surveys and studies. Tunisia lacks adequate numbers of experienced technicians with these skills.

Progress and accomplishments to date have included studies and surveys in the fields of irrigation, nutrition, agriculture, mining, tourism and civil aviation. The Stanley Engineering Company performed studies on development of new iron ore, lead and zinc deposits. Two hotel management specialists conducted a study on hotel management and staffing requirements. The FAA provided an airport engineer whose survey furnished part of the supporting data for an A.I.D. development loan for design of a new air terminal. An entomologist advised the Tunisian Government on corrective action to be taken against the olive tree root disease which threatened the olive export crop.

The International Engineering Company and the Ralph Parsons Company undertook a series of irrigation and groundwater development studies. These studies led to a follow-up study in FY 1968 by the Parsons Company to explore the detailed technical and economic feasibility of undertaking irrigation projects identified and selected in the previous studies.

In FY 1967, the International Milling Company (IMC) contracted to evaluate and conduct acceptability tests of

a commercial protein wheat food product.

This portion of the investment survey has been successfully completed. (Additional funding requirements for the economic feasibility study of this food product, including local production and marketing are outlined in Project 664-11-560-255.) During FY's 1967 and 1968, funds were obligated to cover services of an Agricultural Credit Specialist. Also during FY 1968, a nutrition team was sent to Tunisia to consider a plan for wheat flour fortification which would demonstrate the nutritional value of vitamins and lysine when added to flour. (See Project 664-11-560-255.) During FY's 1968 and 1969, TVA assessed the economic feasibility of local fertilizer production.

The short-term services of a science (physicist) equipment specialist were provided to the University of Tunis Faculty of Science, during FY 1969, which is in the process of revising its curriculum.

Other services which may be required during the balance of FY 1969 and FY 1970 include: the evaluation of a pilot beneficiation plant erected by Sfax-Gafsa Phosphate Mining Company; the review of financial institutions and legislation relating to home financing; and assistance in organizing an Airport Terminal Authority. The FY 1970 requirement is estimated at \$50,000.

* This project will continue subject to annual review in general support of A.I.D. programs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/		Total	Direct AID	Contract/	Total
Through 6/30/68	851	634	217							Contractors to be selected.
Estimated FY 69	33	100								
Estimated through 6/30/69	884	734	150							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	50	*	*							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .	-	33	33	-	50	50
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	-	33	33	-	50	50

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY Technical Support		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 243 FY 1969 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1957	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-999-000				

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this activity is to provide technical and other services, the costs of which can not be ascribed to any one project, required to support the general program of U. S. assistance to the Tunisian development program. Funds under this activity are used to finance the salaries of direct-hire U.S. technical support personnel, plus such other related costs as the purchase of office equipment and supplies, household furnishings and vehicles. Of the \$496,000 requested under this project in FY 1970, \$443,000 is required for salaries of 23 direct-hire Americans in the Program, Executive, Agricultural, Human Resources, Industry, Material Resources and Public Works and Engineering Offices. The remaining \$53,000 are required for commodities, including office supplies and materials (\$21,000), office equipment (\$14,000), vehicles (\$8,000), and household furniture (\$10,000).

All technical support local currency costs are financed under A.I.D.-Tunisia Trust Fund Agreement. The dinars now are entirely contributed by the GOT. The salaries of local employees, utilities, office building rentals and maintenance, local supplies, and residential housing costs are financed under this arrangement which in FY 1970 amounts to the Tunisian Dinar equivalent of about \$619,000.

* This project will continue subject to annual review in support of A.I.D. programs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/68	5,327	5,293	34							
Estimated FY 69	568	601								
Estimated through 6/30/69	5,895	5,894	1							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	496	*	*							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	510	-	510	443	-	443
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities . . .	58	-	58	53	-	53
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	568	-	568	496	-	496

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY

TABLE IV

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Funds	Amount		
Medjerda Valley Development	664-11-120-121	1960	1969	222	196	26	15	34	7				237
Mediterranean Fruit Fly Control	664-11-190-233	1968	1968	59	-	59	-	59	-				59
Civil Aviation Improvement	664-11-370-057	1957	1969	608	586	22	-	22	-				608
Chott Maria Agricultural School	664-51-620-169	1962	1969	2,161	1,966	195	150	270	75				2,311
University of Tunis	664-51-660-073	1960	1969	462	446	16	19	20	15				481
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Oued Nebaana Dam 664-A-005	
Date Authorized: 6/29/60	Date Signed: 10/11/60
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 30 yrs.
Authorized 18,000	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 15,487	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 1,705	Currency of Repayment . . Dinars
Interest Collected 1,434	

Physical Status: The main storage and diversion dams were finished in March 1966, and April 1967, respectively. Construction of the main storage dam and spillway was performed by the Utah Construction and Mining Company. Drilling of sixteen wells (11 in the Bled Sisseb area) was completed in June 1967. Present activity centers around completing construction of distribution pipelines and irrigation perimeters. Fruit trees are being irrigated in three perimeters, and all perimeters are scheduled to be irrigated and in production in 1970.

Financial Status: It has been determined that the total foreign exchange costs of the project will not exceed \$16,370,000. The Government of Tunisia has agreed to a deobligation of the balance of \$1,630,000. The deobligation is scheduled to take effect in the first quarter of CY 1969. Less than \$800,000 remains to be disbursed under the loan.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the construction of a dam and storage reservoir, water distribution system, irrigation wells, land development and drainage systems on the Nebaana River.

Tunisia's land resources are limited. Good soils suitable for producing a wide variety of food crops are rare, and even on these production is severely limited by the shortage of adequate water supplies. This project will support approximately 16,000 people in the area to be irrigated in the Sbikba and Sahel regions. Benefits will also accrue to many small industrial and commercial establishments of the region in the form of increased purchasing power of the farmers.

In determining the need for and feasibility of the project, a study of groundwater potential was completed in January 1960 by a groundwater geologist. Cost estimates for the dam submitted by the Tunisian Government were reviewed by International Engineering Company of San Francisco prior to loan authorization.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tunisia is providing \$20.5 million for the local costs of this project. Procurement under the loan is limited to U.S. or Tunisian source and origin.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: El Aouina Airport (Construction) 664-A-006	
Date Authorized: 6/29/60	Date Signed: 1/27/61
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 20 years
Authorized 5,100	Grace Period 1 year
Disbursed 4,590	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 684	Currency of Repayment.. Dinars
Interest Collected 620	

Financial Status: Disbursements have been completed except for submission of FAA of its final billings for completed services and procurement of spare parts. It is expected that disbursements will be completed by the end of FY 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Tunisian Government is financing local currency costs of \$2.6 million and foreign exchange costs of \$300,000 for engineering services. U. S. procurement is required for all equipment, materials and services financed under the loan.

Comments on Implementation: The loan agreement was amended during CY 1963 to include a feasibility study on a proposed terminal complex. Final design of the terminal complex is nearing completion under A.I.D. loan 664-H-027.

Purpose of Loan: To provide the foreign exchange costs of materials, equipment and services for the reconstruction of the airport at El Aouina now designated Tunis/Carthage International Airport. This will permit the airport to provide services and facilities to meet the expanding volume of air traffic and to accommodate jet aircraft, an improvement of major economic importance to Tunisia. The country is rapidly developing its tourist trade, which is heavily dependent on the provision of satisfactory air service.

The project was based on a feasibility study, plan, specifications and engineering estimates made by Airport of Paris.

Physical Status: Construction of the runway, taxiway, and apron was completed by Morrison-Knudsen in February, 1963. The Tunisian Government entered into a contract with Skidmore, Owings, & Merrill which provided for engineering work including technical working drawings and specifications for control tower, navigational aids, communications equipment, and ancillary utilities. The construction contract for this phase was awarded in January 1965 and construction work was completed by December 16, 1966. The new control tower was put into operation in January 1968.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Water and Irrigation Projects *664-H-012 and 664-H-012A Amended: 6/20/68 Amended: 12/2/68	
Date Authorized: *12/18/61 Date Signed: 2/15/63	
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 2,133	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Amendment 265	Interest Rate 1/
Disbursed 1,173	Currency of Repayment . . US \$
Repayments -	
Interest Collected 16	

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange requirements of three small water projects. The loan provides less than half the total costs of these projects and the Tunisian Government is to provide the remainder. All of these projects are designed to meet Tunisia's water shortage, which represents a major problem for both agricultural and economic development, and to help Tunisia meet the increased water requirements expected to accompany accelerated economic activity.

El Haouaria Irrigation (\$735,000): The loan finances costs of equipment, materials, and services required to install wells, an electrical distribution system, and land development works necessary to irrigate some 2,000 acres of land on the Cape Bon peninsula. To date, nineteen production wells, various testing programs, and the first tranche of equipment procurement have been completed. All the remaining equipment procurement delivery and installation is expected to be completed by the end of CY 1969.

The total area to be irrigated has been reduced by about one-third of the original estimate following a review of soils and drainage problems in one area of the peninsula. Disbursement of loan funds for equipment and materials was delayed pending the solution of these

problems. The amount of the loan allocated for this project was reduced by \$265,000 in May, 1968 to a new level of \$735,000 as a result of reductions in the scope of work.

Tunis Water Supply (\$1,065,000): The loan finances imported equipment, materials and engineering services required to increase by 20% the water supply for the city of Tunis. The project involves construction of a regulating basin and a filtration plant.

Construction of the Government of Tunisia-financed regulating basin was completed in January, 1967. The bid documents for the filtration plant and equipment were issued in June, 1968. All civil works and most equipment procurement contracts have been awarded and completion is anticipated by mid-1970.

Due to redesign and price escalation, an amendment to the loan was signed in December, 1968 increasing the amount authorized for this project by \$265,000.

Sfax Water Supply (\$600,000): A.I.D. financing covers costs of procurement from the U.S. of commodities for expansion of the Sfax water distribution system. Commodity procurement was completed in December, 1967 and \$2,388 not disbursed under the loan was deobligated in February, 1968. Commodity installation was completed by the end of CY 1968. Financial Status: Letters of Commitment in the amount of \$1,855,000 have been issued under this loan. It is expected that the loan will be fully disbursed by the end of CY 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: Loan financed goods or services utilized in these projects must be from the U.S. It now appears that the Government of Tunisia will contribute nearly two-thirds of the total cost of the three projects or some \$4.5 million, representing a substantial increase over the level originally foreseen.

1/ Interest Rate:	Original Loan	3/4%
	Amendment	
	Grace Period	2%
	Thereafter	2 1/2%

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: University of Tunis *664-H-015	
Amended: 6/28/67 Amended: 7/27/67 664-H-Q15A	
Date Authorized: *6/28/63	
Date Signed: 10/31/63	
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 1,800	Duration 40 yrs.
Amendment 290	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 1,182	Interest Rate 1/4
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$
Interest Collected 3	

Financial Status: The original loan of \$1.8 million was supplemented by \$290,000 in additional loan funds authorized in June 1967 to cover increased costs of the project. The first disbursement under the loan was made in January, 1967, and it is expected that final disbursements will be made before the end of CY 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tunisia's contribution to cover local costs of construction, site preparation, utilities and books, is \$1,240,000, of which \$757,000 is from a PL 480 local currency loan. All procurement under the A.I.D. loan is from the U.S.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of goods and services required to construct and equip the School of Law, Economics, and Business Administration of the University of Tunis. The project will provide physical facilities for 1,800 students and will make provision for later expansion to 3,000 students. It will assist Tunisia in overcoming the present dearth of trained managers, administrators, and professional people which are necessary if the country is to have sustained economic and social development.

Two lecture halls, two classroom buildings and a library/administrative building are being built and equipped. Under Technical Cooperation funds, A.I.D. is helping to finance participant training.

Physical Status: The school facilities are being constructed by the Franchi Company under the supervision of The Architects Collaborative (both are U.S. firms) with completion expected by April, 1969.

1/ Interest Rate: Original Loan 3/4%
 Amendment
 Grace Period 1%
 Thereafter 2 1/2%

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Agricultural Equipment 664-H-016	
Date Authorized: 6/28/63	Date Signed: 10/31/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration40 years
Authorized5,305	Grace Period10 years
Disbursed4,767	Interest Rate3/4%
Repayments-	Currency of Repayment..U.S. \$
Interest Collected90	

Financial Status: Savings of about \$1.2 million were realized in CY 1967, as a result of utilization of U.S. excess property and Canadian technical assistance. Thus, the amount of the loan has been reduced from \$6.5 million to \$5.3 million. The undisbursed balance of about \$500,000 is expected to be drawn down prior to June 30, 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Tunisian Government is financing the local cost equivalent of \$530,000 for assembly of the equipment in Tunisia, \$120,000 for services related to the shop equipment, and \$640,000 for construction of 16 maintenance and repair shops, from its own resources or from PL 480 local currency loan proceeds.

Procurement is made in the U.S. for all A.I.D.-funded items.

Purpose of the Loan: To finance the foreign exchange costs of agricultural equipment, spare parts and related services for four subdivisions of the Tunisian Ministry of Agriculture. The equipment will be owned, maintained and utilized by the Tunisian Government for land development, soil conservation, tree planting and other agricultural purposes throughout Tunisia. The success of the Tunisian development plan is heavily dependent on the attainment of its agricultural development goals. Agriculture, the major productive resource of Tunisia, accounts for about 45% of GNP and is the principal source of income for over 70% of its population.

A loan amendment was signed on December 9, 1965, to permit financing of shop equipment and technical assistance services for 16 agricultural equipment maintenance and repair shops provided by the Tunisian Government. No additional funds were required.

Physical Status: All procurement has been completed except for the purchase of approximately \$500,000 worth of spare parts now in process.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Chott Maria Agricultural School *664-H-020 and 664-H-020A Amended: 6/28/67 Amended: 7/27/67	
Date Authorized: *4/20/64 Date Signed: 9/2/64	
Loan Status as of 12/31/68 (In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Loan Terms
Authorized 2,000 Amendment..... 410 Disbursed 1,594 Repayments - Interest Collected 5	Duration 40 years Grace Period 10 years Interest Rate 1/ Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$

Physical Status: The school facilities are being constructed by the Franchi Company under the supervision of the Architects Collaborative (both U.S.) firms and are nearly completed. Construction is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 1969. The Tunisian Government signed a procurement services contract with the Afro-American Purchasing Center of New York in February 1968 covering procurement of equipment and supplies for use in the school. This procurement is expected to be completed by the end of CY 1969.

Financial Status: The original loan of \$2.0 million was supplemented by \$410,000 in additional loan funds authorized in June 1967 to cover increased costs of the project. The first disbursement under the loan was made in January 1967, and it is expected that final disbursements will be made before the end of CY 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tunisia is financing local costs of building and equipping the school (approximately 43% of the total cost), and the costs of land acquisition, utilities, and construction of temporary school buildings. In addition, the Government of Tunisia is financing approximately 35% of the costs of the Texas A & M contract. All procurement under the loan is from the U.S.

1/ Interest Rate: Original Loan
 Grace period 3/4%
 Thereafter 2%

Amendment
 Grace period 1%
 Thereafter 2 1/2%

Purpose of Loan: The loan is to finance foreign exchange costs of building and equipping a secondary level school of agriculture, which is being designed to accommodate up to 700 students through the secondary level. It is expected that enrollment will reach the target of 700 students by the 1970-71 school year provided that construction and equipping of the school are completed on schedule. It was originally planned to expand Chott Maria into a higher level institution at a later date, but the government of Tunisia has since decided instead to expand its existing university level agricultural school.

A.I.D. under technical assistance project number 664-11-110-169, is financing a contract through June 30, 1970, with a team from Texas A & M which is responsible for training Tunisians to staff the school, develop curricula, and assist with general administration of the school. The school will help overcome the shortage of agricultural engineers, managers, and technicians in Tunisia.

Facilities being built include an administration building, laboratory building, classroom building, library building, farm mechanics shops, demonstration pavilion, three farm buildings, four dormitories, and faculty housing.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Highway Equipment 664-H-025	
Date Authorized: 6/24/65	Date Signed: 9/29/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 5,900	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed 4,967	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 18	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

1969. These savings derived from procurement of U.S. excess property and bids for equipment procurement lower than initial estimates. Disbursements are substantially completed, but will continue until the end of FY 1970 in order to finance costs under the two-year technical assistance contract which began in April, 1968. The total of letters of commitment and other disbursing authorizations outstanding is \$5,550,000.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Tunisian Government has agreed to finance the local currency costs for assembly, inspection, and initial servicing of the equipment; engineering services, technical services and any other local costs necessary to successfully implement the project. A.I.D. loan funds are used to procure materials and services of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the foreign exchange costs of procuring highway equipment, engineering equipment, engineering services, and technical assistance required to assist in the maintenance, improvement, and modernization of Tunisia's 10,000 miles of highways, for which the Department of Public Works is directly responsible. The program was previously supported by the U.S., with Supporting Assistance and grant aid in FY's 1960, 1961 and 1962 totalling \$2.9 million. Prior to authorization of the loan, the project and the requirement for equipment were reviewed in Tunisia by the consulting engineering firms of Preston & Company and McCreary-Koretsky, as well as by the A.I.D. staff.

Physical Status: Procurement and delivery of the major equipment groups has been completed. Remaining to be procured are spare parts and complementary equipment units. Such procurement is expected to be completed by September 30, 1969. Technical assistance services began in Tunisia in April, 1968, under contract with the Afro-American Purchasing Center, and are scheduled to continue until the end of FY 1970.

Financial Status: \$6,750,000 was originally authorized under this loan and \$850,000 was deobligated during FY

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan:		Program Loan 664-H-026	
Date Authorized: 4/14/66		Date Signed: 5/5/66	
Loan Status as of 12/31/68		Loan Terms	
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)		Duration 40 years	
Authorized	15,000	Grace Period 10 years	
Disbursed	14,693	Interest Rate 2-1/2%	
Repayments	-	Grace Period 1%	
Interest Collected	187	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$	

assistance with stand-by credits in support of the Tunisian stabilization program.

The validity of these efforts has been shown by subsequent events. In 1968, for the first time since 1960 a surplus in the balance of payments has appeared due mainly to increased earnings from tourism and petroleum investments, and savings in imports from import substitution savings and better crops. Substantial other donor assistance has materialized for Tunisia and the IMF has reported that prices were stable and gross domestic product rose 6% in real terms in 1968 as a result of sustained economic growth under conditions of economic stability.

Financial Status: \$14,752,000 had been disbursed as of February 28, 1969, including approximately \$295,000 for excess U.S. property. Final estimates indicate that all but about \$89,000 of the balance has been committed, and this amount will be available for deobligation upon final verification.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement, Tunisia has been depositing an equal amount of local currency in countervalue which will be used to finance mutually agreed upon development projects including earmarking 20% of the countervalue for activities in the private sector.

All procurement under the loan has been of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: The loan was provided to allow Tunisia to procure lubricants, tires, tubes, pesticides, pumps, drilling and irrigation equipment in support of its development program. That program in FY 1966 had reached an accelerated rate of implementation through large investments which increased the Tunisian foreign exchange requirement for vital private sector imports and public projects. At the same time, the loan was needed to encourage and enable the Tunisians to increase their self-help efforts, as well as stimulate other donor support through the IBRD-chaired Consultative Group. As part of its self-help effort, the Tunisian Government agreed to prepare and implement the Plan through an annual economic budget. Experience gained by the Tunisian Government through four successive annual economic budgets starting with CY 1966 has been of great value in planning and relating total investment to available resources and focusing on investment priorities.

Substantial other donor support for Tunisia was being provided during the same period including an IBRD commitment of \$100 million in credits for a 3-year period, assistance from a wide variety of other Western European countries and the IMF through its balance of payments

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Tunis/Carthage International Airport Terminal (Engineering) 664-H-027	
Date Authorized: 12/30/66	Date Signed: 4/18/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/ 68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 500	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 311	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

and Tunisia have approved the final plans, and a \$6.2 million A.I.D. loan for construction of the terminal complex has been authorized.

Financial Status: Disbursements are expected to be completed before the end of FY 1969, in accordance with scheduled completion of services under the Parsons contract.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tunisia is financing the local currency costs for services and any other local costs necessary to successfully implement the project. A.I.D. loan funds were used to procure services of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: To finance foreign exchange costs of preparation of final plans, complete bidding documents, related architectural and engineering services and including assistance in the award of a construction contract for the proposed airport terminal complex. The passenger terminal complex will provide facilities required to accommodate rapidly increasing airport passenger traffic resulting primarily from increases in tourism. Prior to authorization of the loan, the project and its requirements were intensively reviewed by the firm Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill (SOM), and by A.I.D. staff. The feasibility study which supported the Tunisian Government's application was prepared by SOM and financed under an amendment to Loan 664-A-006.

Physical Status: In October, 1967, the Government of Tunisia selected the Ralph M. Parsons Company, a U.S. firm, to provide architectural and engineering services under the loan. The contract between Parsons and the Tunisian Government was executed in January, 1968, and final plans were completed and submitted to the Tunisian Government during the fourth quarter of CY 1968. A.I.D.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Tunis/Carthage International Airport Fire/Crash, Rescue and Service Equipment 664-H-028	
Date Authorized: 1/27/67	Date Signed: 3/28/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration40 years
Authorized225	Grace Period10 years
Disbursed178	Interest Rate2½%
Repayments-	Grace period 1%
Interest Collected1	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$

assembly, and initial servicing of the equipment and technical assistance services. All goods and services financed under the loan are of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of goods and services required to raise the level of fire/crash, rescue and service equipment at the Tunis/Carthage International Airport to the standards recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Physical Status: Virtually all equipment has been purchased and delivered in Tunis by the Afro-American Purchasing Center under contract with the Government of Tunisia. Training in the use of the U.S. equipment has been provided by one of the U.S. equipment suppliers and by a representative of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Financial Status: Disbursements are expected to be completed by early 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Tunisian Government is financing all local currency costs necessary to implement the project, including delivery,

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan:		Program Loan 664-H-033	
Date Authorized:	3/22/67	Date Signed:	5/26/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68		Loan Terms	
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)		Duration 40 years	
Authorized	15,000	Grace Period 10 years	
Disbursed	5,554	Interest Rate 2-1/2%	
Repayments	-	Grace Period 1%	
Interest Collected	19	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$	

The funds under the loan were provided within the framework of the IBRD Consultative Group. Other donor assistance that year included a \$9.6 million IMF stand-by credit, and other commitments of assistance from France, Germany, Sweden, Italy and Canada and the International agencies amounting to some \$83 million.

The loan was released in two tranches with the second release (\$7 million) approved after Tunisia had met conditions precedent including the self-help measures outlined in the loan agreement. The loan has financed fertilizer, pesticides, agricultural equipment, tires and tubes, spare parts, industrial equipment for hotels, well drilling pumps and irrigation equipment, lubricants, and other miscellaneous raw and semi-finished materials and goods. Approximately \$344,000 in excess property was purchased under this loan.

Purpose of Loan: The loan was provided to help meet Tunisia's critical resources/financing gap in FY 1967 for non-project imports such as fuel, raw materials, semi-finished goods and agricultural, industrial and transport equipment. A precipitous decline in agricultural production in 1966 and 1967 stemming from severe droughts in those years, halted economic growth which for the period 1960-1965 showed average annual increase of 5.4%. In 1967 the balance of payments showed a continued deterioration which called for program assistance to help Tunisia resume economic growth.

Loan 664-H-033 helped support the growth of the non-agricultural sectors of the economy which are helping to insulate Tunisia from the effect of bad weather conditions on agricultural production which cause periodic down-turns. It also assisted Tunisia in its self-help stabilization effort designed with the help of the IMF to maintain internal financial stability and to reduce credit ceilings on internal and external debt. The need was also reduced for reliance on short-term foreign supplier credits to finance needed imports.

Financial Status: Disbursements under the loan as of the end February 1969 are just over \$6.5 million with the balance of the loan committed except for about \$60,000. The final date for disbursement is December 31, 1969 and the final date for request for disbursement authorizations has been established as June 30, 1969.

Host Country Contributions and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement the Tunisian Government will deposit an equal amount of local currency in countervalue which will be used to finance mutually agreed upon development projects including earmarking of at least 20% of the countervalue for activities in the private sector.

All procurement under the loan is for commodities of U.S. source and origin.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Electricity Distribution II 664-H-034	
Date Authorized: 6/27/67	Date Signed: 10/3/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 25 years
Authorized 6,200	Two Step 40 years
Disbursed -	Grace Period 5 years
Repayments -	Two Step 10 years
Interest Collected -	Interest Rate 4½%
	Two Step 1%; 2½%
	Currency of Repayment.. Dinars
	Two Step US. \$

Financial Status: While no letters of commitment have been issued as of December, 1968, first disbursement under the loan is expected during the first quarter of CY 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: STEG will contribute over 40% of the financing of the project, consisting of the construction of the distribution system and installation of the A.I.D. financed equipment. All procurement under the A.I.D. loan will be from the U.S.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the foreign exchange costs of U.S. equipment and material required to carry out the second phase of a project to improve electrical distribution in Tunisia. This project is a continuation of the expansion and improvement of Tunisia's medium and low voltage electrical distribution system begun under A.I.D. Loan 664-H-021.

These improvements are being carried out by Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz (STEG), a public utility company wholly owned by the Tunisian Government, and by local firms under contract to STEG.

This is a two-step loan which calls for STEG to repay the Government of Tunisia in local currency over a period of 25 years, including a grace period not to exceed five years, and at an interest rate of 4½% per annum. The A.I.D. loan to the Government of Tunisia is repayable in U.S. dollars.

Physical Status: The loan agreement was signed on October 3, 1967 and procurement of equipment and material was begun during the last quarter of CY 1968. All the procurement and deliveries are expected to be completed by the end of December 1969.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Groundwater Development 664-H-035	
Date Authorized: 6/29/67	Date Signed: 12/11/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 390	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 43	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment.. US \$

Financial Status: As a result of a reduction in the contractor's scope of work and concomitant substitution of non-A.I.D. assistance in the field of groundwater utilization for agriculture, cumulative savings of \$210,000 have been realized and the loan has been reduced by this amount from the original authorization of \$600,000. Loan funds have been fully committed to cover the costs of the Parsons Co. contract.

Host Country Contribution, Source of Procurement: All procurement financed by this loan will be from the U.S. The Tunisian Government will finance all local costs of the Parsons contract as well as provide buildings and equipment required for the training program.

Purpose of Loan: To continue training drillers and mechanics, previously provided under an A.I.D. grant-financed technical assistance project, with increased emphasis upon the utilization of groundwater resources primarily for irrigation. The loan is to finance the services of a U.S. firm to train Tunisian well drillers and operation and maintenance crews for the drilling and equipping of deep water wells. The project originally included the training of Tunisian Government personnel in the efficient utilization of water produced from wells with the primary emphasis on crop irrigation. This objective is now being met by technical assistance programs financed by countries other than the U.S. and in part under other A.I.D. technical assistance programs in the field of agriculture. The project is to be completed in October, 1970.

Physical Status: The loan agreement was signed in December, 1967, and training services of the Ralph M. Parsons Co., a U.S. firm under contract to Tunisia, began in April, 1968. In addition to intensive classroom work, the trainees under Parsons supervision have driven approximately one well per month as part of their studies.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan:		Program Loan 664-H-038	
Date Authorized: 6/3/68		Date Signed: 6/18/68	
Loan Status as of 12/31/68		Loan Terms	
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)		Duration 40 years	
Authorized	10,000	Grace Period 10 years	
Disbursed	-	Interest Rate 2-1/2%	
Repayments	-	Grace Period 2%	
Interest Collected	-	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$	

In order to revive economic growth in 1968, the Tunisian Government launched an investment program which amounted to \$220 million to provide growth in the agricultural, food, petroleum, tourism and mining industries. Gross requirements for foreign assistance to carry out this program under Tunisia's tight financial situation totaled \$180 million; the U.S. program loan is helping to provide part of the \$50 million to \$60 million of program-type aid needed to support this effort.

The loan called for special self-help measures during 1968, including limitation of total investment, as agreed upon with IMF, control of current budgetary expenditures and expansion of revenues, encouragement of private enterprise, and continued reduction in total amounts of foreign supplier credit. Ceilings on internal credit and banking operations were to continue.

Purpose of Loan: Since 1962 the U.S. has provided non-project assistance to help Tunisia maintain a level of social and economic growth necessary to reach eventual self-sustaining development. The gains made by Tunisia in the export of crude oil and petroleum products and in tourism earnings indicate that commodity import assistance can be reduced and eventually terminated.

The loan was provided to help provide crucially needed balance of payments support to the Tunisian economy during 1968 and 1969 at a time when it was determined that Tunisia was in the process of resuming economic growth. Tunisian development progress had suffered reverses in 1966 and 1967 due to severe drought conditions requiring abnormal expenditures for food imports. As a consequence, already limited exchange reserves declined despite strict controls on importation of consumer goods. The heavy drawdowns on foreign exchange were also increased by larger debt service requirements.

During 1967 the Government of Tunisia adhered strictly to the self-help stabilization program worked out with the IMF by limiting gross fixed investment to available financial resources, reducing the outstanding balance of supplier credits and maintaining ceilings on internal credit and banking operations.

Financial Status: A \$5 million first tranche release was made on November 19, 1968. Commitments under the loan total almost \$5 million with final disbursements anticipated by the end of FY 1970.

Host Country Contributions and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement, the Tunisian Government will deposit an equal amount of local currency in countervalue which will be used to finance mutually agreed upon development projects including earmarking of at least 20% of the countervalue for activities in the private sector.

All procurement under the loan will be for commodities of U.S. source and origin.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: Government of Tunisia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Tunis/Carthage International Airport (Construction) 664-H-043	
Date Authorized: 3/7/69	Date Signed:
<small>Loan Status as of 12/31/68</small>	<small>Loan Terms</small>
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 6,200	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 3%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

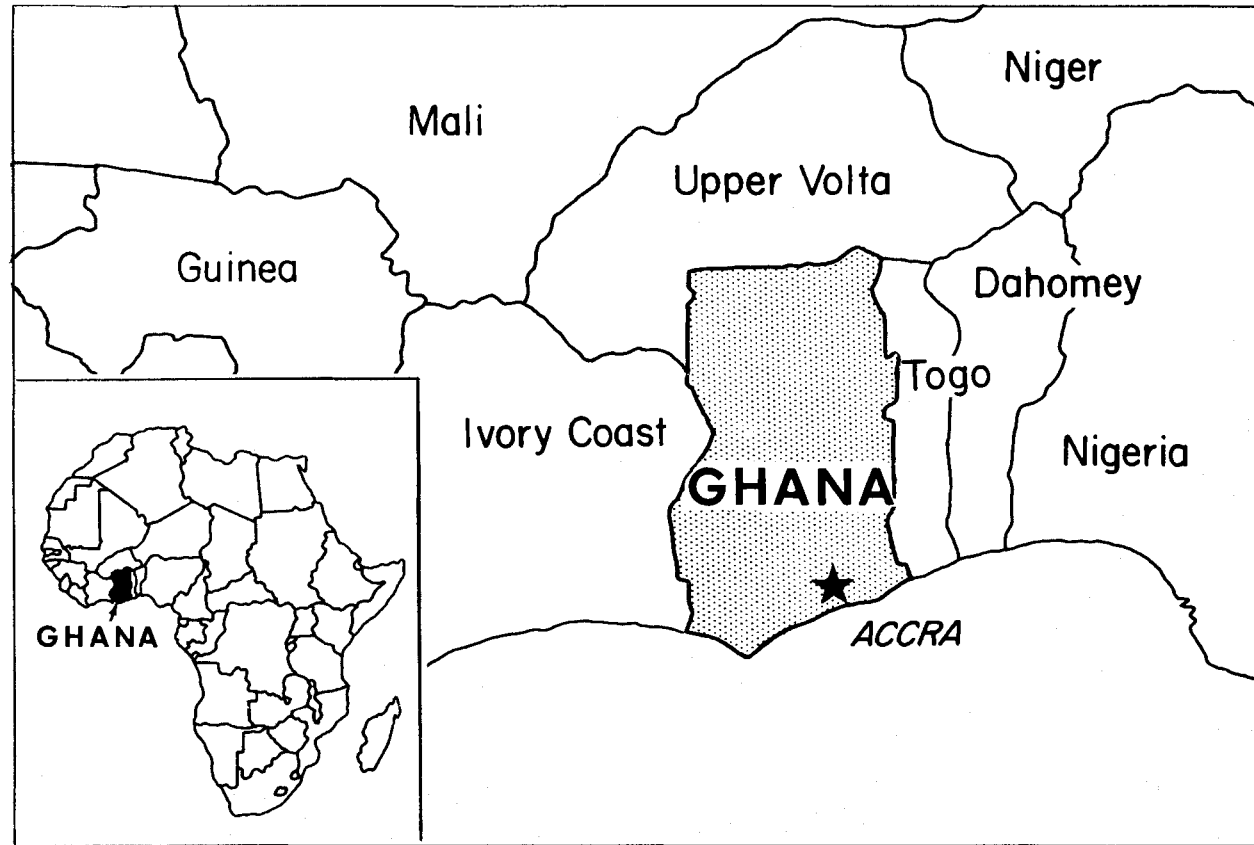
Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Tunisian Government, through either its own forces or local contractors, will directly perform work valued at \$750,000 in connection with construction. In addition, the Tunisian Government will finance the local currency costs, estimated at \$5.3 million equivalent, of contracts with U.S. firms for (1) construction of the facilities and (2) supervision of construction. The A.I.D. loan will be used exclusively for the costs of U.S. goods and services.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the U.S. foreign exchange costs of construction of a new passenger terminal building and related ground installations at the Tunis/Carthage International Airport. This activity will complement and carry out previous A.I.D. loan projects which since 1960 have provided new jet runways, control tower, nav aids and fire/crash rescue equipment. The facilities financed by the present loan are designed to accommodate large numbers of tourists from Europe (400,000 entries at this airport are anticipated in 1975). Total passenger traffic is expected to amount to 1,200,000 movements in that year. Approximately one-quarter of Tunisia's foreign exchange earnings will be derived from tourism by 1975, provided that tourist and travel facilities expand to meet rising demand. The new passenger terminal complex at Tunis/Carthage will help meet this need.

Physical Status: Construction is scheduled to begin in the fall of 1969.

Financial Status: The loan agreement is expected to be signed in May/June, 1969.

Ghana



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	8.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.6
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	92
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	91
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	11
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	56

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	213*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	39
People Per Doctor	13,500
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	57
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

GHANA

BASIC DATA

Population (millions; mid-1968).....	8.4
Annual Growth Rate (percent).....	2.6
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area.....	11
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	56
Life Expectancy (years).....	39
People per Doctor.....	13,500
Literacy Rate (percent).....	25
Students as Percent of 5-19 Age Group..... (Primary & Secondary)	57

TREND DATA

	1965	1966	1967	1968Est.
Gross National Product				
Total (millions of 1967 \$) ^{a/}	1,684	1,694	1,734	1,800
Per Capita (1967 \$).....	218	213	213	215
Investment - Millions of 1967 \$.....	332	295	227	235
- Percent of GNP ^{b/}	17	15	13	13
Domestic Savings - Mill. of 1967 \$.....	121	159	137	145
- % of Investment ^{b/}	47	69	76	78
Agricultural Production				
Total Index (1957-59=100).....	137	143	149	134
Index per capita (1957-59=100)....	114	116	117	103
Yams (1,000 MT).....	1,720	1,766	1,814	1,800
Electricity Prod. (Mill. KWH).....	528	581	1,560	n.a.
International Trade (\$millions)				
Total Exports (f.o.b.).....	318	268	302	340
Cocoa Beans.....	191	144	171	n.a.
Total Imports (c.i.f.).....	-448	-352	-319	-315
Trade Balance.....	-130	-84	-17	25
GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE (\$ mill.) ^{c/}				
Official Reserves.....	133	126	100	113
Commercial Bank Holdings.....	1	3	1	0.3
COST OF LIVING INDEX (1963=100)(Accra)	144	151	140	152

^{a/}- Converted at 1.02 new cedis per dollar.

^{b/}- Based on data in current prices.

^{c/}- Gross basis, end of year.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans.....	23.5	17.5	1.6 ^{a/}	15.0
Technical Assistance ...	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.5
Supporting Assistance ...	-	-	0.2 ^{b/}	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	25.6	19.3	3.5	17.5

^{a/} Not new assistance. Represents only capitalization of interest on prior year loan.

^{b/} Represents \$192,000 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

A.I.D. is assisting Ghana to recover from the economic disorder inherited from the Nkrumah regime and to embark on a rational and effective development program. Achievement of these objectives will help Ghana make the transition from the current military regime to a civilian government responsive to the desires of a population participating in political, economic and social development.

A.I.D. provides major assistance to Ghana in concert with other donors within the framework of a group led by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Ghana's self-help efforts combined with this assistance should permit the completion of the current stabilization program and the start of a full-scale economic development plan by mid-1970.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

When the National Liberation Council, a military group, took over in February 1966, the economy was in shambles.

--Per capita Gross National Product (in constant prices) had remained relatively stagnant since 1962.

--Foreign exchange reserves had been dissipated.

--External debt, largely incurred for unrealistic economic projects and prestige structures, had reached a staggering \$730 million, and default on short-and medium-term loans was imminent.

--Large chronic budgetary deficits continued.

--Inflation was accelerating.

--Many of the 55 state-owned industrial enterprises and 100-odd state farms were economically unsound and inefficiently run.

GHANA

The National Liberation Council sought to solve the economic crisis while preparing for a return to constitutional civilian rule within the shortest feasible time. It turned to the IMF for assistance in achieving economic stabilization. Foreign donors agreed to provide capital assistance and cooperate in rescheduling medium-term debt.

To date, Ghana has successfully met the objectives of the IMF stabilization program through impressive self discipline, coupled with economic assistance. Ghana and her creditors agreed to terms for medium-term debt rescheduling of about \$170 million in 1966 and \$134 million in 1968. Ghana has used substantial IMF drawings and received concessional loans from seven multilateral and bilateral donors.

Additional measures undertaken to correct the balance of payments problem were a 30% devaluation in July 1967 and reductions of all non-essential imports. On the domestic front, the government limited the growth of recurrent expenditures, restrained credit, closed the most inefficient state farms and started to shift state enterprises to private ownership. As a result, Ghana has managed to balance its recurrent budget and achieve price stability.

While implementing the stabilization plan, the government has also been planning for future development. With the advice of a Harvard Development Advisory Service group, an interim two-year development plan was drawn up and work begun on a much more ambitious four-year plan within the framework of long-range sector studies. During this same period, the National Liberation Council is planning to re-establish constitutional government in late 1969 or early 1970, restoring civilian administration and decentralizing many functions formerly performed by the central government.

Despite the progress of the past three years, substantial economic problems remain. The economy has the potential to recover the growth pattern evidenced in the early 1960's. But debt servicing, difficulties in diversifying exports, payments for services and imports of commodities essential for expanding productive capacity are expected to result in continuing annual balance of payments deficits which, without foreign assistance, would amount to \$125-150 million through the mid-1970s.

The stabilization effort has led to heavy unemployment and continued economic stagnation. The prolonged austerity associated with the stabilization effort and the approaching return to civilian rule have produced increasing social and political ferment. From 1962 to 1967 per capita income, while among the highest in sub-Saharan Africa, remained constant or declined. But in 1968 per capita

income increased by 1.1%, reversing the previous trend.

To meet these problems, Ghana's two-year interim plan (mid-1968 to mid-1970) accords highest priority to promoting agriculture as a potential source of additional exports, food and industrial raw materials, and as a means of reducing the disparities of income, increasing employment, and slowing down migration to the towns. The plan also calls for improved use of existing industrial capacity. This includes stimulating small and medium-size industrial activities.

FY 1970 PROGRAM

The proposed A.I.D. program for FY 1970 amounts to \$17.5 million -- a \$15 million Development Loan for industrial and agricultural imports from the United States and \$2.5 million in Technical Assistance. A P.L. 480 program of \$20.8 million in FY 1970 is also planned, including \$800,000 in donations for voluntary agency programs and \$20.0 million in Title I sales for cotton, cotton yarn and foodstuffs.

Capital assistance from other donors in 1970 may total \$50 million, including a drawing from the IMF and concessional commodity loans and project financing from various European countries and Canada. More than a dozen other countries, the United Nations and the Ford Foundation provide technical assistance to Ghana. As Ghana moves beyond the stabilization period to programs of greater development content, the IBRD is expected to begin assuming the aid donor coordination role which has been filled since 1966 by IMF.

A.I.D. loans and P.L. 480 credit sales will continue to be conditioned on Ghana's adherence to the IMF guidelines for the stabilization program. These measures includes limiting budgetary expenditures to amounts which can be financed from domestic receipts and external grants or concessional loans, rationalizing the tax system to increase revenues and encourage domestic savings and investment, restricting credit expansion to amounts consistent with economic stability, progressively eliminating import and exchange restrictions and limiting external borrowing to amounts consistent with debt-servicing capacity.

Agriculture

Agriculture, by far the most important economic sector in Ghana, accounts for almost one-half of the country's GNP and the bulk of export earnings. With A.I.D.'s assistance, Ghana is diversifying agriculture to reduce dependence on food imports and cocoa exports

GHANA

which account for 60% of export earnings and make Ghana's economy highly vulnerable to world price fluctuations. The country has set a goal of 5% average annual increase in agricultural production. Using the A.I.D. commodity import program in working towards this goal, Ghana has placed under open general import licenses the inputs needed to increase agricultural production. As part of the P.L. 480 sales agreements, Ghana agreed to a number of self-help measures, including an evaluation and adjustment of price support measures needed to stimulate private production. Price supports for rice and corn were established, and the government now subsidizes fertilizers. Half the local currencies generated under the P.L. 480 agreement will be spent for activities related to agricultural production such as support of vocational agricultural schools, feeder roads and the Agricultural Development Bank.

Proposed FY 1970 Technical Assistance funds totaling \$1 million for this sector continue the present emphasis on agriculture and provide for new studies relating to increasing agricultural production. Programs include advisory assistance to the project planning unit of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to obtain substantial increases in overall production by making sure that essential inputs such as improved seed, fertilizer and pesticides are available when they are needed. Advisors also work with the extension service in six pilot districts to demonstrate the most productive use of agricultural inputs. A.I.D. provides experts who teach and develop the curriculum at the vocational agriculture schools.

Other assistance includes partial costs of an advisor for the Agricultural Development Bank, professors for the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Ghana and key advisors for the Development Coordination Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture. Beginning in FY 1970, advisors will work with the Ministry of Agriculture to eliminate key bottlenecks in production-support programs and agricultural statistics.

An agriculture sector study financed under a previous \$2 million A.I.D. loan is currently being carried out. This study will provide the basis for a long-range plan for agricultural development.

Industry

Ghana's industrial objective, supported by A.I.D. and the IMF, is to give a greater role to private enterprise and to revive production by permitting necessary imports of raw materials, spare parts and equipment. A.I.D. is assisting the revitalization of the private sector by providing investment guaranties and local currency Cooley loans to American investors and by furnishing advisory services to the Development Services Institute of the National Investment Bank (NIB). A.I.D. helps train staff members to provide independent financial and economic analyses and management consultation for the bank and outside clients.

A United Nations Development Program project finances experts to improve the management of the state enterprises. Certain state-owned farms have already been sold to private investors. The State Enterprise Board and the NIB are continuing to evaluate the remaining state-owned enterprises in terms of their economic soundness and potential for sale to private investors or operation as joint ventures.

Infrastructure

A.I.D.-financed sector studies are helping Ghana establish policies and investment priorities in several important sectors of the economy. A transportation sector study will focus upon support to the productive sectors of the economy and West African integration. Other studies include water resources and telecommunications.

Starting in FY 1970, A.I.D. proposes to finance advisors to strengthen Ghanaian government capabilities for planning and implementing projects recommended by the sector studies. In selected cases, A.I.D. will finance feasibility studies of high priority projects. A.I.D. will also finance graduate training of Ghanaian personnel assigned to the planning units of the operating Ministries.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

Country: GHANA

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1968				Estimate FY 1969				Proposed FY 1970		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	17,491	XXX	XXX	XXX	1,642	XXX	XXX	XXX	15,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	1,203	1,203			1,315	1,250	65		1,891	1,891	
Participants	296	296			392	340	52		475	475	
Commodities	211	211			138	114	24		132	132	
Other Costs	136	136			84	34	50		37	37	
Total Project Assistance	1,846	1,846			1,929	1,738	191		2,535	2,535	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	1,431	1,431			1,475	1,349	126		1,559	1,559	
Other Agency	23	23			11	1	10		-	-	
Contract	392	392			443	388	55		976	976	
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan .	1,846	1,846			1,929	1,738	191		2,535	2,535	
Total Assistance	19,337	XXX	XXX	XXX	3,571	XXX	XXX	XXX	17,535	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	33	31	34
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	3	7	18
Total	36	38	52

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	66	74	85
Contract	-	-	-
Total	66	74	85

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Extension and Production	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-110-007	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 264 Africa PDB (1969)	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1958	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course Action: To help the Government of Ghana increase the production of primary food crops such as rice, corn, yams, cassava, and millet. Its goal is to obtain substantial increases in these crops by introducing improved production techniques, including better use of improved seed, fertilizer and farm machines.

A.I.D. is furnishing technical assistance to the Crop Production Division, Farm Mechanization Unit and the Seed Multiplication Unit .

Four A.I.D. agricultural advisors work with their counterparts in the Extension Service on an intensive extension and production activity which concentrates on six districts. They help farmers in the districts to establish farm management plans and advise on the use of new techniques, seeds and crops. Rice, millet, and corn are the target crops in the North, while corn, yams, cassava, and vegetables are important in the South. This project provides basic data on which varieties, fertilizers and practices produce the best results in various regions of the country.

The increased number of participants in FY 1969 and 1970 reflects a systematic effort to upgrade counterparts and eliminate difficulties caused by lack of trained personnel in key areas of the Crop Production Division.

In the past, this project has concentrated primarily on institution building rather than attempting to achieve a production break-through of key food crops. From 1958 to

1967, 48 participants were trained under this project. The agricultural extension advisors trained extension personnel, conducted over 1,000 demonstrations of fertilizer use, helped in growing kenaf and many other activities. About 500,000 pounds of improved corn seed will be ready for distribution next crop year. The seed multiplication advisor is assisting the Ministry in organizing the multiplication of three tons of "miracle" rice varieties.

The Government of Ghana will contribute about \$84,000 in FY 1970 for housing, transportation and maintenance for the technicians. It also pays participants' international travel and salaries. It is purchasing tools, equipment and spare parts costing \$200,000 for the rehabilitation of the Farm Mechanization Units in the districts of concentration. Taiwanese, Canadian, UNDP, and Ford Foundation assistance are also directed in this effort.

In FY 1970 there will be 12 direct hire technicians, including a National Agricultural Production Advisor, 5 regional agricultural advisors (extension), an agricultural economist, an agronomic advisor, an agronomist (cereals), 2 agricultural equipment specialists, and an extension advisor (\$342,000), eight participants studying various aspects of crop production and agricultural extension (\$25,000); and miscellaneous supplies and local administrative costs in support of field technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Estimated FY 69	356	344		Estimated through 6/30/69	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
						3,033		2,922	111	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Proposed FY 70	377	672	4,082	Total Obligations	356	-	356	377	-	377		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. Technicians	292	-	292	342	-	342		
				Participants ...	42	-	42	25	-	25		
				Commodities ...	15	-	15	-	-	-		
				Other Costs ...	7	-	7	10	-	10		

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Education	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 264 FY 1969 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1958	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-110-008			

Project Targets and Course Action: To assist the Government of Ghana's efforts to improve the level of education provided at seven agricultural colleges and farm institutes for future agricultural agency personnel and private farmers. The U.S. technicians concentrate on upgrading staff members and improving the schools' curricula. Four Farm Institutes give a one year practical course (primarily for middle school leavers) as well as shorter courses in poultry raising, vegetable production, tractor operation and maintenance. The three Agricultural Colleges' give two years of on-campus training and a third year of practical experience. The Colleges also give short-term courses for government officials and adult farm classes in such areas as grain storage, use of fertilizer, poultry raising, and tractor maintenance. This project will phase out in FY 1970, following the recommendations of an A.I.D. consultant on agricultural education. A different type of higher level assistance ("Agricultural Manpower Development") to the Training and Manpower Division of the Ministry of Agriculture will furnish the U.S. input in this field.

The four Farm Institutes have an enrollment of 288 students in the year-long program in 1968/69 (compared to 217 the previous year). In addition, 57 persons are in specialized four-month programs. About 350 students are in residence at the three Agricultural Colleges (compared to 267 in September 1967) and 68 from Kwadaso are completing their field work (compared to 40 the previous year). Many others attend various types of short courses.

Two recently returned participants now head Ohawu Agriculture College and Wenchi Farm Institute, while two others are faculty members at Kwadaso and Asuansi. The gradual phase-out of the nine advisors on board in June 1968 has begun; five will leave this year, and the remaining four will depart in FY 1970.

During the seven years of A.I.D. assistance, 2,500 students have graduated, and most are now employed by the Ministry of Agriculture. Short-term courses and practical demonstrations of modern agricultural practices have been attended by hundreds of private farmers.

The Government of Ghana contributes \$7,000 per technician year for housing, transportation and maintenance charges. It also pays participants' salaries and international travel. These contributions should come to \$54,000 in FY 1969 and \$52,000 in FY 1970. In addition, the Government of Ghana provided the land and buildings of the schools, as well as support from the recurrent and development budgets.

In FY 1970 funds are required for the four agricultural education advisors (\$102,000); two participants obtaining M.S. in Agriculture Education and five extensions for degree candidates at Njala University College in Sierra Leone (\$15,000); and materials to support field technicians such as teaching and demonstration supplies (\$4,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES NA	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/68	2,174	2,141	33				
Estimated FY 69	197	211					
Estimated through 6/30/69	2,371	2,352	19				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	121		2,492				
				Cost Components			
				U.S. Technicians			
				Participants . . .			
				Commodities . . .			
				Other Costs . . .			
				Total Obligations			

Country:

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ghana	ACTIVITY Agriculture Education/University Level		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 264 FY 1969 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-110-041			

Project Target and Course Action: To help the Government of Ghana increase the number of high-level agricultural technicians by providing four senior U.S. professors at the University of Ghana's Faculty of Agriculture. They teach agricultural extension, farm mechanization, crop production and animal production; but they also are involved in general revision of agricultural studies. These professors are refining the existing curriculum, providing guidance for junior teaching staff, and working on programs to attract more Ghanaians into agriculture as a professional career.

In 1967-68 there were 94 students enrolled in the agriculture faculty, including 30 in a two-year diploma course and seven in the graduate degree program. The 1968-69 enrollment provided for 157 students (47 diploma and eight graduate students).

The professor of animal science arrived in September 1967 to head that department. He has concentrated on curriculum improvement to achieve closer coordination between the teaching, research and extension aspects of higher agricultural education. He also leads an artificial insemination test of the use of imported semen to improve local cattle breeds, and conducts a study of the adaptability of indigenous sheep, goats and pigs to intensified feeding. The professor of farm mechanization, who arrived in September 1968, has concentrated on upgrading the curriculum and teaching methods. The professors of crop production and agricultural extension are to arrive in September 1969.

The University of Ghana contributes about \$12,000 annually to each professor's salary, housing and various allowances. It also pays the travel and salary of the participants, and furnishes some teaching materials and equipment. The direct FY 1969 Faculty of Agriculture support comes to \$43,000 and increases in FY 1970 to \$80,000.

The FY 1970 funds are needed to extend contracts of the four U.S. professors through March 1971 (33 man-months) (\$69,000); six participants in animal science, farm mechanization, crop science, soil science, and agricultural economics (\$32,000); books and demonstration supplies (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68	204	23	181		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Overseas Education Service
Estimated FY 69	42	92		U.S. Technicians		19	19	-	69	69	
Estimated through 6/30/69	246	115	131	Participants . . .	18	-	18	32	-	32	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	5	-	5	20	-	20	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	121	174	541	Total Obligations	23	19	42	52	69	121	

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE National Agricultural Planning	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 264, FY 1969 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-110-048			

Project Target and Course Action: To provide experts to help Ghana plan, implement and coordinate projects in the field of agriculture through the Ministry of Agriculture. Their work in the Ministry's Development Coordination Unit has permitted the beginning of systematic planning for development of Ghana's agricultural sector.

A.I.D. is supplementing the salaries of a senior agricultural economist and an agricultural administration specialist working in the Ministry unit. They are helping to draw together the separate agricultural specialties of the Ministry, and to improve their application to specific project design and implementation. The U.S. experts also will help develop more efficient planning and budgeting of the Ministry's activities, work closely with the A.I.D.-financed Agricultural Sector Study (641-11-110-044), provide on-the-job training for Planning Unit personnel and improve the Ministry's overall capabilities for evaluating and implementing projects. The participants' program includes specialized, graduate level, non-degree programs lasting about a year and followed by on-the-job training under the guidance of U.S. contract personnel. Two participants (funded in FY 1968 under the Human Resources Development Project) are currently studying the economics of agricultural production in the U.S.

The Government of Ghana contributes about \$12,000 per advisor year toward basic salary, housing, and other direct costs. It also finances participants' salaries and international travel (\$32,000 in FY 1970).

FY 1970 funds are required for specialized consultants and technical backstopping to implement the Agricultural Sector Studies team recommendations (\$29,000); one academic, non-degree participant in program management and two candidates for Master's degrees in agricultural economics (\$18,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 69	181	77		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
Estimated through 6/30/69	181	77	104	U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	-	159	159	-	29	29
				Commodities ...	18	-	18	18	-	18
				Other Costs ...	4	-	4	-	-	-
Proposed FY 70	47	173	401	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-
					22	159	181	18	29	47

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES

Near East Foundation

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Manpower Development	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-110-057	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course Action: This new project is designed to increase the availability of Ghanaian extension workers and middle level agricultural officers who are capable of implementing and evaluating agricultural programs. A.I.D. advisors, working through the Ministry of Agriculture's Training and Manpower Division, will work on the national level to help integrate in-service training into a continuing staff development program. They will recommend ways of improving coordination between the Manpower Division and other parts of the Ministry of Agriculture. They will encourage administrative reorganization to permit the full use of the returned participants' technical skills.

In addition, the advisors will ensure an orderly phase out of assistance to individual institutions under the Agricultural Education project due to end in FY 1970 and they will provide advice to the Ghanaians now running these schools. The advisors will work with the Agricultural Colleges (post secondary school institutions) which have begun to train the bulk of agricultural technicians entering the extension service. In their work with the Agricultural Colleges and Farm Institutes, the advisors will concentrate upon curriculum development which takes into consideration Ghana's major ecological zones.

A.I.D. proposes to finance three advisors beginning in FY 1970. One advisor located in Accra will help to coordinate the College and Institute curriculum development program and to administer an integrated staff development program for the Training and Manpower Division. A senior

extension advisor will be stationed at Kwadaso college, but would also work with the other colleges and institutes. In addition, a crop production advisor with experience in applied research will assist the Farm Institutes in applying research on food crops to the regions in which the institutes are located. Future members for these schools will be financed under this project after 1970 and selected participants will receive short-term training.

The Government of Ghana will provide about \$7,000 per technician year for housing, transportation and maintenance charges. FY 1970 total will come to about \$10,000. FY 1970 funds are required for three direct-hire technicians for about 16 man-months of work (\$38,000); demonstration supplies (available locally) for the effective functioning of the advisors (\$3,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 69				U.S. Technicians				38		38	
Estimated through 6/30/69				Participants ...				-		-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...				-		-	
				Other Costs ...				3		3	
Proposed FY 70	41	335	376	Total Obligations				41		41	

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
Agricultural Development Bank	Agricultural and Natural Resources		TA
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-140-040	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 264, FY 1969 P.D.B.	FY: 1966	FY: 1971

Project Target and Course Action: To help the Government of Ghana overcome the shortage of agricultural credit currently hampering Ghanaian farmers' ability to increase agricultural production. The Agriculture Development Bank provides short and medium term credit to farmers, cooperatives and agro-businesses, generally to finance fertilizers, insecticides and improved seeds, as well as capital improvements. The Bank's efforts are coordinated with the A.I.D.-assisted Ghanaian agricultural extension program. A.I.D. provides an advisor under contract (on a salary "topping" basis) who directs the Loan Department of the Bank. Ghanaian participants attend the agricultural credit seminar at Ohio State University and the Arthur D. Little, Inc. course and, in turn, will help increase the Bank's capability for project analysis in the agro-business field.

The Agriculture Development Bank opened two branches in 1967 in the Eastern and Volta Regions and an additional two in 1968 in the Ashanti and Northern Regions. In March 1968, the Bank began to implement an internal reorganization following the recommendations of a 1966 A.I.D.-financed study. The Bank is now in its soundest financial condition since its inception. There has been a \$1.4 million increase in capitalization and, as of July 31, 1968, the Bank had \$1.9 million in net loans outstanding, compared to \$1.4 million a year earlier. There were \$1 million in 53 loans outstanding to cooperatives which aid about 1,200 farmers and fishermen. In December 1968, the Bank loaned about \$400,000 to 50

farmers cultivating 2,500 acres of sugar cane. One participant has returned from the Agricultural Credit seminar and works in the Bank.

The Bank contributes \$12,000 annually for salary, housing, and transportation of the U.S. contract advisor. It also pays the salary and international travel of participants.

FY 1970 funds are required for two participants. One will attend a special course in the management of agro-industrial development and the other will take the Agricultural Credit seminar (\$15,000).

The project extension to 1971 (two years) is primarily to allow for training of participants needed to operate the new branch banks because it is difficult to recruit fully qualified personnel, and to permit the full implementation of the Bank's reorganization as recommended by the A.I.D.-financed study.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/68	113	34	79							Personal Services Contract
Estimated FY 69	14	59								
Estimated through 6/30/69	127	93	34							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	15	4	146	14		14	15		15	
				Total Obligations						

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Advisory Services and Staff Support	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-15-199-053				

Project Target and Course Action: This project will finance the advisors and other activities in support of A.I.D.'s projects directed towards Ghanaian agricultural goals. There are three major activities under this project:

a. Technical Support in the field of agriculture. The Agriculture Division Chief, his deputy, a program assistant (economics) and a secretary carry out normal technical support and backstopping for the Mission's agricultural activities.

b. Advisory services in agriculture to the Government of Ghana. The three topped-off advisors will work in the Ministry of Agriculture to strengthen its capacity for continuing analysis and detailed planning and implementation of projects and programs recommended by the Agriculture Sector Study financed under Loan 641-H-006. The advisors will pay particular attention to marketing, distribution and cooperatives. They will also train Ghanaian counterparts on the job. The need for this type of assistance will decrease over the next few years as more Ghanaians are trained and acquire more experience. The project also finances short-term consultants who will study ways to improve the use of resources available to the Ministry.

c. Training for Key Government of Ghana Personnel. The project finances training of key Ghanaian personnel concerned with agricultural development. Some participants will take special year long academic programs at the graduate level to acquire new skills for implementing and

evaluating Ministry of Agriculture programs. Others will have specialized practical programs. In previous years, this type of training in agriculture was done under Human Resources Development Project (641-11-995-035). We expect that the participant training element will decrease after a few years.

The Government of Ghana will pay the base salary of the contract experts, housing and transportation and maintenance of the direct hire personnel, and participants' international travel and salaries.

FY 1970 funds are required for three direct hire officers and a secretary (\$92,000); three operating experts under contract for two man-years each (\$128,000); short-term contract consultant services (\$20,000); eight new participants in rice processing, grain storage, agricultural administration, statistics and research administration (\$32,000); and household furniture/appliances for the operating experts (\$8,000).

*This project will continue, subject to annual AID/W review, in support of U.S. activities in Ghana.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES												
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS											
	Estimated FY 69	Estimated through 6/30/69	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970							
Proposed FY 70	280	*	*	Total Obligations	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total						
				U.S. Technicians				92	148	240						
				Participants . . .				32	-	32						
				Commodities . . .				8	-	8						
				Other Costs . . .				-	-	-						
								132	148	280						

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Comprehensive Maternal Child Health/ Family Planning Project PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-540-055	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS FY '69 SA; FY 70 TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course Action: To help provide the Government of Ghana with medical data and backstopping for the introduction of family planning activities into rural health facilities. Under this project, A.I.D. will (1) supplement the salaries and allowances of four advisor/professors who teach in the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine at the Medical School; (2) collect basic population data in the pilot area; and (3) expand health education activities including family planning education, infant and child care, nutrition, home hygiene and sanitation.

This project, now being planned, will be developed and conducted in cooperation with the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine of the University of Ghana's Medical School. It will become a part of services provided by the Rural Health Training Center of the Department, located near Dodowa, Ghana. The Medical School offers a five year degree program in general medicine and surgery. The Medical School, now in its fifth year, has progressed to its present very respectable status with little external assistance. But expansion of the Medical School's program requires some assistance from outside the country. About 200 students are currently enrolled, and the school's first class, about 30, will graduate in June 1969.

Plans are to send an expert to Ghana this spring who will help the Mission and the Ghanaians to plan the project details. The first advisors/professors are expected

to start work in September 1969, the beginning of the academic year. It is planned that the project will be carried out by a university or school of public health in connection with the University of Ghana Medical School. Total life of the project is estimated at six years.

The Government of Ghana contribution includes base salary, housing, etc. for professors, as well as international travel and salaries of participants. The United Kingdom "tops off" the salaries of four faculty members at the Medical School, and furnishes study grants. FY 1970 funds are required to supplement the salaries and allowances of three new contract medical professors/lecturers in addition to the advisor funded in FY 1969 (\$130,000); two Ghanaian participants (\$12,000), and teaching materials (\$23,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 69			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
Estimated through 6/30/69	91	3	88	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Unknown		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	55	55	-		130	130
				12	-	12	12		-	12
				24	-	24	23		-	23
				-	-	-	-		-	-
Proposed FY 70	165	480	736	36	55	91	35		130	165

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning and Demographic Data Development		ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS FY '69 SA; FY '70 TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-15-580-051		PRIOR REFERENCE FY 1969	P.D.B. p. 264	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course Action: To foster greater appreciation and understanding of population growth as a factor influencing Ghana's economic and social progress in order to encourage a government-backed national family planning program.

Under this project, A.I.D. financed a demographic sample survey to provide fertility and mortality data for urban and rural areas of Ghana. It also included a study of the knowledge, attitudes and practices concerning family planning from a cross section of Ghanaian women. To assist the University of Ghana, A.I.D. provides the services of a short-term advisor from the U.S. Bureau of the Census to advise on the conduct and content of the survey, and trained Ghanaians in demographic research and other aspects of family planning.

A short-term advisor from the Bureau of the Census prepared the final plans for the project in May 1968. With assistance from the part-time advisor, the Demographic Unit of the University of Ghana has completed planning and preparation for the surveys, including the designing of questionnaires and training of survey workers. The first house-to-house survey took place between October and December 1968. Vital events are being registered from October 1, 1968 to September 31, 1969. A follow-up survey is planned for October-December 1969. The Demographic Unit plans to evaluate and analyze the data beginning in January 1969. In FY 1968 this project funded six participants in data processing (census), demographic

research, and other aspects of family planning.

The Government of Ghana provided a grant to finance equipment needed for the survey and pays the salaries and international travel costs for participants. The Population Council in New York City gave the Demographic Unit a grant of \$40,000 which carried it through FY 1968. The major link that this project has with the Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana is that A.I.D. finances some participants in family planning and related fields who are active in PPAG.

FY 1970 funds are required for the training of eight new participants in census training, demography, and family planning activities (\$40,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/68	171	-	171						
Estimated FY 69	100	165							
Estimated through 6/30/69	271	165	106						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 70	40	-	311	90	10	100	40	-	40

Bureau of the Census

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Safety	ACTIVITY Public Safety	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-710-058	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course Action: To assist the Government of Ghana in strengthening the capabilities of police, especially in communications and management fields. Although the Ghanaian Police Service have recovered considerable prestige and effectiveness since Nkrumah was overthrown, it still has considerable organizational and management problems that inhibit the development of an efficient and responsive police force. As Ghana returns to civilian rule and full fledged political activity is permitted, the resources of the Police Service will be strained unless these problems receive attention.

It is proposed that two Public Safety advisors train Government of Ghana police officers in both rural and urban areas. One advisor will be a generalist concerned with police organization in such areas as training, personnel and fiscal matters, operational/utilization of transportation and communications equipment, police records management and statistics. The communications advisor will work on the installation of communications equipment, management of communications systems, and establishment of a training program in operations and maintenance of the communications equipment. A total of twelve participants will be trained under this project (six each year). A small amount of training supplies will also be provided.

FY 1970 funds: Two Public Safety advisors (\$45,000); six participants (\$30,000); training supplies (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 69	Estimated through 6/30/69	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 69				Cost Components						
Estimated through 6/30/69					U.S. Technicians			45	-	45
					Participants ...			30	-	30
					Commodities ...			15	-	15
				Other Costs ...			-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	90	90	180	Total Obligations			90	-	90	

PROJECT TITLE National Investment Bank	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p.264 FY 1969 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-15-920-030				

Project Target and Course Action: To help expand and improve the capacity of the Development Services Institute (DSI) of the National Investment Bank. The DSI provides independent financial and economic analysis and management consultation for the Bank and outside clients. The project is designed to encourage a favorable climate for the accelerated growth of private enterprise in Ghana. The project also finances contracts with American consulting firms for investigation of specific state enterprises for possible disposition to private or joint enterprises, as well as examination of potential private sector projects for the Bank. One advisor continues to work with the DSI. The advisor holds training seminars for DSI staff members, and provides day-to-day guidance to Bank officers in analyzing loan applications and projects.

A.I.D. has financed short-term consultants for studies on canning factories, sugar cane mills, shoe factory, boat yards, and commercial seed company. An economy-wide evaluation of investment possibilities is underway. The A.I.D. mission has been asked for an analysis for a pulp and paper project. Four participants have completed the Arthur D. Little, Inc. course in the management of industrial development. A.I.D. has provided \$1.3 million in PL 480 Title I 104(f) loans to the Bank for use as revolving loan capital. The loans made so far have yielded excellent results. The Bank itself made new loan commitments of about \$1.4 million in 1967, 79% of which went to agricultural or private enterprises. The DSI has

undertaken 33 studies for various clients.

Direct host country contributions to the A.I.D. activities (in FY 1969) will amount to \$328,000 for consultant's basic salary, housing, office space and secretarial staff; participants' salaries and international travel; and the NIB-incurred costs in carrying out the studies for which the short-term consultants are required. The Bank received approximately \$2.5 million from a West German 1968 loan.

The USAID is conducting a thoroughgoing analysis of the project which will contain recommendations on the future course of assistance to the Bank. Participant training is also projected to strengthen the DSI's capability for in-house analysis.

FY 1970 funds are required to continue the training of two participants taking the Management of Industrial Development course and two others attending the International marketing course (\$27,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES individual service contract and Task Orders under Open End Contracts									
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 69	27	345		Estimated through 6/30/69		941	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
										Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/69	941	677	264	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Participants . . .	27	-	27	27	-	27	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	27	-	968	Total Obligations	27	-	27	27	-	27	-	-	-	27	

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Human Resources Development	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-15-990-035	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 264 FY 1969 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course Action: To help Ghana fill its manpower requirements for key civil service officials whose performance and competence are of direct importance to Ghana's economic recovery and growth. Since many delays in implementing new economic programs are due to lack of trained personnel, this project concentrates upon providing specialized graduate level training for participants. The project also finances some advisory services related to institutions needed for manpower development. Through FY 1968, funds were provided for 73 participants in the United States and 10 in third countries. Five are working in private industry; the rest work in the government for public institutions and teach. Other aspects of this project included an African-American Labor Center activity which provided the services of an American principal at the Trades Union Congress Labor College, and the provision of scientific books to the Ghana Academy of Sciences.

The Government of Ghana is contributing about \$140,000 primarily for the salaries and international travel of participants in FY 1969.

FY 1970 funding of \$161,000 will provide two short-term manpower resources and training consultants (\$5,000); an additional two short-term contract consultants (\$5,000); one continuing participant, and 18 new participants in the areas of development economics, public services, purchasing and supply management, statistics, and industrial taxation and management.

*This project will continue, subject to annual AID/W review, in support of U.S. activities in Ghana.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	460	266	194	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 69	240	292		10	35	45	5	5	10
Estimated through 6/30/69	700	558	142	195	-	195	151	-	151
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 70	161	*	*	205	35	240	156	5	161

PROJECT TITLE Infrastructure Advisory Services and Staff Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-995-054			

Project Target and Course Action: A consolidation of A.I.D. efforts to assist the Ghanaian Government in implementing new plans for infrastructure development (harbors, transportation, communications, etc.) and to provide the necessary backstopping. This project will support coordination of Ghana's infrastructure development with West African priorities and the plans of her neighbors.

a. Technical Support for the Infrastructure Sectors. Beginning in FY 1970, this project will finance the Public Works Division chief and his deputy. They will carry out normal technical support and backstopping activities while paying particular attention to programming and inspecting infrastructure projects financed by U.S. owned and counterpart local currencies.

b. Advisory Services for Infrastructure Development. This project will fund up to four experts on a "topping off" arrangement. They will fill crucial positions so that infrastructure projects and programs are successfully implemented. Many of the projects and programs will come from recommendations of the A.I.D.-financed sector studies now under way which establish a 10-15 year frame work for development. The experts financed under this project will not conduct detailed feasibility studies of specific proposals for development projects which will be done under project 056, (Survey and Feasibility Studies), but will be concerned with the provision of managerial expertise to the Ministries. They will provide

on-the-job training for their Ghanaian counterparts.

c. Training of Key Government of Ghana Personnel. The project provides training for key personnel designed to increase the Ministries' and Agencies' institutional capacity for analysis, planning and implementation. Most of the training will be graduate school level non-degree programs in economics and administration.

In FY 1970 the Government of Ghana will contribute the equivalent of \$8,000 through the Trust Fund to support the Public Works division chief and his deputy; about \$48,000 equivalent for the support of the contract experts and \$51,000 equivalent for salaries and international travel expenses of participants.

FY 1970 funds are required for the chief and deputy (\$49,000); salaries and allowances of four contract experts in infrastructure-related and planning fields from July 1969 through March 1971 (\$172,000); financing 13 participants in fields of transportation economics planning, highway design, river basin planning, sanitary engineering, public utility and program management, etc. (\$78,000); and furniture and household effects for the contract experts (\$16,000).

*This project will continue, subject to annual AID/W review, in support of U.S. activities in Ghana.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			unknown	
	Estimated FY 69				Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970		
Estimated through 6/30/69				U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
				Participants ...					
				Commodities ...					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs ...					
Proposed FY 70	315	*	*	Total Obligations			143	172	315

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Surveys and Feasibility Studies	General and Miscellaneous	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-995-056	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 264 AFR FY 1969 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course Action: To assist the Government of Ghana in developing well defined capital projects ready for loan financing through funding economic and engineering feasibility studies.

Ghana will be seeking assistance from external donors for capital projects as it emerges from a period of economic stabilization to one of greater developmental orientation. Consistent with this transition, Ghana is improving its internal capabilities for development planning. The readiness of projects for loan financing will facilitate this change, and help maintain the flow of external assistance from other donor countries. It is expected that the other donor countries will provide an increasing share of their aid on a project rather than a program basis in the future.

This project finances economic and engineering feasibility studies of capital projects recommended by the Sector Studies team funded under an A.I.D. development loan. It will help the Government of Ghana produce well defined projects ready for loan financing within the sectors of agriculture, transportation, water resources and telecommunications. The loan will also help finance some detailed studies supplementing the Sector Studies team recommendations for rationalizing the operations of various agencies. Funds will be approved on a case-by-case basis only.

The Surveys and Feasibility Studies project dovetails with the on-going Sector Studies financed under A.I.D. Loan 641-H-006 for long range development planning in the

four sectors mentioned above. While producing the longer term plans for the overall development of the sectors, the team will recommend high priority capital projects for immediate in-depth feasibility studies so that project implementation is not delayed. The Sector Studies, therefore, will provide a backbone for the overall Ghanaian Four Year Development Plan scheduled to begin in July 1970 while the Surveys and Feasibility Studies Project will help to provide an intermediate link between the long range sector plans and the actual capital investment projects included in the proposed Four Year Plan.

The first members of the Sector Studies team arrived in Accra in mid-January 1969.

As suggested by the Sector Studies team and requested by the Government of Ghana, this project will finance up to 120 man-months of short-term consultants in FY 1970 conducting feasibility studies and other surveys on potential development projects for loan financing (\$423,000).

*This project will continue, subject to annual AID/W review, in support of U.S. activities in Ghana.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total			
Through 6/30/68										
Estimated FY 69	176	40								
Estimated through 6/30/69	176	40	136							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	423	*	*							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations	-	176	176	-	423	423

Country: GHANA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE TECHNICAL SUPPORT	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-999-000	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 264 FY 1969, P.D.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1958	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course Action: This project finances supporting personnel, commodities and other cost items incurred in support of the country program which cannot be attributed to individual projects. Such costs include technicians, vehicles, furniture for non-project personnel and local expenses. Beginning in FY 1970, personnel and costs attributed to the agriculture and infrastructure sectors are carried under separate projects. All other program support is funded under this project, except for a very few short-term consultants under Human Resources Development. The growth of A.I.D.'s program in Ghana since the 1966 coup has caused an increase in technical support in order to keep the program running smoothly and efficiently. The reprogramming means that in FY 1970 this project will finance only those supporting activities which cannot be attributed to a project or sector.

The Government of Ghana's contribution consists of a local currency trust fund which finances some local costs (including housing and local transportation) other than those incurred by administrative employees. The Trust Fund also pays salaries of 35 local employees. In CY 1968 the Trust Fund was estimated at \$200,000.

FY 1970 funds are required for ten direct-hire employees; industry officer, program officer operations, assistant program economist, supply advisor, education officer, food for freedom officer, assistant executive officer and three secretaries, (\$221,000); office supplies, equipment and replacements (\$50,000); communications, utilities printing and reproduction expenditures in local currency

*This project will continue, subject to annual AID/W review, in support of U.S. activities in Ghana.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/68	2897	2864	33	Cost Components U.S. Technicians Participants ... Commodities ... Other Costs ... Total Obligations					
Estimated FY 69	447	400							
Estimated through 6/30/69	3344	3264	80						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 70	291	*	*	447	-	447	291	-	291

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part I

COUNTRY: GHANA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Agriculture Sector Study	641-11-110-044	1967	1968	9	7	2	-	2	-				9
Land Use and Water Development	641-11-120-001	1957	1967	1,030	1,011	19	-	19	-				1,030
Livestock and Poultry Development	641-11-130-038	1966	1968	397	374	23	-	23	-				397
Feeder Road Development	641-11-310-045	1967	1969	34	30	4	16	20	-				50
National Water Supply and Development	641-11-590-037	1963	1968	291	272	19	-	19	-				291
Rural Public Works	641-11-899-022	1960	1969	329	292	37	8	45	-				337
Large Unit Agriculture	641-11-930-047	1967	CONT	255	90	165	-	165	-				225
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	33	31	34
Participating agency	3	7	18
Contractor technicians			
Total	36	38	52

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	66	74	85
Contract	-	-	-
Total	66	74	85

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: GHANA

Borrower: Government of Ghana

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Volta River Authority	
Amended: *641-A-001 and 641-H-002 9/1/61 Amended: 2/8/62	
Date Authorized: * 5/8/61	
Date Signed: 2/8/62	
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 30 yrs.
Authorized 19,984	Grace Period 1 yr.
Amendment 5,520	Interest Rate 3 1/2%
Disbursed 25,504	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$
Repayments 21,891	
Repayments 250	
Interest Collected 2,332	

Financial Status: Of the undisbursed balance of \$5.1 million, about \$2 million is expected to be deobligated before the end of FY 1969. The remaining \$3.1 million will cover engineering supervision of the installation and integration into the system of the last two generator units, and certain ancilliary equipment (transformers, governors, etc.) which A.I.D. has agreed to finance.

Host Country Role and Procurement Source: The project is operated by the Volta River Authority, an official agency of the Government of Ghana. The Government of Ghana has vigorously promoted and assisted the project from inception, and has provided about \$80 million in financing (exclusive of borrowings) to date. The project, because of its multilateral character, has used world-wide procurement sources. That portion financed by the A.I.D. loans includes only goods and services of U.S. or Ghanaian origin.

Comments on Implementation: Implementation has proceeded satisfactorily and is expected to continue without undue problems. Negotiations currently are underway with Kaiser Engineering, Inc., for continued engineering supervision services. The Volta River Authority is expected to proceed with acquisition and installation of the additional generators, transmission lines and associated equipment without delay.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in the multi-lateral financing of a dam reservoir and hydroelectric power plant on the Volta River at Akosombo, and a related inter-city transmission system. Other donors include the IBRD, Export-Import Bank and the U.K. The basic power plant, now completed, includes four 128 megawatt generators and will accommodate two additional generator units of similar characteristics. The fifth and sixth generators, soon to be installed, are being financed through loan assistance from Canada and IBRD for equipment and construction. Engineering supervision will be provided by a U.S. firm, financed under the A.I.D. loan.

Physical Status: The basic 512 MW plant and its associated 500-mile transmission system have been essentially completed, all four of the generators having been placed in operation since late 1967. Plans are now firm to proceed with the fifth and sixth generator units as they will be essential if the plant is to accommodate domestic demand (especially the Volta Aluminum Co. smelter, which is about to expand its production) and facilitate the planned export of power to Togo and Dahomey. The Governments of Ghana, Togo and Dahomey have consulted extensively on the latter and preliminary surveys have been completed. Plans now call for this export service to take effect early in 1971.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: GHANA

Borrower: Volta Aluminum Co., LTD.

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Construction of Aluminum Smelter 641-H-003	
Date Authorized: 6/28/62	Date Signed: 2/8/62
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 24 yrs.
Authorized 50,548	Grace Period 4 yrs.
Disbursed 49,298	Interest Rate 5 ³ / ₄ %
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$
Interest Collected 6,048	

basic project toward which these loans had been directed. A substantial part of the undisbursed balance of \$5.7 million likely will be deobligated. Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The project, consisting of about seventy percent U.S. goods and services (and the balance, local costs), does not have direct financial participation by the Government of Ghana. Its owners (the U.S. investors mentioned above) are providing the needed capitalization through the loans here described and other financing. (A.I.D., under a 1961 DLF Agreement, provided a guarantee covering their equity investments, up to a level of \$54 million.) The Government of Ghana had agreed to provide loan financing to VALCO on favorable terms should unexpected expenses push total project costs beyond \$164 million. Closely related to this project, the Government of Ghana guaranteed to the investors that it would undertake the Volta River electric power project (toward which it has contributed some \$80 million, excluding borrowings). The power project was deemed vital to the feasibility of this aluminum smelter operation while the smelter was to be (and is) the largest single electricity customer.

Comments on Implementation: This project has moved ahead of schedule with relatively few problems. The Volta River power project, on which the smelter depends for electricity, has kept pace with this demand. Both projects are slated for expansion (within their initial designs) and should proceed without great difficulty (assuming the owners of VALCO are able to obtain the additional financing needed).

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the purchase in the United States of equipment, materials and services required in the establishment of an aluminum smelter in Ghana. This loan represents fifty percent of a total U.S. Government loan of \$110 million to the project, the balance being from the Export-Import Bank. The smelting plant is being undertaken by the Volta Aluminum Company, LTD. (VALCO), a Ghanaian firm, wholly owned by United Stated enterprise (ninety percent by Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation and ten percent by Reynolds Metals Co.). It currently processes imported alumina into aluminum ingots for export.

Physical Status: The basic plant was placed under construction in 1964 and has been completed except for one additional pot line. The first three pot lines were placed in operation in November 1967 (about one year ahead of schedule). VALCO, over the past year has been planning installation of the fourth pot line (included in the original design), which will increase the total plant output to about 140,000 long tons of aluminum ingots per year. The Export Import Bank has approved in principle, the financing for this plant expansion.

Financial Status: The Export-Import Bank, having administered both its own and A.I.D.'s loan to the project, is in process of reconciling with VALCO the final costs of the

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: GHANA

Borrower: Government of Ghana

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 641-H-005	
Date Authorized: 5-13-67	Date Signed: 6-19-67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs
Authorized 20,000	Grace Period 10 yrs
Disbursed 4,268	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected 4	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$

opened approximated \$1 million.

A.I.D. and the Government of Ghana are making considerable progress in devising a system whereby the Ministries of Economic Affairs, Industry and Trades, the Bank of Ghana and the three commercial banks can serve the priority needs of the importers. The USIA published a booklet answering the most common questions on the Program Loan, and it has received wide circulation among Ghanaian importers. We expect that the rate of drawdowns will continue to increase as the Ghanaians become more familiar with the U.S. commodities and loan procedures.

West Germany, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Canada, Italy, and the International Development Association all provide long-term balance of payments assistance to Ghana.

Financial Status: By December 31, 1968, \$4,268,000 had been disbursed and letters of credit were opened for \$9.8 million. Ghanaian importers also hold \$6.4 million in negotiating authorities. We anticipate that import licenses will be issued for the entire \$20 million by the end of FY 1969 and most funds disbursed by December 1969.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement, the Government of Ghana will deposit an equal amount of local currency in counter-value which will be used to finance mutually agreed upon development projects contained in the Ghanaian development budget.

All procurement under the loan is of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: This Program Loan of \$20 million supports Ghana's balance of payments by financing U.S. imports needed to lay the foundations for a sustained development effort. The loan helps to cover a gap of \$60-80 million in Ghana's balance of payments and represents part of the U.S. contribution towards closing the gap. The loan is made within the framework of an IMF-led donors' group. The commodities financed under the loan include: motor vehicles and parts, seeds, pesticides, iron and steel products, tubes, tires, animal vaccines, chemical products, fertilizers, industrial and agricultural equipment and spare parts.

This loan, the first U.S. program loan ever made to Ghana, was signed in June 1967. Six months of "tooling up" were required before the first letter of credit was issued. The utilization of the program loan has gone slowly, despite Ghana's great need for balance of payment assistance. The problems encountered are the common ones of importers' unfamiliarity with U.S. commodities and specifications; their lack of knowledge about A.I.D. procedures; and the difficulty of finding U.S. goods competitive with their normal source of supply. Other problems are related to the still cumbersome Ghanaian import licensing procedures and the U.S. longshoremen's strike. During the past six months, however, utilization of these funds has increased considerably and the monthly rate at which letters of credit were

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: GHANA

Borrower: Government of Ghana

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Sector Studies 641-H-006	
Date Authorized: 5/29/67	Date Signed: 8/15/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs
Authorized 2,000	Grace Period 10 yrs
Disbursed	Interest Rate 2 1/2%
Repayments	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$
Interest Collected	

Government of Ghana personnel are working as counterparts with the U.S. technicians.
Comments on Implementation: After initial delays in arriving at mutually satisfactory contractual arrangements, the project is moving ahead with no apparent difficulties. The current contracts cover reconnaissance in the four sectors (Phase I) from which will emerge a long range plan for the development of the sectors (Phase II). Phase I should be completed by May 1969 and Phase II by July 1970. Useful data, for Ghana's planning purposes, both in terms of developmental policies and resource allocation, will be derived from the project as it progresses; but the major benefit--a full analysis of alternative approaches toward development in the sectors involved--must await completion of final reports by the contractors.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the cost of studies in Ghana by U.S. consulting firms, from which development plans and projects can be formulated in the agriculture, transportation, water resources and telecommunications sectors. These studies will provide long range sector plans and other major inputs toward Ghana's overall development plans which is being restructured by the Government of Ghana, with assistance from various sources, including principally the Harvard Development Services Institute (financed by the Ford Foundation).

Physical Status: The Government of Ghana entered into contracts in December 1968 with Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., and Page Communications Engineers, Inc. Nathan has undertaken initial studies in the agriculture, water resources and transportation sectors and Page, the telecommunications sector. Both contractors now have their teams in the field, performing the investigative work.

Financial Status: Actual work on the project commenced in December 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Ghana is bearing the logistical and other local costs of the project in Ghana, estimated to total about \$300,000. The professional services involved in the project are being procured solely from U.S. firms.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: GHANA

Borrower: Government of Ghana

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Program Loan 641-H-009	
Date Authorized: 4-19-68	Date Signed: 7-18-68
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs
Authorized 15,000	Grace Period 10 yrs
Disbursed	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

issued at the rate of \$1.5 million a month, the FY 1968 Program Loan (641-H-009) should be completely committed by April 1970. A.I.D. does not plan to make a Program Loan to Ghana in FY 1969. For a discussion of the efforts to accelerate drawdowns of program loans, see Loan 641-H-005.

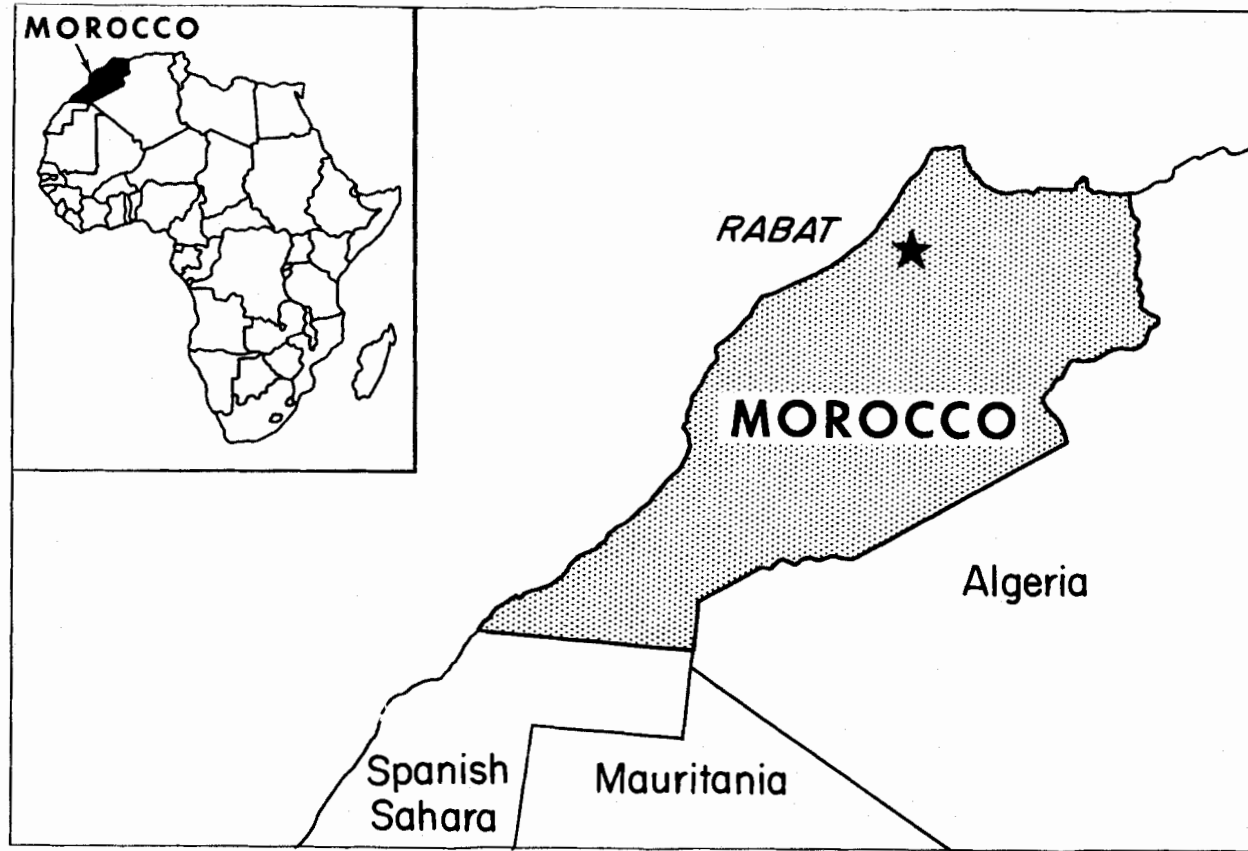
Financial Status: First disbursements expected in the first quarter of FY 1970 (see above), and almost all disbursements should be made by December 1970.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement, the Government of Ghana will deposit an equal amount of local currency in counter-value which will be used to finance mutually agreed upon development projects contained in the Ghanaian Development Budget. All procurement under the loan will be of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: This \$15 million Program Loan supports Ghana's balance of payments by financing imports needed to lay the foundations for a sustained development effort. Despite the impact of the second round of debt rescheduling in October 1968, Ghana will have a gap of about \$80 million in her balance of payments in CY 1969. The loan is made within the framework of an IMF-led donors' group and represents only a part of balance of payments assistance to Ghana. As Ghana completes economic stabilization and begins a period of economic development, the leadership of the donors' group will be transferred to the IBRD. The commodities financed under the loan include motor vehicles and parts, seeds, pesticides, iron and steel products, tubes, tires, vaccines, chemical products, fertilizers, industrial and agricultural equipment and spare parts.

This loan was authorized in FY 1968 and signed in July 1968. Due to slow utilization of the first Program Loan, no letters of credit or disbursements have been made under the loan. In order to prevent gaps in the procurement pipeline, we expect that the first letters of credit under this loan will be issued in the fourth quarter of FY 1969 and disbursements will begin in the first quarter of FY 1970. This assumes that utilization of the first Program Loan continues at the most recent rate. If licenses are

Morocco



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	14.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.2
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	172
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	85
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	35
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	54

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	188*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	47
People Per Doctor	12,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	14
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	28
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

MOROCCO

BASIC DATA

Population (millions; mid-1968).....	14.6
Annual Growth Rate (percent).....	3.2
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area.....	35
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	54
Life Expectancy (years).....	47
People per Doctor.....	12,100
Literacy Rate (percent).....	14
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group.....	28
(Primary & Secondary)	

TREND DATA

	1965	1966	1967	1968Est.
Gross National Product				
Total (millions of 1967 \$) ^{a/}	2,501	2,455	2,660	2,980
Per Capita (1967 \$).....	188	179	188	204
Investment - Millions of 1967 \$.....	279	271	384	527
- Percent of GNP ^{b/}	11	11	14	18
Domestic Savings - Mill. of 1967 \$.....	249	191	280	412
- % of Investment ^{b/}	96	72	74	78
Agricultural Production				
Total Index (1957-59=100).....	123	100	113	150
Index per capita (1957-59=100).....	101	80	88	113
Wheat (1,000 MT).....	1,314	812	1,090	1,800
Mining Prod. Index (1963=100).....	114	111	110	110
International Trade (\$ millions)				
Total Exports (f.o.b.).....	430	428	424	440
Phosphates.....	109	106	108	112
Total Imports (c.i.f.).....	-451	-477	-517	-550
Trade Balance.....	-21	-49	-93	-110
GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE (\$ mill.) ^{c/}				
Official Reserves.....	99	87	76	85
Commercial Bank Holdings.....	26	24	25	26
COST OF LIVING INDEX (1963=100).....	108	107	106	106
(Casablanca)				

^{a/}- Converted at 5.06 dirhams per dollar.

^{b/}- Based on data in current prices. ^{c/}- Gross basis, end of year.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans.....	2.9	13.0	8.0	13.0
Technical Assistance ...	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.7
Supporting Assistance ...	-	-	0.2 ^{a/}	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	3.9	14.9	9.5	14.7

^{a/} Represents \$175,000 for population programs under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act.

U.S. AID OBJECTIVES

The objective of the FY 1970 A.I.D. program is the successful achievement by Morocco of its 1968-72 Development Plan goals. The A.I.D. program will assist Morocco to modernize its agriculture sector and expand its industry and tourism -- all with emphasis on private investment, developing manpower resources, and broadening participation by the Moroccan people in development.

PROBLEMS AND PROGRESS

The Moroccan Development Plan adopted in early 1968 represents an important step forward. Significant reforms have already increased the effectiveness of coordination, control and implementation of development investment. Economic growth during the past year was encouraging. With the end of the 1965-1967 drought, cereals production reached a record level in 1968 and substantially reduced food imports. The general rise of commercial activity, however, has been less than might have been expected from the good harvest. In real terms, GNP rose by 8.4% in 1967, as contrasted with 1966 when it declined by 1.8%. A rise of 12% is estimated for 1968.

The easing of credit and acceleration of investment expenditure resulted in a 26% increase in total fixed investment from 1966 to 1967, in real terms, compared to only an 8% rise from 1965 to 1966. Domestic savings increased from the depressed level of 8% of GNP in 1966 to about 11% in 1967 and 14% in 1968. At the same time, foreign private investments are responding to government encouragement, the stimulation of A.I.D.'s agro-industry survey program, and growing awareness of investment opportunities in Morocco. Foreign private investment increased almost twofold in 1967 to \$12 million and is expected to increase even more in 1968.

Despite demands on budgetary resources, the Government maintained strict control over the budget. As a consequence, deficits were considerably reduced in 1965 and 1966, and the operating budget showed a surplus of approximately \$80 million in 1967.

The loss in foreign exchange reserves in 1967 totaled \$11 million; but private capital outflow, a major factor in earlier balance of payments deficits, appears to have greatly diminished. The 1967 deficit primarily reflects the impact of accelerated growth. Whereas in the early 1960's Morocco had sufficient reserves to meet recurrent deficits, the drawdown necessitated by the 1967 deficit reduced foreign exchange reserves to a two months' imports level. By the end of 1968, reserves had risen slightly to \$85 million, still only about two months' imports requirements.

Despite the encouraging record achieved during the past year, Morocco continues to face formidable obstacles to achievement of Five-Year Plan goals and long-run development aspirations. The most serious problem is the low level and the slow rate of increase in agriculture production. While the prospects for increasing output in this semi-arid country are fairly good, growth is being inhibited by: (a) the scarcity of capital for concurrent investment in dry-land and irrigated farming; (b) insufficient utilization of improved farming practices; (c) inadequate production credit and marketing systems; (d) the shortage of skilled manpower; and (e) the weak organization of the Agriculture Ministry and Extension Service. Planned private and public investment goals of about \$460 million annually will be achieved even with increased domestic savings only if inflow of capital assistance for foreign exchange and local currency financing is increased.

The lack of trained manpower inhibits effective use of human and capital resources for development purposes. More people must be educated and trained to fill planning and operational positions at all levels in both the public and private sectors in order to accelerate economic and social development. Extensive rural unemployment and underemployment increased by the recent droughts has resulted in a continual influx to the cities. Urban population is rising at an estimated rate of 5% annually. Government efforts are largely directed to relieving unemployment through the Food for Work Program and stemming the rural exodus towards the cities. The Government has also undertaken a family planning program to reduce the 3.2% annual population growth rate, but political sensitivities require that officials proceed with tact and caution.

FY 1970 PROGRAM

As a member of the IBRD-led Consultative Group, the United States expects to continue to be a major donor to Morocco, supplying about 38% of total concessional assistance. Total non-U.S. assistance to Morocco is projected at \$93 million for 1970. The IBRD is expected to be the major source of this financing with Germany, Belgium, Italy and France also providing substantial amounts.

The proposed FY 1970 A.I.D. program for Morocco of \$14.7 million includes \$1.7 million in Technical Assistance and \$13 million in Development Loans. (A.I.D. also plans an FY 1970 Development Loan for a multidonor project with the IBRD for the development of the Sebou Basin in Morocco; funding is included under the Regional and Multidonor program.) In addition, \$38.6 million of P.L. 480 assistance is planned. Of this amount, Title I sales are expected to reach \$22.6 million depending on the carryover of stocks from the previous bumper crop and the extent of the 1969 harvest. Preliminary indications are that the 1969 wheat harvest will be less than in 1968, chiefly because of unfavorable rainfall patterns and problems of crop diseases.

Agriculture

The agriculture program accounts for slightly over \$1 million of A.I.D.'s \$1.7 million FY 1970 Technical Assistance program for Morocco. In rainfed farming, A.I.D. will continue assistance in cereals production and livestock and range improvement. Technical Assistance to test and develop improved wheat varieties will continue under the Tunisia-Morocco regional contract with the Rockefeller-sponsored wheat improvement center in Mexico. The results of the research carried out under this project are disseminated through the government's A.I.D.-assisted programs for the distribution and credit sale of fertilizer and for improved land preparations by mechanical cultivation. While A.I.D. is presently concentrating on production problems, we plan to continue pricing, storage and marketing studies initiated during the past year. In the livestock field, A.I.D. will concentrate on animal health improvement activities.

A.I.D. will continue to train agricultural specialists. In the past, the United States has provided specialized training related directly to A.I.D. projects, but general assistance in agricultural education was not undertaken because so few French-speaking American technicians were available to work within Morocco's agricultural education system. A.I.D. will, however, finance the

MOROCCO

University of Minnesota to work jointly with the University of Louvain, Belgium, to assist research programs in specialized fields at the Agronomic Institute, where agricultural engineers are trained.

A third sector loan will be provided, following on those of FY 1968 and FY 1969, for supplies required to increase agricultural output. These loans finance importation of such commodities as seeds, farm equipment, fertilizer, and chemicals for the rainfed agriculture sector.

Family Planning and Manpower Resources

Beginning in FY 1969, A.I.D. is supporting a family planning program aimed at helping the Moroccans achieve a 10% reduction in new births by the end of the current Five-Year Plan (1968-72) in order to bring the present 3.2% growth rate more in line with the country's resource base.

The family planning program has the full endorsement and backing of the Moroccan Government and is an integral part of the Moroccan Five-Year Plan. A.I.D.'s contribution, costing \$159,000 in FY 1970, will consist of technical services, commodities, participant training, equipment and other expenses. Part of this support will be through U.S.-owned local currency derived from P.L. 480 Title I programs.

A.I.D.-supported participant training programs are aimed at developing skills in agriculture, industry, engineering, and management at a cost of \$295,000 in FY 1970. A.I.D.-financed agricultural planning specialists will assist the Ministry of Agriculture in implementing the Plan and coordinating annual economic budgets. Need for special advisors for the Ministry of Finance, as well as farm management experts and specialists to assist the Ministry of Agriculture, is being discussed with the Government. Costs of these specialists will be financed by the Government with A.I.D. supplementing local salary payments as required to obtain top quality American experts.

Industry and Tourism

A.I.D. will help develop the tourist industry, which has an excellent potential as a major source of foreign exchange earnings. Our efforts will be primarily directed at assisting U.S.

private investment in tourism projects by providing advisory services to potential investors and encouraging the use of Cooley Loans. Four American firms have already invested in Moroccan tourist facilities.

Morocco is attracting an increasing number of potential U.S. investors in several other economic sectors. Projects currently under consideration by U.S. firms include fish and vegetable canning plants, low-cost housing, and expansion of a Moroccan shipping line that operates ships small enough to call at Morocco's smaller coastal ports. A.I.D. has encouraged private sector development through its agro-industry survey program. To date, U.S. firms have joined Moroccan interests in establishing improved wheat seed production, large-scale ranching, integrated poultry raising and safflower seed production. For example, an American cattle-producing firm, the King Ranch, is participating in a large private venture in Morocco which will benefit from a \$1.5 million Cooley Loan to be issued in late FY 1969.

In FY 1969 and 1970, A.I.D. expects to make Development Loans to the National Economic Development Bank to finance dollar costs of projects that build the necessary supporting infrastructure for industrial development.

Food for Work

A.I.D. assistance to the Promotion Nationale (PN), which is an unemployment relief program financed primarily by the Government of Morocco to give work to over 100,000 Moroccans, includes not only food donations but Technical Assistance. In FY 1968, A.I.D. contracted with the International Voluntary Service to furnish two agricultural engineers and an economist to assist the Government in selecting and planning projects using PN labor. The purpose of this activity, which will require \$145,000 in FY 1970, is to improve the construction of small dams, roads, etc., and also to select projects that will make the greatest economic contribution, e.g., creation of permanent infrastructure and long-term revenue-producing improvements.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: MOROCCO

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1968				Estimate FY 1969				Proposed FY 1970		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	13,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	8,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	13,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	967	967			884	784	100		1,045	1,045	
Participants	592	592			462	442	20		508	508	
Commodities	319	319			125	70	55		103	103	
Other Costs	55	55			42	42	-		60	60	
Total Project Assistance	1,933	1,933			1,513	1,338	175		1,716	1,716	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	1,326	1,326			976	901	75		1,008	1,008	
Other Agency	51	51			80	11	69		72	72	
Contract	556	556			457	426	31		636	636	
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan	1,933	1,933			1,513	1,338	175		1,716	1,716	
Total Assistance	14,933	XXX	XXX	XXX	9,513	XXX	XXX	XXX	14,716	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	22	20	19
Participating agency	1	4	4
Contractor technicians	1	15	26
Total	24	39	49

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	114	90	85
Contract	-	3	7
Total	114	93	92

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education and Training PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-110-088	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

This is a new project designed to assist Morocco in meeting its requirements for agricultural managers, research personnel, technicians and engineers. The lack of sufficient qualified personnel in this area is a major obstacle in Moroccan development plans and in the implementation of A.I.D. supported agricultural projects. The proposed project is a result of discussions involving the Director of the Moroccan Agronomic Institute, the University of Louvain in Belgium, and A.I.D. regarding the possibility of a joint Minnesota-Louvain project to strengthen the Agronomic Institute. This Institute provides the highest level of agricultural research personnel and top quality engineers. The government is seeking assistance from foreign institutions to staff its faculty and expand its curriculum.

A serious lack of adequately trained agricultural personnel exists in scientific, managerial and administrative positions in the Ministry of Agriculture and at the provincial level. While the Five Year Plan calls for 645 engineers to meet total agricultural requirements by 1972, only 361 engineers will actually be available during this period. There will also be a shortage of some 1,200 upper secondary level technicians by 1972. Equally important is the need to increase the number of qualified agricultural teachers

to meet the increasing requirements of secondary agricultural schools.

These problems are identified in an A.I.D. financed study undertaken in 1967. In September 1968, the Director of International Agricultural Programs of the University of Minnesota and his counterpart from the Belgian University of Louvain met with the Director of the Agronomic Institute to begin planning a specific program. In November 1968, the latter visited the U.S. in order to obtain an insight into American agricultural training methods. In January 1969, a team from the University of Minnesota visited Morocco for a 6-week period in order to develop the scope of work for the eventual contract. The contract will furnish staff to assist the Agronomic Institute in teaching agricultural management, engineering and technical skills.

Based on these preliminary studies, the FY 1970 requirements for this project are estimated at \$110,000 for 3 professors under contract for 18 months, \$22,000 for training of 4 post-graduate participants, and \$5,000 for commodities. The Government of Morocco will contribute about \$25,000 equivalent in local currency for allowances and contributions to salary costs of the U.S. professors.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 69	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/	Total	Direct AID	Contract/	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/69				U.S. Technicians				-	110	110	University of Minnesota
				Participants . . .				-	22	22	
				Commodities . . .				-	5	5	
				Other Costs . . .				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	137	1,022	1,159	Total Obligations				-	137	137	

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Cereals Production	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-130-058	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 271, FY 1969 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

To assist Morocco in increasing wheat production in order to reduce its dependence on imported cereals.

The project is based on previous studies by TVA and Stanford Research Institute which indicated that rapid increases in production could be achieved on dryland farming by improved practices, improved seed varieties and increased use of fertilizer. It is also directly related to "Operation Fertilizer," a 1966-67 crash program which demonstrated conclusively that production increased as a result of application of chemical fertilizers.

Agronomists and extension advisors are introducing improved seed varieties and increased use of fertilizer. Training is being provided and local agricultural credit expanded. Demonstration plots have been set up to test different cereal varieties, receptivity to fertilizer and pest and weed controls. Sprayer and fertilizer applicators financed by A.I.D. have arrived and been put into use. Data are being accumulated at test plots giving dates and rate of seeding, variety, fertilizers added at what period, vigor of plants, diseases and yields. The Peace Corps has provided 30 experienced volunteers who work with their Moroccan counterparts and the A.I.D. production agronomists. The bilateral

activity is being closely coordinated with the regional project which is being carried out through a contract with the International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT) established under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. The regional project is benefitting both Morocco and Tunisia, using CIMMYT's extensive experience in developing high yield varieties for North Africa and training agronomists.

The Government of Morocco is contributing extension specialists, seed and research specialists, and an estimated \$3,820,000 for operations, equipment, and credit. In addition, the Government is providing \$480,000 of country-use PL 480 Title I local currency for credit support.

In FY 1970, A.I.D. funds are required for 2 direct-hire technicians (\$50,000), 2 Near East Foundation contract technicians (\$53,000), 9 participants (\$45,000) to be trained as specialists in soils, fertilizer, agronomy, and as managers of land development centers, commodities (\$15,000), and logistic support costs (\$11,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	349	79	270		Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
					Direct AID	Contract/		Total	Direct AID	Contract/	Total
Estimated FY 69	141	347		U.S. Technicians	38	30	68	50	53	103	Near East Foundation
Estimated through 6/30/69	490	426	64	Participants . . .	32	-	32	45	-	45	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	36	-	36	15	-	15	
				Other Costs . . .	5	-	5	11	-	11	
Proposed FY 70	174	568	1,232	Total Obligations	111	30	141	121	53	174	

PROJECT TITLE Livestock and Rangeland Improvement	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 271 FY 1969 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-130-078			

To assist the Moroccan Government in a demonstration range management program to increase the production of meat, wool, and mohair by over 50 percent over a seven-year period. Several selected rangeland areas encompassing over 560,000 acres will be covered.

The original project has been extended in duration and expanded in scope to give greater emphasis to improved livestock production through disease control and improved breeding. This expansion accounts for the increased funding level in FY 1969 and future years as compared to previous estimates.

The project is based on a 1966 Soil Conservation Service (USDA) survey. A U.S. rangeland management advisor began work in June 1968. He has delineated three initial range management sectors on which the Moroccan Government has provided range wardens and restricted grazing. Fall and winter reseeding trials have been conducted and 1,500 metric tons of corn have been stocked to compensate farmers for pastures which have been placed in the first phase of deferred-grazing plan.

Four International Voluntary Services (IVS) contract technicians have been assigned to range management areas and are assisting Moroccan technicians in gathering field data, delineating boundaries, establishing record systems, determining sites for watering points, forage centers, roads, shelters, and advising on treatment of parasites, culling poor animals, tagging

and identification of stock. Five additional IVS technicians will be added to this group in late FY 1969 and early FY 1970. Six range management technicians are already being trained in the U.S. and nine more are programmed to provide five for each of the pilot range management areas.

The project supports the Five-Year Plan target in livestock for which Moroccan Government investments of \$25.7 million and credits of \$4.7 million are planned. In addition, Morocco is providing local currency support costs of local project assistants, and support costs of A.I.D. technicians and the IVS team. Starting in FY 1970, the IVS contract team will be financed under a "topping-off" arrangement requiring Morocco to finance base salary costs up to one quarter of total salary costs.

The FY 1970 A.I.D. requirements are \$40,000 for a direct-hire Range Management Advisor and a Field Veterinarian, \$97,000 for 9 IVS contract technicians, \$23,000 for 4 participants, \$35,000 for commodities such as vehicles, veterinary supplies, livestock identification and management equipment, and \$6,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract	Total	Direct AID	Contract	Total	
Through 6/30/68	84	16	68							International Voluntary Services (IVS)
Estimated FY 69	92	93								
Estimated through 6/30/69	176	109	67							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	201	489	866	55	37	92	104	97	201	
				Cost Components U.S. Technicians Participants ... Commodities ... Other Costs ... Total Obligations						
				19	37	56	40	97	137	
				21	-	21	23	-	23	
				15	-	15	35	-	35	
				-	-	-	6	-	6	

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Development Planning Assistance	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-140-087	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 271, FY 1969 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

This project is designed to provide technical assistance to the Ministries of Agriculture, Finance and Plan in order to implement the 1968-1972 Moroccan Development Plan. It is aimed at improving Moroccan economic sectoral and budgetary planning. The A.I.D. advisors will assist the government to establish a planning unit in the Ministry of Agriculture and advise on the development of a comprehensive annual economic budget. The attempt to improve the budgeting process is intended to speed the implementation of all sectors of the Five Year Plan, particularly in agriculture, the Plan's first priority.

The project has two separate activities. A U.S. firm will be selected for a host country contract to provide services to the Ministry of Agriculture in support of agricultural and agro-industry planning development. Two experts in financial planning will be required to assist the Ministries of Finance and Plan's budgeting and planning operation.

To date, four American firms have submitted proposals on assistance to be provided to the Agricultural Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture. The Moroccan Government is currently making a selection of one of these. Concerning assistance to the Ministries of Finance and Plan, a team of two experts from the

University of Michigan Center for Research and Economic Development have visited Morocco to determine the scope of work and the focus of this phase of the project. Their suggestions are being incorporated in the final proposal which is expected shortly. It is anticipated that FY 1969 funding will cover full costs of 6 contract technicians for 18 months and 3 participants.

FY 1970 funding will cover 6 contract technicians (\$113,000) under a "topping-off" arrangement whereby Morocco pays one-fourth of base salaries, and \$20,000 for 3 participants.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
				Direct AID	Contract/		Total		
Through 6/30/68	-	-	-				Personal Services Contracts (OPEX)		
Estimated FY 69	222	85		Cost Components					
Estimated through 6/30/69	222	85	137	U.S. Technicians					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...					
				Commodities ...					
				Other Costs ...					
Proposed FY 70	133	478	833	-	222	222		-	133

Country: MORCCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Development Support		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-15-199-036		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 271, FY 1969 CP		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

To assist the Ministry of Agriculture to meet its needs for improved administration, timely and careful economic analysis of the agricultural sector, and long-range planning. A.I.D. is providing U.S. advisory services and selected studies in agricultural economic analyses and planning and training of administrative and other high-level agricultural technicians.

The project funds the Chief of the Food and Agriculture Division of A.I.D., the Program Assistant, two American secretaries and half the salaries of two local employees. The Food and Agriculture Officer and his staff are responsible for the planning, direction, and coordination of the USAID agricultural program and liaison with ranking Moroccan agricultural officials. Training includes observational type programs for policy making officials and academic or other training for specialized personnel. The project also finances economic and/or feasibility studies in those fields which A.I.D. and Morocco have identified as agricultural problem areas.

To date, studies under this project on agricultural education, animal disease and parasites, the Mediterranean Fruit Fly, and Marine Resources, among others, have been completed and are being used to improve agricultural production. Studies by TVA and the Stanford Research Institute under this project provided the basis for the Cereals Project, and the U.S. Geological Survey work on groundwater is expected to lead to a groundwater project.

In FY 1968 short term participant training was completed by six agricultural officials in education, one in forestry, four in agricultural extension, three in irrigation, and two in agricultural research. Six provincial governors from major agricultural areas were sent to the U.S. for visits to agro-industries and familiarization with U.S. agricultural administration.

Besides the A.I.D. staff, FY 1969 funding covers a cereals and vegetable oil pricing study and a wheat and corn storage study. A survey by the University of Minnesota in respect to higher agricultural education assistance was undertaken in February 1969 and is expected to lead to an A.I.D. contract with the University of Minnesota to provide assistance to the Moroccan Agronomic Institute. See project 608-11-110-088.

FY 1970 funds required to continue this project are \$55,000 for the Food and Agriculture Officer, his assistant and two secretaries, \$110,000 for short-term contract studies in agriculture credit and marketing and nutrition, \$60,000 for 10 participants selected to receive training as agricultural planners, managers and technicians for agro-industry, and \$3,000 for half the salaries of two local staff. The Government of Morocco will pay from Trust Fund half the salary costs of local employees, quarters allowance for A.I.D. direct-hire personnel and per diem, and housing for consultants.

*Continuing project subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/		Total
Through 6/30/68	1,093	790	303				
Estimated FY 68	228	323					
Estimated through 6/30/69	1,321	1,113	208				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 70	228	*	*				
				Cost Components			
				Direct AID	Contract/	Total	
				55	109	164	
				62	-	62	
				-	-	-	
				2	-	2	
				3	-	3	
				119	109	228	
				118	110	228	

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Industrial Development Support	ACTIVITY Industry		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 271, FY 1969 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 608-15-299-042			

To assist the Government of Morocco with its plans for industrial development by stimulating private investment through advisory assistance to Moroccan and American private groups and Moroccan Government agencies.

In FY 1970, \$24,000 is needed to cover the cost of one direct-hire Industrial Development Officer and partial costs of a local secretary (\$2,000).

There has been a great deal of interest demonstrated by American investors in the possibilities of investment in Morocco as is evidenced by the hotel and agro-industries. Recent investments have been made by the Garvey Grain Company in seed production and the King Ranch in commercial beef cattle raising. Additional investments are under negotiation in safflower oil production, olive processing and poultry production. Despite these investments and the Moroccan interest in attracting new investment, they still need advisory assistance to remove road blocks which presently hinder investment. An A.I.D.-financed technician is working with the Government, therefore, on possible ways of encouraging private investment.

The Moroccan Government is supporting this area through its Investment Promotion Center which works closely with A.I.D. The Center was established with A.I.D. assistance, previously funded under this project.

*Continuing project subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
Through 6/30/68	493	487	6	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 69	26	20		24	-	24	24	-	24
Estimated through 6/30/69	519	513	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	2	-	2	2	-	2
Proposed FY 70	26	*	*	26	-	26	26	-	26
				Total Obligations					

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Population/Family Planning	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS SA	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-580-089	PRIOR REFERENCE --	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

To assist the Government of Morocco in achieving its Five Year Plan goal of reducing the birth rate by 10 percent by 1972.

The importance of population control and family planning in realizing the goals of the Five Year Plan is of overriding importance since Morocco has one of the highest crude natural rates of population increase in the world, 3.3 percent compared to the world average of approximately 2.2 percent. If this rate is projected to 1985, the population would double from the present 13 million to 26 million. Without substantial efforts to diminish the rate of increase, a 3.9 percent total growth rate might be reached by 1986 due to the continued decrease in mortality rates coupled with the rising birth rate.

The implications of the above figures for Morocco's long-run development and stability have led to official recognition of the problem and to assigning population control top priority in the Ministry of Health for the Plan period. An official Moroccan family planning program, developed with the assistance of the Population Council and Ford Foundation, has been operating on a limited basis under Royal Decree since August 1966. Concurrently with this program, Morocco is moving forward with the planning of the 1970 census which will provide essential baseline data for measuring the effectiveness of family planning.

A.I.D. assistance has been requested by Morocco in (1) family planning assistance involving technical services in the mass media adult education field, consultants for specialized areas, commodities and (2) assistance in carrying out a country-wide population census. The latter would consist of technical assistance by three specialists respectively in cartography, sampling quality control, and operation of IBM equipment.

Besides funding the newly created Division of Family Planning in the Ministry of Health, the Moroccan Government is funding the greater part of the planning and implementation of the census and will provide housing allowances, local travel and per diem, and one-quarter of the salary costs of U.S. personnel involved in the project.

A.I.D. funding began with an initial obligation in February 1969; FY 1970 requirements are \$56,000 for 12 month contract costs of 1 full-time and several short-term technicians in the mass media, adult education and other special fields, \$42,000 for 3 census experts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, \$20,000 for 5 participants, and \$41,000 for commodities including audio-visual equipment and gynecological equipment. PL 480-generated local currency will also be used to assist in local cost financing in FY 1970.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/68	-	-	-							-Population Council -Bureau of Census (PASA)
Estimated FY 69	175	165								
Estimated through 6/30/69	175	165	10							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	159	226	560							
				Total Obligations						
				75	100	175	61	98	159	

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Assistance to Promotion Nationale	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-995-046	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 271 FY 69 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

To enable the Government of Morocco to carry out an effective program of labor-intensive economic development projects with the help of U.S. food resources. These projects are expected to lead to the creation of new jobs and reduce the country's unemployment problem, as well as to improve and make more efficient use of Morocco's natural resources.

The U.S. is providing PL 480 Title II food and technical assistance to help the Moroccan Government obtain maximum economic benefit of the projects and to train Promotion Nationale (PN) personnel. PN projects include reforestation, small irrigation works, small roads, housing and school construction. The workers are paid 40 percent "in kind" by U.S. food resources and 60 percent "in kind" and in wages by the Government of Morocco.

The U.S. began furnishing technicians to the Promotion Nationale in FY 1968, although Title II wheat has been provided since 1961. Present A.I.D. plans envisage Title II food contributions to the program through FY 1973, depending on Morocco's progress in the agricultural sector. Since inception of the program in 1961 over 190,000 acres of land have been reforested, 80,300 acres of land cleared, 5,500 miles of irrigation canals constructed, 30,300 miles of roads built or improved, 2,300 schools and 16,200 low cost housing units constructed. The program provides useful work for about 125,000 people annually.

Through December 1967 the Moroccan Government had contributed the equivalent of close to \$66 million to the PN program, including laborers' cash wages, purchase of tools, purchase and rental of equipment and administrative costs. The Government of Morocco contribution is more than 70 percent of total project costs.

Starting in FY 1968 the U.S. has assisted in planning projects and directing the PN program and has provided funding for 2 direct-hire Food for Peace Officers and an economist and 2 agriculture engineers under a contract with the International Voluntary Service. The Mission proposes to add two more agriculture engineers in FY 1970. The IVS team has been working toward increasing the direct contribution of projects under this program to Morocco's economic development under the Five Year Plan, particularly the agricultural sector.

FY 1970 funding will continue to support 2 direct-hire Food for Peace Officers (\$50,000), the 5 IVS contract technicians (\$64,000), 4 participants (\$23,000), and other costs (\$8,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1969		Proposed FY 1970			
Through 6/30/68	114	62	52		Direct AID		Contract/	Total	Direct AID	Contract/
Estimated FY 69	98	115			U.S. Technicians	40	28	68	50	64
Estimated through 6/30/69	212	177	35	Participants . . .	23	-	23	23	-	23
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 70	145	228	585	Other Costs . . .	7	-	7	8	-	8
				Total Obligations	70	28	98	81	64	145

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE General Training	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-995-083	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 271 FY 1969 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

This project provides participant training not directly related to specific projects primarily at the American University of Beirut. The overall aim of the project is to help Morocco meet its needs for middle and high level skilled manpower in accordance with priority development goals through short-term, degree or post-graduate training.

A.I.D. assistance is presently providing scholarships for 40 Moroccan students studying at the American University of Beirut. These students are chosen by the Ministry of Economic Affairs from candidates specializing in priority subjects such as agriculture, education, engineering and business. A.I.D. arranges for intensive English language training for the successful candidates before they leave for Beirut. Candidates for training in the U.S. are proposed for special training by particular Moroccan Ministries. In FY 1968, an engineer from the Water and Electricity Distribution Service attended a four month course at the University of Akron, and a regional director of customs was sent to the U.S. for a six week study program.

The Moroccan Government finances all international travel and other support costs of these participants. In FY 1970 A.I.D. funding will cover 34 continuing students and 6 new starts at the American University of Beirut (\$220,000) and 12 long and short-term participants in the U.S. (\$75,000).

*Continuing project subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/68	439	154	285	Cost Components			
Estimated FY 69	224	350		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/69	663	504	159	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	224	-	224	
				295	-	295	
				-	-	-	
				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 70	295	*	*	224	-	224	
				295	-	295	

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-990-000	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 271, FY 1969 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1957
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

The Technical Support activity provides support services and personnel which cannot be charged to specific projects. These include advisory procurement services, particularly as related to the A.I.D. Agricultural Sector Loan; engineering advice and monitoring of Development Loans such as the Nouasseur Airport Loans and the Lower Moulouya Loans; management of the A.I.D. Human Resources Program activities; participant training administration; assisting in program planning, implementation and evaluation; preparation and translation of program documents and correspondence with the Government of Morocco.

In addition, the U.S. Information Service (U.S.I.S.) under a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) is providing English language training to prospective participants, returned participants, and Moroccan Government employees whose knowledge of English will assist A.I.D. in the conduct of its program.

The Government of Morocco, through a Trust Fund, provides local currency to meet program costs for all projects equivalent to about 15 percent of total A.I.D. grant assistance. This fund finances half of the salaries of A.I.D. local employees, the housing allowances of technicians, local per diem, travel and

transportation costs, locally purchased supplies and services, and international travel of A.I.D. participants. In CY 1968 the Trust Fund budget, which is negotiated annually, amounted to \$283,000 in local currency. Starting in FY 1970, the Moroccan Government is expected to finance about one quarter of the salaries of U.S. technicians under all contracts in addition to other support costs.

The FY 1970 requirements under this project cover salaries, personnel benefits, travel and transportation of eight U.S. technicians including a Human Resources Development Officer, 2 Assistant Program Officers, 1 Junior Officer Trainee, 1 Engineer, 1 Supply Advisor, 1 Management Analysis Officer, and 1 secretary (\$165,000); a PASA with U.S.I.S. for language training (\$16,000); commodities (\$7,000); and other costs including printing and local hire technicians (\$30,000).

*Continuing project subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1969			Proposed FY 1970		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/68	3,103	3,075	28							
Estimated FY 69	218	216								
Estimated through 6/30/69	3,321	3,291	30							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 70	218	*	*							
				Total Obligations	207	11	218	202	16	218

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Funds	Amount		
Poultry Development	608-11-130-054	1963	1969	138	114	24	3	27	-			-	141
Livestock Breed Improvement	608-11-130-065	1965	1969	63	52	11	26	37	-			-	89
Tourism Development	608-11-240-050	1965	1971	200	35	165	-	-	165			140	340
Industry, Management & Engineering Training	608-11-280-040	1962	1969	262	219	43	50	34	59			-	312
Manpower Planning Assistance	608-11-460-080	1967	1969	82	16	66	6	72	-			-	88
Investment Promotion Center	608-11-910-084	1967	1969	62	24	38	4	42	-			-	66
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: MOROCCO

Borrower: Government of Morocco

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Nouasseur Airline Service Facilities 608-H-028	
Date Authorized: 3/3/67	Date Signed: 7/27/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,300	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment.. US \$

However, all conditions are expected to be completed before April, 1969. Construction costs will be funded under the loan on the basis of reimbursement to the Government of Morocco.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Morocco has agreed to finance one-half of the the total \$2.6 million estimated project cost. Procurement is limited to the U.S. for U.S. dollar costs and to Morocco and other free-world countries for Moroccan dirham costs. Non-U.S. costs will be financed under the A.I.D. loan through the use of U.S.-owned (excess) Moroccan dirhams. The loan, however, will be repaid entirely in U.S. dollars.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing goods and services required for the design and construction of an airline ground service and maintenance facility at Nouasseur International Airport. The facility is designed to fulfill Royal Air Maroc's requirements for a permanent home base facility and will also provide line service and maintenance facilities for all airlines operating at Nouasseur. The project facilities include a hangar and annex, shop and vehicle maintenance building, administrative office, commissary and ramp service building, and related facilities.

Physical Status: Construction work began on the hangar and annex in September, 1968, and on the other buildings and utilities in January, 1969. All work is expected to be completed by September, 1969. Construction is being performed by Moroccan-French joint-ventures and the Government of Morocco is supervising construction.

Financial Status: There have been no disbursements because all conditions precedent to disbursement have not been satisfied. Considerable delay was experienced in reviewing and approving the bid documents for the project.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: MOROCCO

Borrower: Government of Morocco

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Irrigation Project II - 608-H-031	
Date Authorized: 3/29/68	Date Signed: 6/28/68
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 5,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

Physical Status: Procurement of engineering and management services from U.S. firms is underway. Completion of the second phase is anticipated for the end of CY 1972.

Financial Status: No funds have as yet been committed or disbursed. Final disbursement is expected by June, 1973. Repayment of the loan will be entirely in U.S. dollars.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: It is estimated that the Moroccan Government will provide about \$30 million for this phase. The dollar proceeds of the loan will be exclusively for U.S. procurement, while local and third country costs will be financed by excess Moroccan currency purchased from the U.S. Treasury with loan funds.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the goods and services required to continue and complete the irrigation development in the Lower Moulouya Valley (A.I.D. Loan 608-A-001). In addition, this loan will support improvements and increases in regional agricultural development through improved training of agricultural personnel and assistance to farmers to enable them to more efficiently plan, produce, process, and market their crops. It is anticipated that the primary mechanism for this effort will be through a contract with a U.S. agricultural management and development firm operating initially in the Bou Areg plain, thereby accelerating optimum utilization of the Moulouya irrigation scheme. Marketing and investment promotion is expected to be an integral part of this approach.

The first phase of the project involved installing water storage and primary water conveyance systems. During this second phase, the Moroccan Government expects by 1972 to increase land actually under gravity irrigation in the perimeter to around 75,000 acres, at a cost of around \$30 million. An additional 25-30,000 acres has already been equipped for irrigation by larger private landholders from their own efforts.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: MOROCCO

Borrower: Government of Morocco

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Agriculture Sector Loan - 608-H-032	
Date Authorized: 6/21/68	Date Signed: 6/29/68
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 8,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

110,000 farmers. In 1968 the Ministries of Plan and Finance established a permanent inter-ministerial committee to monitor the execution of the Plan. Agriculture production increased 30% in 1968 over 1967 primarily as a result of favorable rainfall and expanded Moroccan efforts.

Financial Status: There have been no disbursements under the loan to date, although an estimated \$6.7 million has been committed. The remainder will be committed by June 1969 and final disbursements are expected by the end of 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: Under terms of the loan, commodities are imported through private Moroccan importers who deposit the local currency equivalent of foreign exchange allocations they receive in a counterpart fund. The proceeds deposited in this fund are used to partially defray the budgetary costs to Morocco of the agricultural program, thereby assisting Morocco to meet the budgetary deficits incurred in carrying out its new Five Year Development Plan.

All procurement under the loan will be of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: The agriculture sector loan is designed to finance imported commodities and equipment such as fertilizer, seeds, insecticides, farm equipment and food processing equipment in support of Morocco's agricultural development program. The loan provides balance of payments assistance by financing imports which are additional to those which Morocco would normally be importing from the U.S. Commodities provided under the loan complement the technical assistance furnished to spur development in the agriculture sector.

The loan was provided on the condition that Morocco take certain self-help steps including improving the organization of the Ministry of Agriculture, expanding annually the area benefitting from the cereals programs, assurance of sufficient agricultural credit for medium and small private farmers and development of a comprehensive annual economic budget to serve as the basis for annual consultation between Morocco and the U.S.

Improvements have already been registered in the Ministry of Agriculture with decentralization of authority to regional offices and longer tenure on the part of key personnel. Fifty-seven local credit outlets opened in 1967 and credit extended was doubled in 1968, reaching

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: MOROCCO

Borrower: Government of Morocco

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Lower Moulouya Irrigation Project 608-A-001	
Date Authorized: 12/4/59	Date Signed: 3/16/60
Loan Status as of 12/31/68	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 28 yrs.
Authorized 23,000	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 21,868	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 2,386	Currency of Repayment.. Dirhams
Interest Collected 2,186	

Physical Status: The Bou Areg tunnel, a major facility, was completed in early 1968. The Mohammed V storage dam and powerhouse was commissioned in September, 1968. Construction of the other principal conveyance and drainage systems is about 98% complete and scheduled for completion by the end of FY 1969. About 50,000 acres of land are under irrigation, more than half of which have been equipped by larger land holders by their own efforts.

Financial Status: The loan has been fully committed. Final disbursement is expected by the end of FY 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: It is estimated that the Moroccan Government has expended about \$13 million of its own funds during this phase of the project. Financing of the foreign exchange and local costs were authorized under this loan. Since Morocco became a near-excess local currency country in July 1966, third country and local costs have been financed from U.S.-owned (excess) dirham availabilities.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the goods and services necessary to develop a fullsystem of irrigation in the Lower Moulouya River Valley and adjacent areas. The A.I.D.-supported project consists of a storage/flood control dam, a system of canals in the Zebra, Triffa and Bou Areg plains, interconnecting tunnels and some land development. Upwards of 50,000 people, many of them nomads and landless peasants, will directly benefit from the eventual full development of approximately 130,000 acres of gravity irrigated land under the project. In addition to reducing chronic food shortages in the region, Lower Moulouya irrigation should also provide a substantial source of foreign exchange from exports of money crops, such as citrus, to European markets.

This phase of the development of the Moulouya Perimeter has concentrated primarily on the installation of major water storage works (the Mohammed V Dam) and the completion of the primary water conveyance system.

OTHER AFRICA PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)				
	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans	20.0	8.8	0.4	-
Technical Assistance . . .	16.2	10.5	4.6	2.6
Supporting Assistance . . .	0.4	-	-	-
Contingency Fund	3.8	-	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	40.3	19.3	5.1	2.6

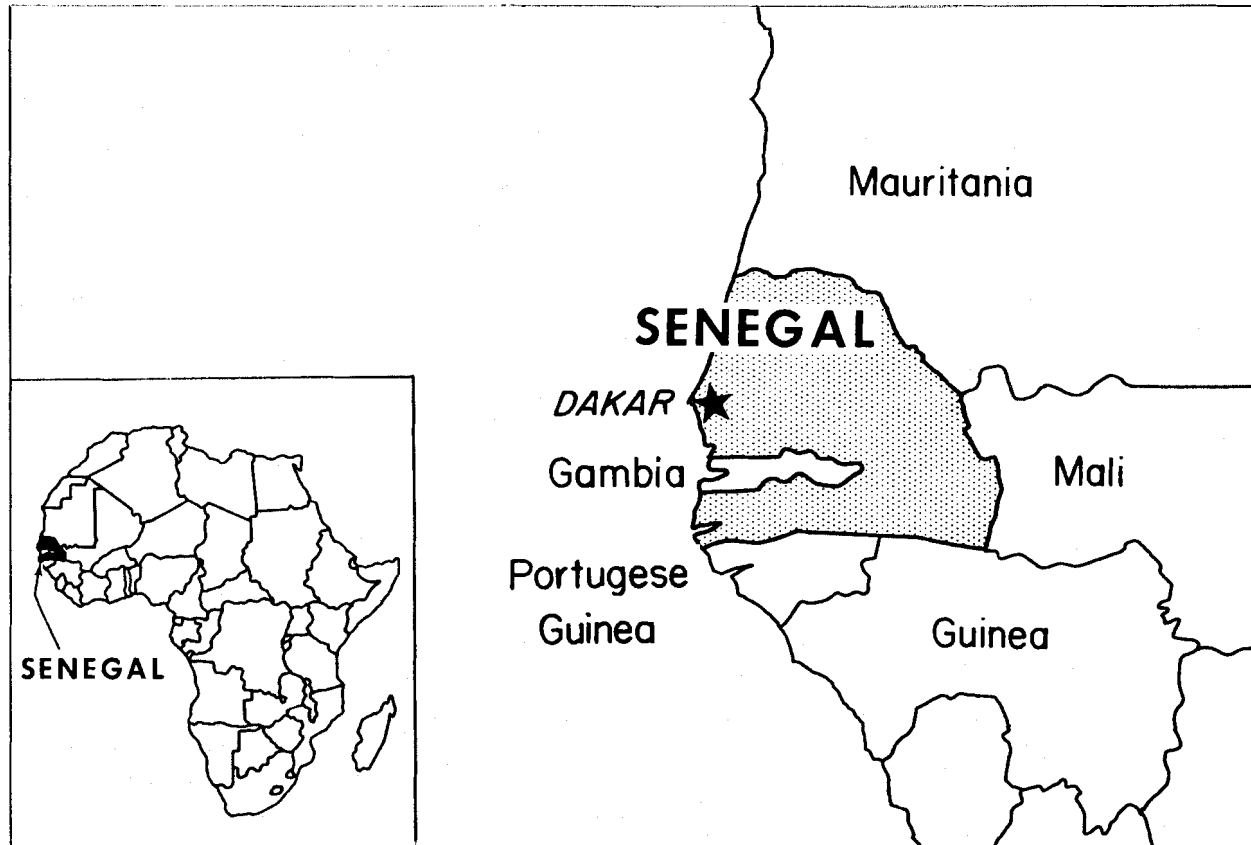
In FY 1970, A.I.D. proposes to provide bilateral assistance to only 2 of the countries in Africa not designated as "development emphasis" countries. Funding is still required to complete projects in Somalia and Senegal.

SOMALIA. The proposed 1970 program includes \$2.4 million, all in Technical Assistance, for bilateral A.I.D. activities in Somalia. A P.L. 480 Title I sale of about \$1 million is also planned for FY 1970.

In agriculture, \$660,000 will finance an agricultural research and farmer training project essential for agricultural development and diversification, particularly cultivation of improved food grains and citrus fruits. In education, \$530,000 will finance personnel for the National College of Education, and \$70,000 is for specialized academic and youth leadership training. In transportation, \$290,000 is planned for supervisory engineering services to complete construction of Chisimaio port and to provide advisory assistance in the management and operation of the port and expanded port facilities. For water resources and supply, \$360,000 will provide continuing management and training services for the Mogadiscio water system being constructed under an FY 1967 A.I.D. loan. In public safety, \$200,000 is planned for additional training of the Somali National Police.

SENEGAL. The \$225,000 of Technical Assistance proposed in FY 1970 for Senegal will finance A.I.D.'s only remaining bilateral activity, the Casamance project. This project provides training in improved farming methods -- with emphasis on rice -- to help reduce food imports and to increase farmer income. Farmers will be able to increase acreage as well as yields and obtain two crops instead of one each year through irrigation and use of fertilizers and, in the upland area, through contour farming, terracing, and improved organization and farming methods.

Senegal



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	3.8
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.6
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	76
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	50
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	28
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	74

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	215*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	37
People Per Doctor	15,200
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	24
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

TABLE IV
Part 1

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Development of the Casamance Region	685-11-190-023	1966	1971	361	124	237	115	152	200	TA	225	350	1,051
Water Resources Survey and Development	685-11-520-001	1965	1969	465	301	164	-	164	-	-	-	-	465
Total											225		
TA											225		
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	3	5	5
Contractor technicians	5	-	-
Total	8	5	5

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract		-	-
Contract		4	2
Total		4	2

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/67

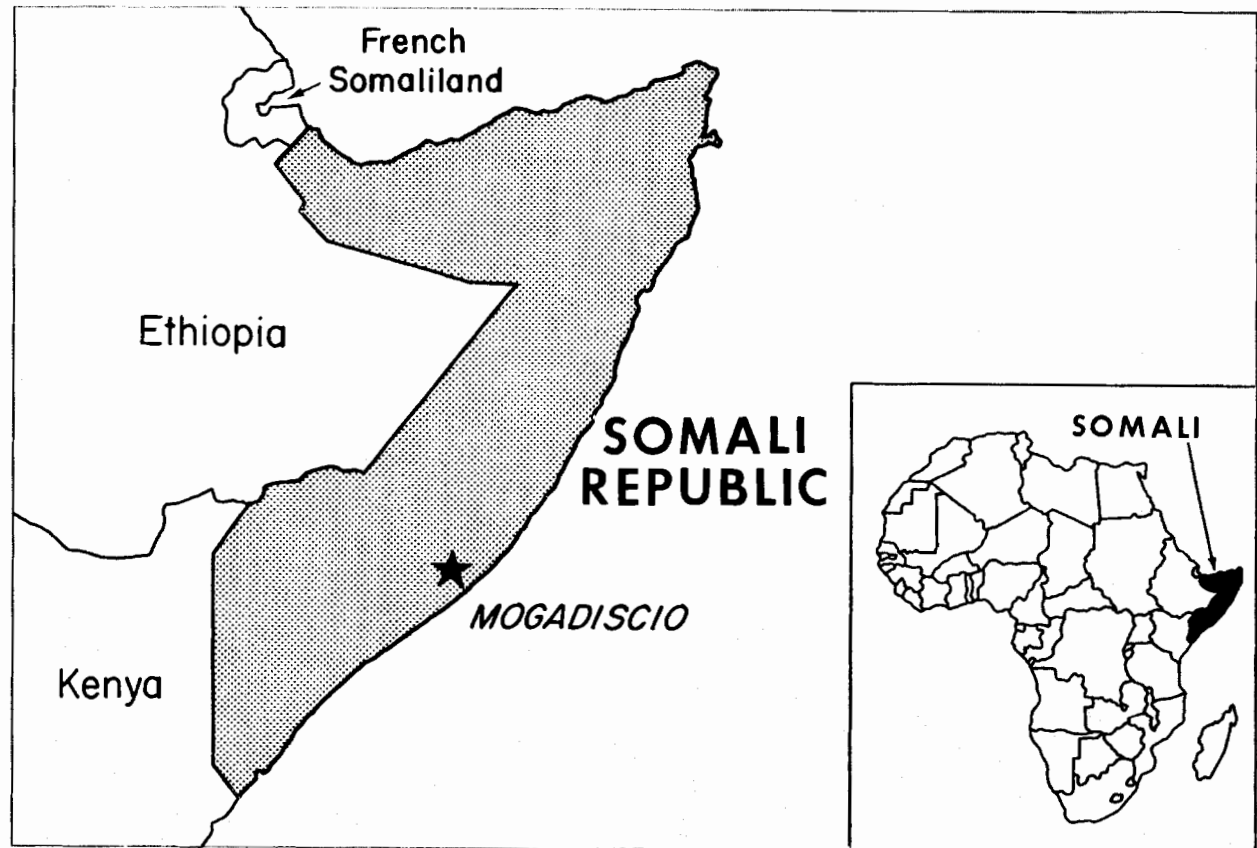
COUNTRY: SENEGAL

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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					
685-H-002	Regional Vocational Schools	2/28/64	11/2/65	10	40	3/4	2	1,300	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	1,300	-	XXXX	-	-

Somali Republic



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1968</i>).....	2.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.9
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	246
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	11
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	34
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	89

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	50*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor	30,200
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Students as % of 5-19 Age Group	4 ^a
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1967 in 1967 prices.

a - Public only.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Services	649-11-110-038	1962	1970	4,553	3,705	848	593	850	591	TA	660		5,806
Chisimaio Port	649-52-340-035	1961	1970	10,162	9,099	1,063	504	500	1,067	TA	290		10,956
Mogadiscio Water	649-52-520-037	1962	1970	552	360	192	180	100	272	TA	360		1,092
National Teacher Education Center (NTEC)	649-11-640-036	1961	1970	3,605	2,910	695	575	650	620	TA	530		4,710
Scholarship Program	649-11-690-043	1962	1970	452	294	158	38	80	116	TA	40		530
Public Safety	649-11-710-018	1959	1970	4,024	3,737	287	250	250	287	TA	200		4,474
Youth Training	649-11-995-047	1965	1970	61	44	17	30	25	22	TA	30		121
Technical Support	649-11-999-000	1958	1970	4,937	4,905	32	285	275	42	TA	265		5,487
Water Resources Development	649-11-120-025	1959	1968	2,171	1,910	261	-	245	16	-	-		2,171
Civil Aviation	649-12-370-042	1962	1969	550	414	136	20	120	36	-	-		570
Self-Help School Construction	649-11-690-052	1966	1968	243	218	25	-	25	-	-	-		253
Public Administration	649-12-790-049	1965	1968	169	34	135	-	105	30	-	-		169
Credit Development	649-52-920-040	1962	1968	392	360	32	-	22	10	-	-		392
Total											2,375		
TA											2,375		
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	10	8	6
Participating agency.....	10	8	-
Contractor technicians.....	22	22	21
Total	42	38	27

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	104	65	48
Contract	13	20	20
Total	117	85	68

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/68

COUNTRY: SOMALI REPUBLIC

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Repayment	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
649-A-001	Development Bank	9/18/58	3/31/59	1/2	15	4	4	2,000	1,997	S.Sh	240	316
649-H-002	Chisimaio Port & Municipal Facilities	5/21/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	3,600	3,237	US \$	-	3
649-H-002A	Chisimaio Port & Municipal Facilities Amendment	6/13/67	9/17/67	10	40	1	2½	2,400	-	US \$	-	-
649-H-004	Development Bank (Two-Step)	6/13/67	9/18/67	5 10	20 40	4 1	4 2½	2,000	-	US \$	-	-
649-H-005	Water Supply Project (Two-Step)	6/19/67	1/7/68	5 10	30 40	3½ 1	3½ 2½	8,500	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	18,500	5,234	XXXX	240	319

SPECIAL SELF-HELP AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Funding Category	Obligations (In Thousands of Dollars)		
	FY 1968 Actual	FY 1969 Estimated	FY 1970 Proposed
Development Loans	-	-	-
Technical Assistance	1,448	1,668	1,750
Total A.I.D. Assistance	1,448	1,668	1,750

The major emphasis of the United States in FY 1970 will be to support bilateral assistance programs in twelve countries in Africa. The Special Self-Help fund will continue to provide U.S. encouragement and support to the remaining countries where bilateral assistance has phased out. The Self-Help project provides support for small, local self help activities of a development nature undertaken primarily by the local population themselves.

Self-Help Funds have proved their usefulness in Africa and other regions as a means of providing assistance to low-cost, high-impact projects supplementing village and community development efforts, reinforcing the work of Peace Corps volunteers, and voluntary agencies, supplying missing components which block action on worthwhile local activities, and for similar purposes. Unlike normal Technical Assistance projects, Self-Help projects.

- are normally one-time rather than continuing in nature;
- are much smaller in amount;
- are approved in the field without prior clearance by Washington, though on the basis of Washington-issued general guidelines; and
- use faster and simpler purchasing and other procedures than are appropriate for the more complex, long-range Technical Assistance projects.

Self-Help projects in no sense replace or continue previous bilateral Technical Assistance programs and are not intended to make a significant impact on the total development of a country or create any significant involvement in the country's development plans and policies.

The fund is assuming increasing importance in many African countries where bilateral A.I.D. programs have phased out in line with the Africa A.I.D. Policy under which regional and multilateral channels will be A.I.D.'s principal methods for providing development aid. Up to \$100,000 is planned in countries where on-going regular Technical Assistance programs are completed. The Self-Help Fund represents the sole bilateral assistance planned in FY 1970 in twenty-three countries--Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Equatoria Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Togo, Upper Volta and Zambia.

Some typical examples of activities supported with these funds in the past are:

- A water pump, engine and pipe for 141 families to finish a pump-house and water troughs as part of their cattle watering and dipping facility at the Isoge Settlement in Kenya.
- Materials for the completion of a maternity clinic in the Edingeni Hospital serving 3,000 people within a 30 mile radius of northern Malawi.
- Cement for the Citizens Committee of Bahda, Somalia to use in constructing a cistern which will be a source of water for the community.
- Housekeeping items for the rehabilitation of parapelegics at the Round Table Polio Clinic in Botswana.
- Materials for the construction of additional classrooms for a technical commercial school accommodating 300 students in Togo.
- Commodities to complete construction of a Clinic and Administration Building at Remand House, Ethiopia's only training institution for juvenile delinquents.
- Materials to be used in the construction of a Farmer Training Center at Goedgegun, Swaziland.
- Building materials to be used with local labor and materials to build five small bridges in the Bangern area of Cameroon.

The FY 1970 request provides for \$1,750,000 for the Self-Help Fund in twenty-three African countries.

COUNTRY: Special Self Help & Development Projects

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 2

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/69	Funds	Amount		
Special Self Help Fund Countries:													
Botswana	633-11-998-001	1967	Cont.	99	23	76	50	55	71	TA	50	Continuing	
Burundi	695-11-998-010	1965	Cont.	97	62	35	50	40	45	TA	50	Continuing	
Cameroon	631-11-998-028	1965	Cont.	167	89	78	50	70	58	TA	50	Continuing	
Central African Republic	676-11-998-018	1965	Cont.	286	131	155	100	150	105	TA	100	Continuing	
Chad	677-11-998-016	1965	Cont.	245	137	108	100	95	113	TA	100	Continuing	
Dahomey	680-11-998-021	1965	Cont.	377	154	223	100	183	140	TA	100	Continuing	
Equatorial Guinea	653-11-998-001	1969	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	50	Continuing	
Gabon	678-11-998-024	1965	Cont.	101	100	1	100	63	38	TA	100	Continuing	
Gambia	635-11-998-002	1966	Cont.	93	53	40	50	45	45	TA	50	Continuing	
Guinea	675-11-998-038	1965	Cont.	48	48	-	18	10	8	TA	50	Continuing	
Ivory Coast	681-11-998-036	1965	Cont.	184	64	120	100	120	100	TA	100	Continuing	
Lesotho	632-11-998-002	1967	Cont.	93	42	51	50	45	56	TA	50	Continuing	
Malagasy Republic	687-11-998-026	1965	Cont.	274	148	126	100	127	99	TA	100	Continuing	
Malawi	612-11-998-154	1965	Cont.	186	97	89	50	81	58	TA	100	Continuing	
Mali	688-11-998-017	1965	Cont.	77	47	30	100	70	60	TA	100	Continuing	
Mauritius	642-11-998-001	1968	Cont.	50	50	-	50	30	20	TA	50	Continuing	
Niger	683-11-998-030	1965	Cont.	276	202	74	100	91	83	TA	100	Continuing	
Rwanda	696-11-998-010	1965	Cont.	109	87	22	50	32	40	TA	50	Continuing	
Sierra Leone	636-11-998-017	1965	Cont.	80	67	13	100	72	41	TA	100	Continuing	
Swaziland	645-11-998-001	1969	Cont.	-	-	-	50	30	20	TA	50	Continuing	
Togo	693-11-998-007	1965	Cont.	348	188	160	100	170	90	TA	100	Continuing	
Upper Volta	686-11-998-016	1965	Cont.	266	141	125	100	137	88	TA	100	Continuing	
Zambia	611-11-998-152	1965	Cont.	77	54	23	100	63	60	TA	50	Continuing	
Total											1,750		
TA											1,750		
SA													
DL (grants)													

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Extension	631-11-110-016	1964	1969	561	343	218	42	160	100				603
Secondary and Technical Education	631-11-650-014	1963	1969	407	364	43	15	55	3				422
Highway Development and Training	631-11-310-010	1962	1968	3,310	3,126	184	-	184	-				3,310
Vocational Education	631-11-690-003	1962	1968	307	293	14	-	13	1				307
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	1	-	
Participating agency	-	-	
Contractor technicians	6	3	
Total	7	3	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	15	9	
Contract	-	-	
Total	15	9	

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/68

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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					
631-H-001	Trans-Cameroon Railroad	6/29/62	8/27/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	9,200	8,279	US \$	-	137
631-H-002	Mile 47 - Mamfe Road	4/26/65	2/22/66	10	40	1	2½	3,800	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	13,000	8,279	XXXX	-	137

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part I

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program EY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Agricultural Services	676-11-190-020	1963	1968	1,162	785	377	-	200	177				1,162
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency.....			
Contractor technicians.....			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: CHAD

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Rural Youth	677-11-160-018	1965	1968	267	165	102	-	102	-				267
School Health Education	677-11-540-007	1963	1968	1,115	958	157	-	157	-				1,115
Public Safety	677-11-710-009	1964	1968	526	436	90	-	90	-				526
Assistance to Poultry Production	677-11-130-026	1966	1966	34	20	14	-	14	-				34
Total													
TA.....													
SA.....													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	7		
Participating agency.....	1		
Contractor technicians.....	-		
Total	8		

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	2		
Contract	-		
Total	2		

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: DAHOMEY

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Education and Extension	680-11-110-007	1962	1968	499	403	96	-	66	30				499
Establishment of Pilot Villages	680-11-190-020	1965	1968	605	490	115	-	115	-				605
Improvement of Grain Storage Facilities	680-11-190-024	1966	1968	270	172	98	-	68	30				270
Public Health	680-11-550-003	1962	1968	482	359	123	-	90	33				482
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	-	-	
Participating agency.....	-	-	
Contractor technicians.....	2	1	
Total	2	1	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	1		
Contract	-		
Total	1		

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/68

COUNTRY: DAHOMEY

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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					
680-H-002	Rural Water Supply	2/21/67	5/19/67	10	40	1	2½	850	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	850	-	XXXX	-	-

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: GABON

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Vocational Education Improvement	678-11-610-018	1966	1968	642	113	529	-	200	329				642
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency.....			
Contractor technicians.....			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	-		
Contract	5		
Total	5		

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Agricultural Services	635-11-190-003	1967	1967	190	39	151	-	121	30				190
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part I

COUNTRY: GUINEA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6-30-68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6-30-69	Funds	Amounts		
Industrial Vocational Training	675-11-610-004	1962	1969	5,359	5,162	197	734	689	242				6,093
Development Training	675-11-660-003	1962	1968	3,290	3,192	98	-	98	-				3,290
Participant Support	675-11-690-012	1962	1968	162	144	18	10	28	-				172
Technical Support	675-11-999-000	1961	1969	2,618	2,581	37	53	90	-				2,671
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	-	-	
Contract	18	11	
Total	18	11	

COUNTRY: IVORY COAST

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Civil Police (TC)	681-11-710-019	1962	1969	367	360	7	60	50	17				427
Low Cost Housing	681-11-840-035	1966	1969	108	58	50	20	45	25				128
Development of the Southwest Region	681-11-190-003	1963	1967	1,039	944	95	-	95	-				1,039
Promotion of Small Industries	681-11-920-042	1967	1967	284	115	169	20	59	10				184 ^{a/}
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

a/ Plan deobligate \$120,000 FY 1967 funds during FY 1969. \$20,000 required in FY 1969 funding.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	2	1	
Participating agency.....	1	-	
Contractor technicians.....	1	-	
Total	4	1	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract		2	
Contract		-	
Total		2	

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/68

COUNTRY: IVORY COAST

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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	Ivory Coast Development Bank (Two-Step)	6/15/64	2/11/65	5 10	20 40	4 3/4	4 2	5,000	259	US \$	- -	- -
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	5,000	259	XXXX	-	-

COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Groundwater Development for Village Water Supplies	687-11-520-014	1962	1969	1,155	1,008	147	35	128	54				1,190
Operation and Maintenance of Roadbuilding Equipment	687-11-310-008	1961	1968	793	763	30	55	80	5				848
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	5	2	
Participating agency	-	-	
Contractor technicians	3	1	
Total	8	3	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/68

COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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					
687-H-001	Railroad Bridge (two-step)	6/17/65	1/7/66	5 10	20 40	3½ 1	3½ 2½	2,700	45	US \$	-	1
687-H-002	Telecommunications (two-step)	2/24/67	6/30/67	5 10	20 40	3½ 1	3½ 2½	2,000	394	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	4,700	439	XXXX	-	1

COUNTRY: MALAWI

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part I

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Development	612-11-110-134	1962	1969	2,261	1,839	422	235	400	257				2,496
Rural Transportation Development	612-11-390-141	1962	1969	507	272	235	30	210	55				537
Malawi Polytechnic School	612-11-610-137	1962	1969	2,767	2,433	334	200	300	234				2,967
Statistical Development	612-11-780-139	1962	1969	668	555	113	200	240	73				868
Operation Manpower Development	612-11-790-158	1967	1969	288	198	90	30	100	23				318
Community Development	612-11-810-132	1962	1968	242	204	38	-	38	-				242
Mass Communications	612-11-960-149	1964	1969	1,005	778	227	20	200	47				1,025
Technical Support	612-11-999-000	1960	1969	520	517	3	60	60	3				580
Total.....													
TA.....													
SA.....													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	3	2	-
Participating agency.....	5	1	-
Contractor technicians.....	34	14	3
Total	42	17	3

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	83	65	
Contract	-	-	
Total	83	65	

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/67

COUNTRY: MALAWI

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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-001	Lake Shore Road (Construction)	6/7/68		10	40	2	2½	7,000		US \$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	7,000		XXXX	-	-

COUNTRY: MALI

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Animal Resources and Marketing	688-11-130-013	1962	1969	870	739	131	60	171	20				930
Vocational Training	688-11-610-010	1961	1968	2,494	2,273	221	-	220	1				2,494
Higher Teacher Training	688-11-660-011	1962	1968	1,299	735	564	-	350	214				1,299
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	1	1	
Participating agency	-	-	
Contractor technicians	4	4	
Total	5	5	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	4		
Contract	2		
Total	6		

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/67

COUNTRY: MALI

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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	Teacher Training College	6/24/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,245	134	US \$	-	2
688-H-003	Central Veterinary Laboratory	11/23/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,100	174	US \$	-	2
688-H-003A	C.V.L. Amendment	4/12/68	7/24/68	10	40	2	2½	855	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	3,200	308	XXXX	-	4

COUNTRY: NIGER

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Education and Extension	683-11-110-019	1962	1969	1,483	1,120	363	125	320	168				1,608
Public Safety	683-11-710-016	1963	1968	603	581	22	10	32	-				613
Road Maintenance and Improvement	683-11-310-005	1962	1967	810	721	89	-	89	-				810
Village Well Construction	683-11-520-034	1966	1966	89	56	33	-	23	10				89
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	1	-	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	8	2	1
Total	9	2	1

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	1		
Contract	-		
Total	1		

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/68

COUNTRY: NIGER

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	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					
683-H-001	Development Bank	8/1/62	12/14/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	365	313	US \$	-	5
683-H-002	Niger River Bridge	5/28/64	11/26/64	10	40	3/4	2	1,800	601	US \$	-	2
683-H-002A	Niger River Bridge Admendment	9/26/67	10/21/67	10	40	1	2 1/2	900	-	US \$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	3,065	914	XXXX	-	7

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part I

COUNTRY: RWANDA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
National University of Rwanda	696-11-660-006	1966	1967	155	95	60	-	60	-				155
Public Safety	696-11-710-004	1964	1968	655	622	33	-	33	-				655
Technical Support	696-11-999-000	1965	1968	115	110	5	-	5	-				115
Public Service Training	696-11-995-001	1965	1968	54	49	5	-	5	-				54
Kigali Water Supply	696-12-521-003	1964	1967	510	500	10	-	10	-				510
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6-30-68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6-30-69	Funds	Amounts		
Rural Training Institutes	636-11-110-001	1961	1968	1,819	1,440	379	-	379	-				1,819
Njala University College	636-11-110-015	1963	1968	2,944	2,097	847	-	847	-				2,944
Economic Research & Statistics	636-11-780-003	1960	1968	870	838	32	-	32	-				870
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	-	-	
Participating agency.....	2	-	
Contractor technicians.....	30	19	
Total	32	19	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	6	2	
Contract	20	2	
Total	26	4	

COUNTRY: SUDAN

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part I

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program EY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Transportation Survey	650-11-310-092	1966	1967	1,148	1,059	89	-	89	-				1,148
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: TOGO

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Rural Development	693-11-810-004	1962	1969	1,065	919	146	15	100	61				1,080
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	-	-	
Participating agency.....	-	-	
Contractor technicians.....	2	1	
Total	2	1	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: UPPER VOLTA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Rural Water Resources Development	686-11-120-001	1963	1969	382	273	109	-	109	-				382
Animal Husbandry	686-11-130-003	1963	1969	490	332	158	90	160	88				580
Equipment and Vehicle Maintenance and Management	686-11-310-021	1966	1968	394	251	143	-	143	-				394
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	-	-	
Participating agency	-	-	
Contractor technicians	5	2	
Total	5	2	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1968			Estimated FY 1969			Proposed Program FY 1970		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/69	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Development	611-11-110-135	1962	1968	1,487	1,121	366	-	250	116				1,487
Community Development	611-11-810-131	1962	1968	357	330	27	-	27	-				357
Teacher Training	611-11-660-128	1962	1968	545	404	141	-	100	41				545
Mass Education Media	611-11-690-151	1964	1968	613	546	67	-	40	27				613
Key Personnel for Zambianization	611-11-610-147	1964	1968	291	197	94	-	75	19				291
Operational Personnel	611-11-995-153	1966	1968	989	30	959	-	325	634				989
Technical Support	611-11-999-000	1966	1968	468	460	8	-	8	-				468
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
A.I.D. employed	4	-	-
Participating agency	3	6	3
Contractor technicians	12	10	4
Total	19	16	7

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1968	Estimate FY 1969	Proposed FY 1970
Non-contract	60		
Contract	2		
Total	62		