

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM AND PROJECT DATA

PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS — FY 1969

AFRICA

FOREWORD

The Regional volumes provide additional program and project data relating to the FY 1969 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 1967-1969.

Table II --SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION--project and program assistance for FYs 1967-1969, 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 1969 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 6/30/67 unliquidated obligations;
- (b) new projects started or planned to be started in FY 1968 with estimated unliquidated balances on 6/30/68; or
- (c) projects requiring FY 1969 funding.

For selected countries, used to list:

- (a) projects for which Table IIIs are not prepared, but which have 6/30/67 unliquidated obligations; or
- (b) projects started or planned to be started in FY 1968 for which no Table IIIs are prepared, but which will have an estimated unliquidated balance on 6/30/68.

Table IVa--DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1969 PROJECTS--This table is used to provide a brief description of projects footnoted on Table IV as new in FY 1969.

Table --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, 1967; descriptive narrative focusing on implementation, 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 12/31/67.

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 1968.

May 6, 1968

AFRICA

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AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

FY 1969 PROGRAM (Thousands of Dollars)				
Country	Type of Assistance			
	Total	Development Loans	Technical Assistance	Supporting Assistance
AFRICA				
TOTAL	\$179,000	\$90,000	\$80,000	\$9,000
REGIONAL & MULTIDONOR PROG.	71,250	34,000	36,250	1,000
(Africa Regional)	(64,650)	(32,500)	(31,150)	(1,000)
(East Africa Regional)	(6,600)	(1,500)	(5,100)	--
DEVELOP. EMPHASIS COUNTRIES:				
East Africa	(15,500)	(4,500)	(11,000)	--
East Africa Regional	(6,600)	(1,500)	(5,100)	--
Kenya	1,950	--	1,950	--
Tanzania	1,850	--	1,850	--
Uganda	5,100	3,000	2,100	--
Ghana	17,450	15,000	2,450	--
Tunisia	23,150	20,500	2,650	--
Ethiopia	10,800	4,500	6,300	--
Liberia	10,150	5,000	5,150	--
Morocco	10,150	8,000	2,150	--
Nigeria	10,450	--	10,450	--
OTHER AFRICAN COUNTRIES:				
Congo (Kinshasa)	8,890	--	890	8,000
Cameroon	120	--	120	--
Guinea	900	--	900	--
Ivory Coast	80	--	80	--
Malagasy Republic	40	--	40	--
Malawi	775	--	775	--
Mali	60	--	60	--
Niger	245	--	245	--
Senegal	360	--	360	--
Somali Republic	2,475	--	2,475	--
Togo	200	--	200	--
Upper Volta	130	--	130	--
SELF-HELP PROJECTS^{a/}	2,425	--	2,425	--

a/ All the listed countries plus Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Swaziland will be eligible to receive Self-Help funds ranging from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The President proposes \$179 million for A.I.D. programs in Africa. This amount is essential if the United States is to make a significant contribution to the effort of the African peoples to achieve a better life.

African nations are filled with a sense of national pride and independence, and with a confidence that Africa has a great future. They are focussing on the development tasks which lie ahead. Vice President Humphrey, in his recent trip through Africa, noted the top priority which African leaders he met gave to economic and social development.

Increasingly, African nations are facing their needs with realism and pragmatism. Increasingly, Africans recognize that their own efforts are the keystone to progress, with external aid providing a crucial margin of resources and skills. The spirit with which they approach their tasks gives grounds for considerable optimism that they will succeed. But that optimism is tempered by the enormous development problems that Africa faces at every turn -- more water, power, transport and communications, schools, food and jobs are needed. To solve these problems, the African nations need outside help.

The proposed A.I.D. program for FY 1969 provides for modest but significant assistance. It falls far short of the full measure of needs and opportunities in Africa. Our resources are limited while Africa's aid problems are vast and long-term. So A.I.D. must be selective and concentrate on education, agriculture and institution-building.

U.S. INTEREST IN AFRICA

The A.I.D. program supports efforts of free African nations -- more than 250 million people -- to achieve economic, social and political development. It stems from the fundamental U.S. interest in an orderly evolution of African states to responsible self-reliant government.

Other U.S. interests in Africa stem from the continent's international importance. Its 39 independent countries comprise about one-third of the UN General Assembly membership and about half of the "Third World" bloc. The decisions of the United Nations and other international groups on a variety of issues extending beyond African borders concern us deeply. For example, until last summer, most of Africa appeared to be only marginally involved in political problems in the Middle East. But the reverberations of the Arab-Israel war extended across all of North Africa and to other parts of the continent. The influence exerted

AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

by moderate Maghreb states on other members of the Arab community and the opportunities seized by the Soviet Union in moving into more favorable Mediterranean and Middle East positions are forceful reminders of the international significance of Africa.

The importance of Africa's geography also concerns other American interests. Access to certain facilities are accorded the United States including communications and tracking stations.

The United States is interested in increasing trade and investment in Africa. Africa is an important source of raw materials. It produces more than 75% of the Free World's gold supply and practically all its natural diamonds, as well as large amounts of such strategic materials as copper, uranium and manganese. Linked with African resource wealth is more than \$2 billion in direct U.S. private investment, which has doubled since 1961. About two-thirds of that total is concentrated in less-developed states which will receive preferential treatment under new U.S. private investment ceilings. While slightly more than half of total U.S. investment remains in Liberia, Libya and the Republic of South Africa, the most rapid concentration of U.S. investment has occurred in the other African states, growing at an annual average of over 15% between 1963 and 1966, although that rate has begun to level off.

A.I.D. assistance makes good long-range business sense. Developing African economies provide expanding markets for American products. Although Africa currently represents less than \$1 out of every \$20 of U.S. foreign trade, this proportion has been growing steadily at over 10% per year. This is double the rate of U.S. trade increases with the rest of the developing world. U.S. exports to less-developed African states, amounting to over \$750 million in 1967, have more than doubled since 1960 and have grown at a faster rate than have exports to South Africa.

Commercial exports from the United States to A.I.D.-recipient countries have increased by more than 55% in recent years, particularly important in view of traditional African dependence on European suppliers and trade.

AFRICAN AID ENVIRONMENT

U.S. assistance to Africa is tailored to the unique characteristics of African conditions:

- The needs of nation-building in sub-Saharan Africa. Thirty African nations are less than nine years old. Colonial legacies of "balkanized" national borders frequently divide tribal groups or bind traditionally unfriendly tribes

together in a single state. There are at least 1,000 African tribal languages; fewer than ten are spoken by more than a million persons. Africa's people are unevenly spread over enormous land areas. Combined with generally limited previous experience in national self-government, these factors strain fragile new political institutions as African states seek to meet the demands of nation-building.

- The generally low base from which African economic development must proceed. Although increasing gradually, average per capita GNP in A.I.D.-assisted Africa is about \$125. An estimated one-third of the area of the continent remains unproductive because of climate or disease. Twenty-six countries have populations smaller than Chicago. Transport facilities within and among states are limited. Africa has the least road and rail mileage of any developing region, many of its rivers are only partly navigable, and 13 states are land-locked. Furthermore, over 40% of Africans are under 16 years old, and the number of Africa's skilled manpower is among the smallest in the world.

- Africa continues to depend on Europe, and particularly the former metropolises of France and Great Britain, for more than 70% of its trade and almost 75% of the diminishing Free World bilateral aid available to Africa in recent years. However, since the memories of colonialism still run deep in Africa, these nations resist exclusive reliance on their former metropolises and need U.S. help to demonstrate independence.

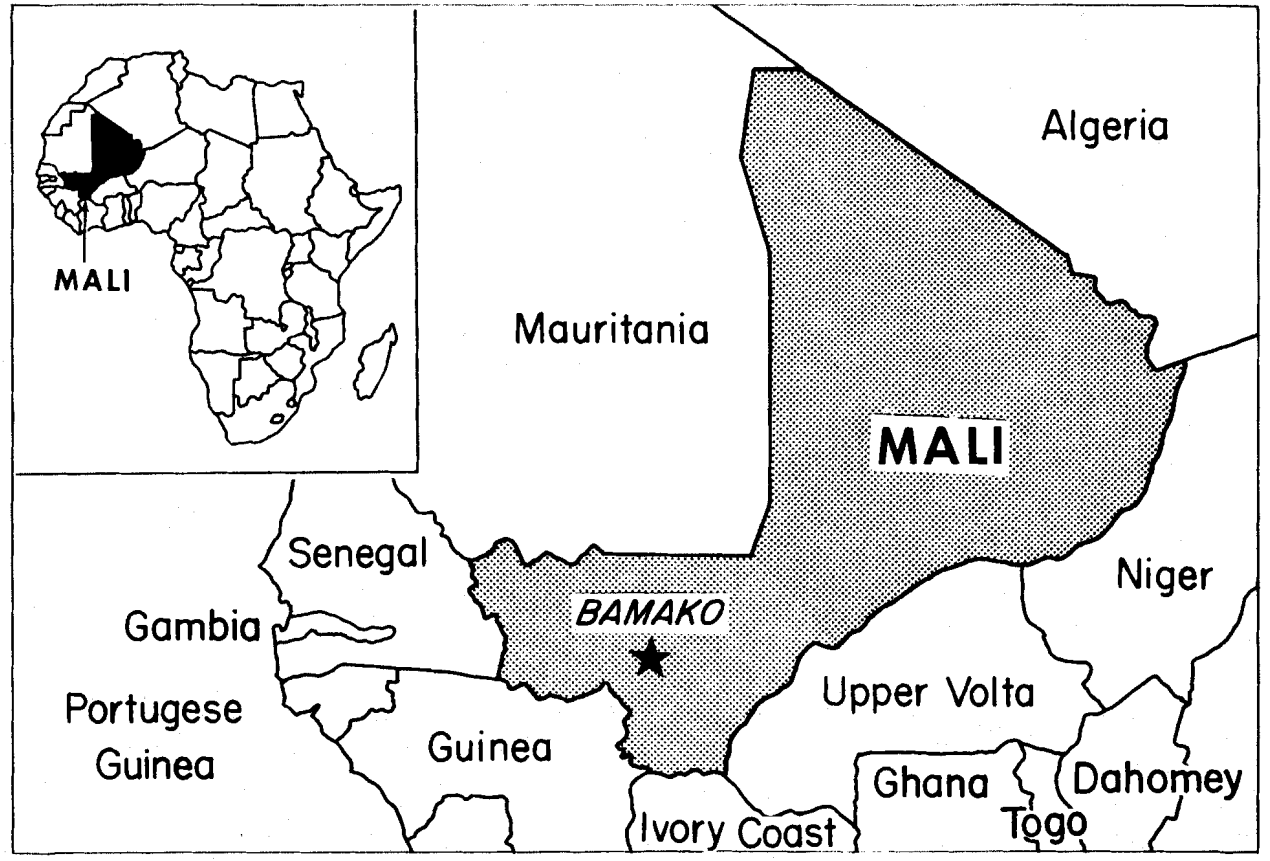
A.I.D.'s APPROACH IN AFRICA

One year ago, A.I.D. revised its African strategy to improve the effectiveness of U.S. policies and programs in the long, concerted effort required for African development. The new policy provides for more selective concentration of bilateral aid to selected countries whose combination of development potential and performance, lack of adequate help from other aid donors, or special relationship to the U.S., justifies broad A.I.D. support.

These "development emphasis" countries, eligible to receive new A.I.D. bilateral assistance, currently are Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Tunisia, and the East African Community states of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. In addition to bilateral programs in these countries, A.I.D. is continuing Supporting Assistance to the Congo (Kinshasa) to help solve its balance-of-payments problems and strengthen internal security.



Mali



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1967</i>).....	4.8	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	70*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.0	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	26
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	464	People Per Doctor	40,200
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	10	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	1-5
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	1 ^a	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	4
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	90	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

a - Arable only.

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

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A.I.D. programs in the rest of independent Africa are rapidly shifting from bilateral assistance to support of regional projects involving cooperation by two or more African states. This inter-state emphasis seeks to strengthen African efforts to surmount national problems of limited resources, markets and economic prospects. A.I.D. is now completing its bilateral technical assistance projects in these other countries, save for small but high-impact "self-help" contributions.

Increasingly, A.I.D. assistance throughout Africa is coordinated in a multilateral framework, through arrangements under the leadership of the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund (IMF). These international agencies are in an advantageous position to set relatively objective performance standards and priorities, as well as to reduce the present extent of overlap and inconsistencies on the part of diverse donors. IBRD-led Consultative Groups already function effectively in Morocco and Tunisia, while the IMF plays an important analytic and coordinating role in Ghana, Congo (K) and Liberia. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda recently agreed to the establishment of a Consultative Group for the East African Community. Formation of a Consultative Group for Ethiopia in the future is a distinct possibility.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT IN 1967

If ever one can be assured of uniform and satisfactory advances among more than 30 countries in Africa, that time is not yet. Nonetheless, seen in long-term perspective, there was discernible progress in many African countries over the past year. Moreover, new African strides in regional cooperation and multilateral coordination demonstrated that the new A.I.D. policy makes sense for African development.

On the political scene, civil conflict in Nigeria continued in the past year with the central government seeking to quell revolt in the Eastern Region. In the Congo (K), the departure of the white mercenaries has brought a greater measure of political stability. Prospects for stability in the Horn of Africa have brightened significantly through successful efforts by Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia to improve their relations with one another. Tensions diminished to some extent in the Maghreb, although an arms buildup by Algeria has created anxieties. Friction between Guinea and the Ivory Coast also abated. Army leaders seized power in Sierra Leone and two other West African countries with histories of internal troubles -- Dahomey and Togo. Such upheavals are the product of the newness of political and social institutions, inexperience and inherited problems, among other factors.

The perpetuation of minority rule in the southern tier of the continent and the Rhodesian impasse continue to frustrate the neighboring African countries, leading to their support of liberation forces and consequent fears of retaliation. The problem, moreover, is a canker affecting virtually all independent African states, whose ranks are more united on this question than on almost any other political issue.

Despite the reverberations in North Africa of the Arab-Israeli war, most other African states took moderate, constructive positions on this important issue. The exceptions included Algeria, Mauritania and the Sudan, who joined several Middle Eastern states in breaking relations with the United States during last June's crisis.

Notwithstanding these problems, the main news from Africa is that many of the new nations display increased attention to their development efforts. The process was highlighted by political compromises and sacrifices, as evidenced in Guinea's and Mali's efforts to renew favorable economic relations with France.

Economic Circumstances. East African regional cooperation was continued and enhanced with the creation of the East African Community, linking Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Already, the Community shows promise of embracing a larger geographic area: Zambia, Ethiopia and Somalia have applied for membership, Burundi may do so shortly, and Congo (K) and Mauritius have expressed interest in some form of association.

African states also increased their cooperation in an imposing array of practical regional development activities during 1967, described in greater detail in the "Africa Regional and Multi-donor Programs" chapter which follows.

Individual country economic performance varied widely, reflecting continued African dependence on limited markets and on earnings from exports of primary products. Food production in most sub-Saharan countries has maintained an unsteady balance with population growth. At current levels of caloric intake, a food deficit exists in North Africa. Rice shortages persist in some countries of Central and West Africa, and most African diets continue to be significantly deficient in protein. A second year of drought caused serious shortfalls in Moroccan and Tunisian agricultural production and export earnings. Closing of the Suez Canal cut into export earnings in East Africa, Ethiopia and Somalia. Sterling devaluation has reduced the value of U.K. assistance and reserves in British banks.

AFRICAN SELF-HELP MEASURES

African countries are far from achieving self-sustaining growth, but modest economic progress last year indicates their zeal for successful development efforts. Kenya has managed to maintain a 6% annual GNP growth rate. Tanzania has an average GNP growth rate of 5% and is actively seeking ways to reorient its development program along the lines set forth in President Nyerere's Arusha Declaration, which calls for greater reliance on local efforts than foreign aid to speed the development process. Uganda expects to finance about two-thirds of its development program from domestic resources. During the last six years, domestic revenues have more than doubled in Tanzania and Uganda, have increased by more than 60% in Ethiopia, Ghana and Tunisia and by almost that amount in Morocco and Nigeria. Ghana and Congo (K) devalued their currencies as part of International Monetary Fund stabilization programs and improved control of budget expenditures.

In Ethiopia, the government recently instituted sweeping tax reforms, including a major revision of the agricultural income tax, and is now preparing legislation to tax unused agricultural lands. A national economic planning effort financed almost entirely by the government began in 1967, under the guidance of a World Bank advisor.

Self-help development in Morocco and Tunisia last year demonstrated the influence of Consultative Groups in encouraging improved national performance. Based on IBRD analysis and recommendations, the Moroccan Government embarked in 1967 on a major economic development effort expected to raise its currently stagnant GNP growth rate to 4.5% by 1970. At IBRD urging, the Tunisian Government undertook an important stabilization program which included central and commercial bank credit and loan ceilings as well as price and wage controls.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Foreign private capital added to public external assistance in furthering African economic growth during the year. Free World private investment flows to countries receiving A.I.D. assistance now are about \$450 million annually, almost half from the United States. The A.I.D. investment guaranty program shows increasing private U.S. interest in independent Africa. In 1967, A.I.D. wrote \$118.2 million in specific risk guaranties for Africa, more than double the amount issued in 1966, raising the total equity

and loan investment covered under the A.I.D. insurance program to an estimated \$232 million.

During 1967, Africa received aid from 38 bilateral sources, the European Economic Community and international organizations. Global aid to Africa in 1967 was approximately \$1.8 billion, somewhat lower than the 1962-66 average, with indications that it well may fall to \$1.6 billion in 1968. France remains the largest single donor to Africa although its aid level has declined steadily, as has Belgium's. The United States continued in 1967 to hold second place to France in total aid through the programs of A.I.D. and all other U.S. Government agencies. Third is Great Britain, whose aid level has remained constant and is expected to continue to do so for the next two years. In contrast with many other cutbacks in overseas activities, Britain's recent moves to lessen its payments deficit did not include any reduction in aid levels, although devaluation will reduce their value. The West Germany holds fourth place as a donor and the European Economic Community (EEC) ranks fifth.

The proportion of loan to grant funds is rising in Africa, as elsewhere in the developing world, although grants probably still exceed half of all external public aid to Africa. However, the annual cost of servicing medium and long-term external public debt in countries receiving A.I.D. assistance, currently estimated at upwards of \$7 billion, is also rising sharply. Expected to increase by 37% in the next two years, the 1970 debt servicing burden is likely to be on the order of \$300 million in the development emphasis countries alone, according to a recent survey. This is almost three times the current annual increase in the official reserves of less developed Africa. It represents about three-fourths of those countries' estimated trade surplus in 1966.

FY 1969 PROGRAM

The A.I.D. program proposed for FY 1969 reflects the new assistance strategy for Africa. The total amounts requested by category of assistance for FY 1969, compared with present estimates for FY 1968 and actual experience in FY 1967, are as follows:

(In millions of dollars)

	<u>Development Loans</u>	<u>Technical Assistance</u>	<u>Supporting Assistance</u>	<u>Total</u>
FY 1969	90.0	80.0	9.0	179.0
FY 1968	52.0	70.0	16.6	138.6
FY 1967	97.8	82.7	18.7	203.0*

*Includes \$3.8 million Contingency Funds.

AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

Only 5% of the funds requested is for Supporting Assistance, related to political stability and security needs. The bulk is for Development Loans and Technical Assistance, thus continuing emphasis on development assistance (which was higher in FY 1967 than in three previous years).

A comparison of the FY 1969 request with programs in FY 1968 and FY 1967 reveals the change in emphasis of the aid program in Africa, particularly in the two development assistance categories, as follows:

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967			FY 1968			FY 1969		
	Dev. Asst.	% of DA	SA	Dev. Asst.	% of DA	SA	Dev. Asst.	% of DA	SA
Regional, Multinational and Multidonor programs	31.0	16.8	1.1	27.4	22.5	1.0	70.4	41.4	1.0
Development Emphasis Countries and East Africa	108.5	59.0	-	71.9	58.9	0.3	90.9	53.5	-
Other Countries: Congo(K), and completion of current activities in remaining Countries	43.1	23.3	17.6	20.6	16.9	15.3	6.3	3.7	8.0
Self-Help Fund	1.6	0.9	-	2.1	1.7	-	2.4	1.4	-
TOTAL	<u>184.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>122.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>16.6</u>	<u>170.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>

Regional and multidonor programs account for 41% of the FY 1969 request for development assistance, compared with 23% and 17% in FY 1967 and FY 1968 respectively. Slightly over half the total program is planned for assistance to "development emphasis" countries, down from a share of almost 60% for these programs in each of fiscal years 1968 and 1967.

A sharp reduction occurs in FY 1969 in bilateral development aid to the 12 countries where, except for Congo(K), bilateral activities are being completed. It amounts to only 3.7% of the FY 1969 request; in FY 1968 and FY 1967, the comparable shares were 16% and 23% respectively. A.I.D. expects to complete in FY 1968 the last development loans to these countries for projects which were at an advanced stage of planning and discussion when the new Africa aid policy was adopted. In Technical Assistance, \$6.3 million is required next year for the Congo program and for the last 31 on-going projects in the other 11 countries amounting to fewer than

half of comparable activities in FY 1968. FY 1969 will represent the final funding year for bilateral Technical Assistance projects in all but the Congo and two of these countries.

The rate of completion of these activities is shown in the following table of the total bilateral portion of the A.I.D. program in Africa:

	<u>FY 1967</u>	<u>FY 1968</u>	<u>FY 1969</u>
Bilateral country programs	32	28*	21
"Self-Help" only	3	5	13

* Excludes funds programmed for necessary expenses of termination of the program in the Sudan, under Section 617 of the Foreign Assistance Act.

AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

Program Composition. The FY 1969 program will continue to concentrate assistance in selected fields of primary importance for African development: food production, with linked activities in nutrition, family planning and health; the creation of transport, communications and power facilities; encouragement of private enterprise; and help in building Africa's supply of trained manpower. They account for more than four-fifths of planned A.I.D. assistance to Africa. Division of the A.I.D. program among these areas of emphasis is as follows:

Agriculture. Almost one-fourth of A.I.D. assistance to Africa in FY 1969 is proposed for agricultural production and rural development activities. Agriculture is the springboard of African development, since an estimated 80% of Africans make their living from the land. Development progress is difficult in this area. Many African countries require more comprehensive plans and policies for modernizing their agriculture to increase food and cash crop production. While Tunisia's current development plan devotes more than 40% of public investment to agriculture, elsewhere the estimated share of budgetary expenditures on agriculture ranges from 15% in Uganda down to 2% in Liberia. The FY 1969 program will continue to shift toward increased production of cash crops and foodstuffs now in chronic short supply.

Since greater efficiency in marketing and distribution must accompany increased production, a study of grain marketing, storage and distribution was started recently in five West African states, while a similar activity is planned for East Africa in FY 1969. An agricultural production loan to Morocco is expected to provide equipment and fertilizers to expand grain production to help overcome recurring serious food deficits. The FY 1969 request also contemplates a contribution to a Coffee Diversification Fund which would stimulate coffee-producing countries to convert surplus coffee acreage to production of food and other needed crops.

Population. Africa has not given extensive attention to family planning. Nevertheless, population growth will become critical in time if the current 2.4% rate of increase continues. Kenya and Morocco, for example, are already estimated at 3% or higher. The almost total lack of demographic and data collection services in many African countries hinders assessment of such trends and their implications for economic growth. Along with African organizations, governments, and international agencies, A.I.D. has been working to establish or improve demographic and data collection services, and for suitable training in these fields. In FY 1969 regional population study centers may be established in West and North Africa. Other family planning activities proposed in Tunisia and other countries will tie in with improved maternal and child health

services.

Nutrition. While much of tropical Africa is a net food exporting area, serious deficiencies in diets, particularly protein, are almost universal throughout Africa. In general, that shortage appears to be due to the Africans' inability to afford higher-cost protein foods, as much as to inadequate production of the latter. Aid to help increase earnings will be important in the long-term, therefore. In the interim, A.I.D. will continue to encourage farmers and private enterprise to produce high-protein foods and to enrich local foods. A pilot plant will be established for evaluating fish species and demonstrating the manufacture of fish protein concentrate. An important additional activity planned for FY 1969 is a pilot nutrition program in Tunisia designed to add a high-protein wheat by-product to the diet of infant children and to enrich locally grown wheat by the addition of lysine.

Education. The FY 1969 A.I.D. program will help African efforts to deal with continued shortages of skilled manpower. Over 15% of the proposed FY 1969 program is in this area. Shortages of technicians, administrators, trained teachers and specialists are acute, and African secondary education systems have not been able to handle the mounting population, let alone to give enough youths practical training for jobs. African expenditures on education have risen steeply since independence to as much as one-fourth the annual national budget in some countries, averaging an estimated 15% in the African countries A.I.D. is helping. Most countries have recognized that, with limited resources, universal primary education must yield priority to training larger numbers of skilled manpower for immediate needs. Yet African education still needs greater adaptation to real needs. For example, schooling has not been properly designed to fit young people for rural life. Their flow to the cities -- and the ranks of the urban unemployed -- continues. Some African countries feel that the contribution of current educational expenditures to development is not great enough.

A.I.D.'s education efforts include teacher training; high-level manpower training; improvement of African universities in development-related fields; technical and vocational training; development of testing and selection procedures; and secondary school administration and curriculum development.

A.I.D. will support African teacher education through continued assistance to a regional project in the East African Community and through a new activity centering on the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. A.I.D. also will complete assistance to a teacher training college in Northern Nigeria.

AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

The new African Higher Education Program seeks to enable more African students to receive higher education on the continent instead of overseas, and to help the most promising African university departments to become regional centers of training in development-related fields. Through this program, A.I.D. intends to help African countries to cooperate for better use of existing university facilities, while discouraging the uneconomic founding of new, expensive higher education institutions in countries which cannot afford them. As a result, A.I.D. will train more students in Africa than in its U. S. undergraduate training program.

As another approach to help meet continuing African high-level manpower requirements, A.I.D. has been assisting African Governments employ Americans to perform actual operating functions and fill staff vacancies. In this departure from the "advisory" concept typical of U. S. technical assistance, the African Government assumes responsibility for supervising and supporting these technicians, including their base salaries. A.I.D. supplements the latter in order to attract sufficiently competent personnel. As of October 1967, there were 242 Americans in these positions, over half of whom were recruited from the American private sector.

Communications and Transport. Twenty-one percent of the FY 1969 program request is planned for activities to improve African communications and transportation facilities, especially for regional purposes. Planned activities include a loan for the Great North Road, a vital transportation link between Zambia and the Tanzanian coast which is designed to reduce Zambia's dependence on Rhodesia and Portuguese territories for access to the sea; a multidonor Loan for extension of the Trans-Cameroon Railroad to accelerate the integration of the country; improvement of rural roads in Liberia and improvement of airport facilities in Liberia, Tunisia and Ethiopia. Loans are being considered for the engineering phases of the Ghana-Ivory Coast highway, and various improvements which may grow out of the Middle Africa transportation study.

An important support element of these undertakings consists of training and equipment for improved highway maintenance capabilities of several West African states. Other vital infrastructure activities being considered in FY 1969 include engineering and construction of safe water supply systems, preliminary engineering work for satellite ground stations, and improved West African telecommunication networks.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Health. The FY 1969 program will continue the combined measles/smallpox control program in 19 western and central African countries, the single largest A.I.D. activity in the health field in Africa. As of January 1968, 25 million Africans had been vaccinated against smallpox under this project and five million children against measles. In one large Nigerian city, incidence of measles of 100-150 cases per month prior to the local inoculation campaign with 113 deaths in the first half of 1967 compares with only 5-6 cases per month (with no deaths) since the local campaign ended. No cases at all of smallpox have been reported in the same city. A.I.D. also will continue projects to improve and extend local health facilities in Liberia and Ethiopia, increasingly in connection with efforts to provide family planning information.

Private Enterprise. Activities in this field represent some 17% of the FY 1969 program request. A.I.D. will continue to finance exploration of opportunities for large-unit agricultural production in some seven African countries, reflecting the need for concentration on expanded production of export commodities and other cash crops. One purpose of this program is to obtain greater direct involvement of the private sector by encouraging U. S. firms to enter into joint ventures in Africa. Further, A.I.D. is planning to continue its program of financing pre-investment activities of selected U. S. financial institutions, designed to acquaint their numerous clients with African investment opportunities. A.I.D. is working with a group of private American investors considering formation of an investment corporation designed to finance private investment opportunities in Africa for which A.I.D. might provide loans for seed capital.

Loans in support of overall economic development efforts in Ghana and Tunisia will finance imports from the U.S. of industrial raw materials, fuels and lubricants, agricultural machinery and essential consumer goods, largely to the private sector.

Other activities being carried on with A.I.D. financing include technical assistance for improved public administration, support for improving internal security capabilities of local police forces, economic and feasibility studies, self-help projects in each country and necessary technical support of A.I.D. activities.

AFRICA REGIONAL SUMMARY

Food-for-Peace assistance is expected to provide some \$160 million in agricultural commodities in FY 1969, with 58% in sales supporting balance of payments and economic stabilization efforts, and the remainder in donation programs for Food-for-Work programs, child feeding and voluntary agency relief activities. In past years agricultural commodities valued at \$130-\$160 million have been provided. Principal recipients of both sales and donations programs will continue to be Tunisia, Morocco, Ghana and Congo(K).

MULTILATERAL APPROACHES

A.I.D. has been developing a variety of multilateral approaches to improve the impact of aid. We are working with other donors and major African regional organizations to determine priorities among requirements for power and communications and for transportation links. Some of these approaches include pooling A.I.D. resources with those of smaller nations interested in enlarging their contributions to Africa. A.I.D.'s program plans in this area include:

-- Further negotiations with the African Development Bank concerning a possible U.S. contribution to the projected Special Fund, the African equivalent of IBRD's soft-loan "window," and the International Development Association (IDA).

-- Contributions to multidonor projects (described in the section under the tab "Africa Regional and Multidonor Programs").

-- Contributions to a trust fund arrangement for the improvement of African agricultural planning and statistics and the aforementioned Coffee Diversification Fund, to be administered by the UN Development Program and World Bank respectively.

-- Bringing together African, American and European scientists to devise arrangements and programs for getting better, wider applications of already available and recent agricultural research findings to improve the prospects for feeding Africa's growing population. This is an initial approach, in terms of A.I.D.'s programs in Africa, to the new Section 461(b) of the Foreign Assistance Act which concerns the improvement of agricultural research and training facilities.

-- Collaboration with the IBRD in strengthening the Consultative Groups for African countries so that they achieve more unified donor actions on aid policies and terms. This activity may be paralleled by U.S. and other bilateral donor participation in the steering group (consisting of IBRD, UN Development Program, UN Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank) on African power, communications and transport development in an attempt to settle internationally agreed priorities for aid financing.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: AFRICA REGION

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1967				Estimate FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	97,810	XXX	XXX	XXX	52,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	90,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	46,039	44,738	1,001	300	38,832	37,992	840	-	45,115	44,390	725
Participants	13,186	13,121	65	-	10,816	10,756	60	-	12,201	12,111	90
Commodities	14,803	12,588	515	1,700	12,896	12,471	425	-	15,049	15,009	40
Other Costs	14,137	12,237	100	1,800	9,081	8,781	300	-	8,635	8,490	145
Total Project Assistance	88,165	82,684	1,681	3,800	71,625	70,000	1,625	-	81,000	80,000	1,000
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	39,210	38,735	475	-	30,063	29,738	325	-	28,219	28,219	-
Other Agency	4,029	3,789	-	240	12,064	12,064	-	-	14,299	14,299	-
Contract	44,926	40,160	1,206	3,560	29,498	28,198	1,300	-	38,482	37,482	1,000
Program Assistance	17,000	-	17,000	-	15,000	-	15,000	-	8,000	-	8,000
Total Other than Devel. Loan .	105,165	82,684	18,681	3,800	86,625	70,000	16,625	-	89,000	80,000	9,000
Total Assistance	202,975	XXX	XXX	XXX	138,625	XXX	XXX	XXX	179,000	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	524	462	440
Participating agency	167	174	172
Contractor technicians	805	794	772
Total	1,496	1,430	1,384

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	1,397	1,376	1,261
Contract	1,611	1,490	1,707
Total	3,008	2,866	2,968

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

REGION:

COUNTRY	Cumulative Through FY 1967				FY 1968 Through December 31, 1967			
	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid	Authorized	Obligated	Disbursed	Repaid
CAMEROON	13,000	13,000	5,965	-	-	-	544	-
CONGO	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAHOMY	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
ETHIOPIA	68,894	55,094	29,862	4,068	-	13,800	1,269	776
GHANA	104,000	102,000	62,313	175	-	2,000	2,299	25
GUINEA	4,507	4,507	4,507	-	-	-	-	-
IVORY COAST	6,694	6,694	1,654	-	-	-	-	-
KENYA	3,240	2,890	1,255	-	-	-	736	-
LIBERIA	51,479	50,549	30,614	156	(100)	800	4,816	-
LIBYA	4,891	4,891	4,891	4,891	-	-	-	-
MALAGASY	4,700	4,700	23	-	-	-	14	-
MALAWI	200	200	-	-	-	-	30	-
MALI	3,200	3,200	178	-	-	-	-	-
MOROCCO	30,750	29,450	20,876	1,770	-	1,300	36	-
NIGER	2,300	2,300	349	-	900	900	7	-
NIGERIA	61,161	52,161	16,527	748	4,600	-	4,540	28
SENEGAL	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
SOMALIA	19,420	6,520	2,810	90	-	4,400	747	50
SUDAN	30,203	26,303	10,339	-	-	-	71	-
TANZANIA	13,488	12,588	8,989	308	(48)	(48)	923	43
TUNISIA	151,250	143,750	102,598	3,160	(414)	7,086	7,328	973
UGANDA	10,400	5,450	3,813	-	-	-	435	-
E. AFR. REG.	3,175	3,050	1,510	-	-	125	346	-
AFR. REG.	7,200	3,600	-	-	-	3,600	1,005	-
Total	598,802	535,047	309,073	15,366	4,938	33,963	25,146	1,895

AFRICA REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Estimated	FY 1969 Proposed
Development Loans	7.3	5.0	34.0
Technical Assistance	23.7	22.4	36.3
Supporting Assistance	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total A.I.D. Assistance	<u>32.1</u>	<u>28.4</u>	<u>71.3</u>

"In Africa, the spirit of regional cooperation is beginning to take hold in practical ways."

President Johnson
State of the Union Message
January 1968

U.S. Aid Objectives

In its new emphasis on assistance to African inter-state efforts, A.I.D. seeks to overcome limitations on economic development of small nations with limited resources. Aid to regional projects and institutions is designed to make the most of what the countries do have by sharing with others in programs of mutual economic benefit.

Multinational development efforts in Africa today are timely. The limited size of African markets handicaps investment. Many demands on meager budgets make it essential to avoid duplication of facilities and services where a common effort of two or more countries would be less costly. Regional cooperation is responsive to historic and current initiatives by African nations to cooperate in solving their common problems, and to improve relationships and understanding among themselves.

A.I.D. concentrates its assistance to Africa, apart from a small number of important national development situations, on regional and multinational activities and institutions. The absence of long-standing involvement with all but a few African nations makes the U.S. particularly suited to such a role in Africa, and our own history of inter-state cooperation provides practical and relevant experience.

Moves Toward Association

During the past year, Africa made significant progress in regional cooperation. New regional mechanisms were created or moved forward, existing regional organizations and institutions were strengthened and their programs broadened, and new regional projects were undertaken.

- In June 1967 Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda entered into a treaty providing for the creation of an East African Community to base their development progress on closer economic cooperation. Existing joint services will be maintained; a regional development bank is planned; and other joint economic development institutions are contemplated.
- In West Africa, ministers of 13 countries have begun work on an agreement for an economic community in that region, on which the Chiefs of State are scheduled to meet soon.
- Fourteen French-speaking African countries have agreed to the formation of a limited common market among themselves.
- In North Africa a council of economic ministers from Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia has requested its secretariat to develop a five-year plan for reaching agreement on industries in which each country would specialize; a common customs policy; harmonization of external tariff policies; and creation of a regional development bank and multilateral payments system.

Regional Organizations

There were notable improvements and enlargements of Africa-wide regional organizations during 1967. The 29 members of the African Development Bank increased the Bank's paid-in capital to over \$47 million. The Bank, with the help of the UN Development Program, established a pre-investment unit to conduct the feasibility and engineering studies for identification and preparation of capital projects. Last spring, the Bank announced its first loan of \$3 million to improve the roads connecting Kenya with Tanzania and Uganda. It is considering investment in a proposed Sierra Leone Development Bank and is providing an advisor to assist that organization. The Bank is trying to organize donor support for its proposed Special Fund which would serve as a soft-term loan window to finance development projects which require

AFRICA REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

liberal terms. A U.S. contribution to the Special Fund will be requested when the Bank is able to secure pledges from other contributors.

The UN Economic Commission for Africa, a prime advocate of African regional economic cooperation, continues to point the way toward new fields for closer coordination of African resources and effort. Its current initiatives in agriculture production may stimulate measures by which African governments can attain the kind of development they want.

The Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC) of the Organization of African Unity is expanding its scope. It is extending to six East African countries the popular rinderpest campaign to control this debilitating cattle disease. To assure continued surveillance over this disease, which impedes development of Africa's rich livestock resources, STRC plans an animal husbandry program to guard against recurrence of rinderpest in the 15 nations where inoculation campaigns will soon be completed and, eventually, all others. STRC also plans to train inspectors for future African border control services to prevent spread of plant disease.

A fund established by the Entente States (Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta) shows signs of becoming a valuable catalyst and contributor to economic growth in that region. With funds raised by its member states, principally the Ivory Coast, the Fund financed its first development project and is prepared to guarantee private investments. With A.I.D. help, it has obtained the services of an American contractor to develop investment possibilities for processing and marketing livestock products. The Fund has been exploring, also with A.I.D. assistance, the feasibility of measures to obtain more adequate grain supplies at reasonable prices for Ghana, as well as the Entente States, and is seeking attractive agro-industry prospects for potential private investors.

Two West and Central African francophone regional health organizations, the Organization for Control of Endemic Diseases (OCCGE) and the Organization for Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC), are broadening their scope. The experience they have gained in the large measles-smallpox program is stimulating a widening range of activity. The health services of Ghana, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gambia, and Nigeria are considering permanent affiliation with these organizations. OCEAC is beginning to train national endemic disease service teams in better vaccination and disease surveillance techniques. OCCGE is convening a group of technical experts on river blindness this spring to identify

the most important African sites and methods of controlling this impediment to agricultural development.

Inter-State Projects

The West and Central African countries are examining the development potential of the enormous but largely untapped resources of the basins of three great waterways, in approaches cutting across national borders. States bordering on the Senegal and Niger rivers, and Lake Chad have formed basin commissions to cover the full range of water resources development. With UN assistance, the commissions now are conducting basic resource surveys of navigational, hydrological, power, and agricultural prospects and requirements.

Congo(K) and Burundi are jointly exploring the development of their common Ruzizi River Valley and the two nations have joined with Rwanda in examining a common transport company and possibilities for exploitation of methane gas in the lakes on their borders. There are a number of proposals for power, transportation and telecommunications projects to link neighboring states. Togo and Dahomey have reached agreement with Ghana on terms for the sale of Volta River Dam power to meet their needs, as an alternative to costly new national power generation and transmission activities. Senegal and Gambia are assessing their common transportation problems. The IBRD and West Germany will study roads to connect Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. There is a request for U.S. aid to undertake a study of a coastal road to improve the flow of traffic through Ghana, the Ivory Coast and Liberia. Telecommunications projects under consideration involve links between Rwanda and Uganda, the Entente States, the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) states, and several West African coastal countries.

In the field of education, representatives of national Institutes of Education and four universities of East and Southern Africa plan to establish joint testing and research services.

Tangible results so far are modest, but these activities mark increasing African attempts to press for regional cooperation to meet development needs. They appear even more significant when viewed against the background of Africa's great diversity of language, culture and political situations, and the continuing criss-cross pattern of ties with the former metropolises. Such factors have tended to divide rather than unite Africa. In addition, the inexperience and thin staffing of African regional organizations limit their capacity to develop regional activities.

AFRICA REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

The problems are tough and the job large, but African regional efforts during the past year demonstrate that the U.S. emphasis on regionalism will support important African preferences and needs.

Related Steps

A.I.D. and other organizations began a variety of steps in FY 1967 to demonstrate the potential development returns of regionally-oriented activities:

- A new A.I.D.-financed program to help place African students in African universities outside of their own countries -- rather than taking them overseas for higher education -- is now underway. An American private organization is administering the selection, placement and scholarship activities of the African Higher Education Program temporarily, until an African body can take over. The estimated 225 scholarships to be awarded in FY 1968, supplementing those presented last year, should contribute substantially to reducing the African "brain drain."
- A.I.D. is sponsoring an Africa-wide conference, under the direction of the National Academy of Sciences, for African, American and European scientists to redirect African agricultural research priorities to more development-oriented food and agricultural production needs. This is also intended to improve the flow of research results from the widespread network of African research stations to African agricultural ministries and farm groups.
- The IBRD and UN Development Program have joined with the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa to identify priority regional projects among Africa's vast needs in the fields of transport, telecommunications and power.
- The World Bank established its first Consultative Group on a sub-regional basis for the East African Community.

The FY 1969 Program

The program proposed by A.I.D. in FY 1969 for funding Africa regional programs and multidonor activities is \$71.3 million, more than 40% of the total request for Africa, including:

- \$6.6 million for regional activities supporting the East African Community described in detail in the following chapter on East African programs;

-\$54.7 million (\$22.5 in Development Loans, \$31.2 million for Technical Assistance and \$1 million in Supporting Assistance) for other regional programs; and

-\$10 million in Development Loans for multidonor projects.

The FY 1969 request represents a sharp increase for these three programs over expected FY 1968 obligations of \$28.4 million (\$3.1 million for East Africa Regional activities and \$25.3 million for other regional activities).

No precise projection can be made of other donor assistance to regional projects but the UN Development Program and the IBRD, in particular, are increasing their participation in such activities. The UN Development Program is (1) assisting the African Development Bank and the African regional institution for training development planners; (2) examining trans-Saharan and East African road requirements; and (3) financing the river basin commissions' studies. The IBRD has been concentrating on East African transportation needs, as well as providing staff for an agricultural advisory service in Eastern Africa.

The United Kingdom is the major free world donor to the East African Community and to the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland. It also finances projects designed to benefit both Senegal and Gambia. Several Western European nations and Canada have already indicated an interest in aiding the African Development Bank. The French are providing assistance to the Council of the Entente and to the UDEAC countries for regional projects in telecommunications and other sectors.

The A.I.D. Regional Program will focus on projects which may lead to significant economic ties among African countries. A.I.D. plans to involve the larger countries of Africa such as Ghana and, when political circumstances permit, Nigeria, in these activities to a greater extent than in the past.

Agriculture. To meet the growing demands for food, the number of countries participating in the research and experimental work of Major Cereals Projects (\$355,000 in FY 1969) that are taking place in both East and West Africa will be expanded. A.I.D. also plans to assist projects directed at overcoming specific weaknesses in rice production and marketing practices (\$450,000 in FY 1969) in 11 West African states. In North Africa, similar efforts will be started this year to expand wheat production and marketing in Morocco and Tunisia (\$123,000 in FY 1969). A.I.D. is now exploring a possible development loan to improve storage, distribution

AFRICA REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

and other facilities to help the Entente States and Ghana establish and operate a Regional Grain Stabilization Program.

The control of widespread contagious animal diseases that cross national boundaries is the target of two regional projects to improve nutrition for Africans, as well as their foreign exchange earnings. The Rinderpest Control Project (which started in FY 1962 in the Lake Chad basin area and has been systematically extended through Western and Central Africa) is being extended in FY 1968 to Eastern Africa, where some 26 million head of cattle will be inoculated. This project, the largest animal disease control program ever undertaken on an international basis, has saved millions of African cattle from the world's most devastating cattle disease. The FY 1969 plan, for which an estimated \$1.1 million is needed, is to extend the area of coverage further into Ethiopia which has a total estimated cattle population of 25 million. Assistance from the British and UN Development Program will support this project, in which the U.S. contribution has amounted to about 20% of total costs. A second project, Bovine Pleuropneumonia Research, is an effort now to produce an effective diagnostic test of the vaccine which has been developed to combat this major disease (\$115,000 in FY 1969).

Education. The scholarship part of the African Higher Education Program (AHEP) consists of the selection and placement of African students in African universities outside their own home countries. The African-American Institute helped to place some 40 students in African universities through the new selection procedures for the 1967-1968 academic year. An additional 225 scholarships will be awarded for 1968-1969; and between 250 and 300 students will be matriculated in 1969-1970. \$1.8 million is proposed in FY 1969 for this purpose. In AHEP's second phase, the Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC) of the American Council on Education is now evaluating particular African university departments to identify the most promising prospects for development-oriented programs which can meet the needs of several African countries. Initial emphasis is in the fields of agriculture, veterinary medicine, engineering, and business administration. In FY 1969, A.I.D. contemplates assistance to the first center for regional undergraduate-level instruction plus additional OLC evaluations (\$1.1 million in FY 1969).

Correspondingly, the number of undergraduate students A.I.D. brings to the United States will continue to decline. There are some 598 students enrolled under the "ASPAU" program for the current academic year; only about 400 students will be covered by the FY 1969 funds requested (\$1.6 million) for the 1969-1970 academic year. U.S.-financed graduate training, on the other hand,

will continue to rise because African institutions are not yet able to meet the demand for advanced training in specialized fields important to economic development (\$1.4 million in FY 1969).

A.I.D. plans to help African vocational training institutions in such projects as the proposed Telecommunications Training Centers. Further support is planned for the West Africa University Examinations Council (\$380,000 in FY 1969) and \$200,000 is proposed for the establishment of a similar regional testing operation in Southern Africa. One million dollars of Supporting Assistance will continue U.S. support of secondary school training of refugees from Rhodesia and territories under the control of Portugal and South Africa.

Health. The principal activity in the field of health will be to continue the campaign to control measles and eradicate smallpox in 19 countries of West and Central Africa, in which over 25 million people have been vaccinated. The \$9.5 million requested for this project will finance vaccinations for about 45 million people. New regional health programs are planned to deal with population problems, including the possible establishment of two demographic centers (one for English-speaking countries and one for French-speaking countries). A conference on nutrition and child feeding problems, to be sponsored by A.I.D. in the late spring of 1968, is expected to result in recommendations for improved programs of maternal and child health and nutrition which may play an important role in inducing greater receptivity for family planning activities.

Telecommunications and Transportation. The African transportation projects aim at expanding trade among the developing states in Africa. The prime example of A.I.D.'s activities in this field is the forthcoming Development Loan for the construction of a portion of the "Great North Road" which will provide a vital transportation link between Zambia and the Tanzanian coast. The IBRD will collaborate in this project designed to provide Zambia with essential additional access to the sea. FY 1969 funds amounting to \$980,000 will also be used to expand the services of the present regional school which trains operators and mechanics for road maintenance and construction equipment. The enlarged project also attempts to develop a system of joint procurement and coordination under a possible regional highway board which would help Ghana and its French-speaking neighbors to overcome their common problems of limited resources and experience, which are compounded by the heavy seasonal rains and other road difficulties of the area. FY 1969 funds will be used for feasibility studies in transportation, telecommunications and power transmission fields, and for follow-up with detailed economic and engineering studies of selected activities identified by the current transport survey.

AFRICA REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR PROGRAMS

For FY 1969, Development Loans will be considered for transportation links in the Middle Africa area (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, the Congo copper belt, Rwanda, Burundi, and Botswana). Development Loan requests are anticipated for regional telecommunications links in Central and West Africa, based upon current studies for the Entente and UDEAC countries.

Finally, the FY 1969 program places greater emphasis on the provision of experts to strengthen such organizations as the African Development Bank, STRC, the Basin Commissions, UDEAC and the Entente Mutual Assistance and Guaranty Fund.

Multidonor Activities. A.I.D. plans to participate jointly with other donors and international organizations in financing major

capital projects. A.I.D. will participate where there is at least one other donor and for less than half of the total external aid financing. Such a project is the Trans-Cameroon Railroad involving France, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United States. An FY 1969 Development Loan of \$10 million is planned for this railroad. The reduction in the FY 1968 A.I.D. appropriation makes it unlikely that funds will be available for the project in the current fiscal year.

The same approach is now being applied to technical assistance projects. In a first example, A.I.D. is now contemplating furnishing approximately \$65,000 of a total of \$540,000 for expansion of Botswana's sole teacher training college. The Swedish Government and UN Education, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) are financing most of the project.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1967				Estimate FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	7,200	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	32,500	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	8,185	7,290	895	-	8,964	8,164	800	-	14,090	13,365	725
Participants	5,265	5,200	65	-	3,110	3,050	60	-	5,732	5,642	90
Commodities	4,746	4,706	40	-	6,391	6,351	40	-	9,442	9,402	40
Other Costs	4,245	4,145	100	-	1,885	1,785	100	-	2,886	2,741	145
Total Project Assistance	22,441	21,341	1,100	-	20,350	19,350	1,000	-	32,150	31,150	1,000
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	6,416	6,416	-	-	2,537	2,537	-	-	4,045	4,045	-
Other Agency	843	843	-	-	8,044	8,044	-	-	10,620	10,620	-
Contract	15,182	14,082	1,100	-	9,769	8,769	1,000	-	17,485	16,485	1,000
Program Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other than Devel. Loan	22,441	21,341	1,100	-	20,350	19,350	1,000	-	32,150	31,150	1,000
Total Assistance	29,641	XXX	XXX	XXX	25,350	XXX	XXX	XXX	64,650	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	27 ^{1/}	39 ^{1/}	46 ^{1/}
Participating agency	54	52	59
Contractor technicians	36	37	54
Total	117	128	159

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	12	4	-
Contract	1,284	1,261	1,549
Total	1,296	1,265	1,549

^{1/} Does not include 10 Washington based personnel.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Production	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-110-156	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 21 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: Agricultural crop and animal production, particularly food production, has not increased with the rise in population in all African countries. In the last few years, some countries have actually lost ground in their battle to feed themselves, and will require a variety of assistance to improve their production. This project includes a number of specific activities which have a common purpose in establishing regional ties in those areas of agricultural development that can potentially profit from cooperative programs.

A.I.D. currently has underway an agricultural mechanization study to determine the feasibility for mechanizing agriculture in several African countries. Another study is identifying the agro-industry prospects for private investment in the Entente States (Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Togo, Niger, Upper Volta) and Ghana. A.I.D. is also financing a conference for about 150 agricultural experts from Africa, Europe, and the U.S. on agriculture development and research priorities in Tropical Africa. This conference is being organized by the National Academy of Sciences. Other donors also have projects in this area of concentration. An example is the current United Nations Development Program (U.N.D.P.) general survey of the Ruzizi River Valley (located between Congo, Kinshasa on the west and Rwanda and Burundi on the east).

Because the concept of intra-regional cooperation on the types of activities proposed here is new, there

has been some delay in initiating certain of the activities under this project. The pipeline at the end of FY 1967, was unusually large because of the delays in fielding study teams and establishing the scope of their responsibilities. Activities presently underway and completed should help to reduce the pipeline considerably by the end of FY 1968.

FY 1969 funds are requested for additional studies and related activities under this project, including the following:

(a) Four man years for a team to initiate studies in the area of seed development and multiplication, irrigation systems designs, soil fertility improvement, the use of fertilizers, and the establishment of marketing institutions in the Ruzizi River Valley. The U.N.D.P. survey report will serve as additional guidance to the team (\$110,000).

(b) To study the adequacy of the quantity and quality of ground water in the frontier regions of the Somali-Kenya-Ethiopia to support an expansion of livestock production. A four man team, equipment and local support costs for a period of up to 18 months will be required (\$200,000).

(c) To study the scope of agricultural activities being planned by two or more of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) states (Chad, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Gabon and Congo (B)) and to provide technical and commodity support for selected undertakings in such fields as grain stabilization,

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
Through 6/30/67	1,000	6	994		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 68	195	900		U.S. Technicians	-	195	195	-	300	300
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,195	906	289	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	25	25
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	75	75
Proposed FY 69	400	*	*	Total Obligations	-	195	195	-	400	400

*Subject to annual review

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS	
	AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES		TA	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED	FINAL OBLIGATION
Agricultural Production (Continued) 698-11-110-156	P. 21 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1967		*

marketing and distribution, and plant pest control.

(d) To finance 3 man years for a team of specialists to follow-up on specific recommendations of the 1968 Conference on Agricultural Priorities. It is expected that these recommendations will include the establishment of a professional agricultural association and secretariat for West Africa. The purpose of this organization would be to coordinate research priorities among member countries, prevent unnecessary duplication of effort and facilities, foster regional approaches in seed adaptability trials, fertility and chemical fertilizer trials, improved farm management techniques and approaches to other common problems in agricultural research and production (\$80,000).

(e) To provide three man years for a team to study the profitable use of cattle resources in the Niger-Upper Volta-Mali area. The intra-country area has a cattle population of about eight million head which requires a comprehensive organizational structure to properly exploit the livestock resources (\$100,000).

(f) To provide two man years of services to help develop improved methods and facilities for village food storage in Southern African countries (\$70,000).

(g) To provide two man years of services to help expand the tick control activities in Zambia to Malawi and other Southern African countries (\$70,000).

In addition to the foregoing, it is anticipated that African Governments and international organizations

will request A.I.D. assistance in connection with other proposals to improve agricultural production and marketing through multi-country undertakings. Consideration will be given to assisting such ventures.

Although the funding of all of the activities mentioned herein would be approximately \$650,000, only \$400,000 is being requested. If all of the items come to fruition, additional funds will be required.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Wheat Improvement in North Africa (New)	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-173	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 21 and 233. FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	

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 will be 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. will finance a contract with the International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement in Mexico. (CIMMYT). Utilizing the skills of wheat scientists, CIMMYT will, in cooperation with local specialists in Tunisia and Morocco, evaluate present wheat seed research programs, and inventory the physical and human resources available for bringing about a wheat improvement program in the cooperating countries. The Center will participate in the testing of introduced and locally developed wheat lines and varieties. Through its access to established collections, the Center will provide selected wheat varieties and plant materials for testing in North Africa. Finally, the Center will train 10 local technicians and wheat scientists in the modern techniques of wheat improvement each in FY 1968 and FY 1969.

The Rockefeller Foundation has completed a preliminary reconnaissance study of wheat production problems in Morocco and Tunisia, and the results of the study suggest 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 have been planted at 32 different locations throughout Tunisia under the supervision of the US/A.I.D. Agriculture Research Advisor.

In Morocco an extensive fertilization program on wheat reached 450,000 acres in 1966-67, and the goal in 1967-68 is 837,000 acres. The local costs of this program, estimated at \$8 million will be met through a loan under P.L. 480, Section 104(f). This project is an outgrowth of a prior year activity, Agricultural Production Studies.

In FY 1969, emphasis will be on the (a) selection and establishment of sub-centers for conducting wheat research and improvement in Tunisia and Morocco; (b) comparative trials of imported and local varieties of wheat; (c) development of seed production and distribution programs; and (d) initiation of wheat demonstration projects.

FY 1969 funds are for three technicians (\$62,000); ten participants trained in wheat production, agriculture administration and research (\$36,000); and commodities (\$25,000) including equipment, seeds, and wheat plants.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
	Estimated FY 68	Estimated through 6/30/68	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969				
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-						International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement		
	87	60			38	38	-	62		62	
	87	60	27		-	24	24	-		36	36
					-	25	25	-		25	25
					-	-	-	-		-	-
Proposed FY 69	123	328	538	Total Obligations	-	87	87	-		123	123

PROJECT TITLE Major Cereals and Legume Improvement	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-176	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969*	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

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 and demonstrations to be carried out on cereals and grain legumes in Eastern-Southern African countries.

This project is an expansion and intensification of the regional Major Cereals Research project in West and East Africa funded under A.I.D.'s development research program funds since 1963. Activities in East 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; and (d) 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. In Kenya, the indigenous varieties of corn grown with subsistence crop husbandry practices average 12 to 15 bushels per acre, and the improved varieties, developed under this research project, 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 265,000 acres in 1967, with over one-half of this planted by smallholder farmers. The limited varietal field adaptation trials conducted in Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi using the improved corn seeds have also shown very promising results. Additional testing is needed, however, to ascertain the suitability of specific varieties under varying growing condition and cultural practices.

The research in East Africa has reached the point where greater emphasis and resources need to be devoted to extending the results through additional testing in field trials and demonstrations to an expanded number of Eastern-Southern Africa countries.

The Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, the United Kingdom, and Canada will continue their support 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.

This work will be 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 Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi, Rwanda, Burundi, and the East-South section of Congo (K). The East African Community

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Agriculture Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA/ARS)
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians				-	280	280	
Estimated through 6/30/68	*	-	-	Participants . . .				-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .				-	25	25	
Proposed FY 69	355	1,755	2,110	Other Costs . . .				-	50	50	
				Total Obligations				-	355	355	

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

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Major Cereals and Legume Improvement	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-176	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

will coordinate the activities of the U.S. research team and the participating countries. Host countries will provide for certain local costs such as operational costs of testing centers, expendable supplies and material and the cost of technical, administrative and unskilled staff.

The new 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 will obtain agreements for cooperative varietal trials with countries interested in these trials. Two technicians will be added to the present 5-man team to permit the expansion of trials and demonstrations.

FY 1969 funds (\$355,000) are requested for eighteen months funding for seven technicians who will be located in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania (\$280,000); commodities (\$25,000) (spraying, pollination, irrigation, and transportation equipment and parts); and other costs of (\$50,000) largely for local transportation, office equipment and supplies and logistic support of the technicians.

PROJECT TITLE Rinderpest Eradication	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-617	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 23 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To help African countries develop adequate capabilities to bring rinderpest under permanent control through a mass vaccination program and the training of local staff in control techniques. Rinderpest is one of the major diseases impeding the development of the cattle industry and foreign investment in meat processing and marketing ventures across the entire mid-section of Africa.

The control of rinderpest in Africa is one of the principal objectives of the African Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC). Since FY 1962, A.I.D., in conjunction with the European Economic Community and the governments of 16 West and Central African countries, has been helping the STRC to achieve its objective with funds for technical assistance, vaccines and equipment. A.I.D. with other donors (UK and UNDP), is helping to extend the campaign to East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Somali Republic) beginning in October-November 1968. Plans are being made to support a program in Ethiopia in 1969. Approximately 90,000,000 cattle are found in the countries which have been or will be included in the total program.

The rinderpest campaign in Central and West Africa is divided into three-year phases. Phase I (1963-1965) included areas contiguous to the Lake Chad Basin; Phase II (1964-1967) and Phase III (1966-1969) extended the program westward and northward to the Atlantic Ocean and the Sahara. The proposed campaigns in Eastern Africa

are directed to bring the disease under rigid control throughout the entire continent. This is necessary both to improve the quality and quantity of meat production and to protect the areas which have already undertaken control programs from reinfection.

Since the beginning of Phase I, more than 60 million vaccinations have been given to more than 26 million cattle. Outbreaks of the disease have been sharply reduced in all the areas thus far reached by the campaign. Outbreaks in the Lake Chad Basin dropped from a recorded 1,666 in the two years before the beginning of the campaign in 1963 to 10 in 1965, the last year of the campaign. In FY 1967, the final year of Phase II, there were no outbreaks in Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and Nigeria and Upper Volta. In Mali they declined from 41 in 1964 to 4 in 1967 and in Niger from 12 in 1965 to 3 in 1967. Data on the first year's operations of Phase III are now being analyzed, and indicate a sharp reduction in outbreaks in all countries.

This project has enhanced cooperation between the English and French-speaking countries involved. Vaccine production has been centralized in three laboratories to serve the entire area and to meet future requirements. Under the direction of the STRC, a number of countries are working together in joint vaccination campaigns on and across each other's borders. The Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health, an affiliate of the STRC, gathers and distributes information on rinderpest throughout Africa to

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Through 6/30/67	2,073	1,436		637	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 68	930	800			-	30	30	-	-	-		
Estimated through 6/30/68	3,003	2,236	767	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Commodities . . .	-	412	412	-	500	500		
				Other Costs . . .	-	488	488	-	600	600		
Proposed FY 69	1,100	2,000	6,103	Total Obligations	-	930	930	-	1,100	1,100		

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Rinderpest Eradication	Agriculture and Natural Resources	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-617	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 23 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

coordinate continuing control programs following the three-year mass immunization campaigns.

Costs for the first three phases have been shared approximately as follows: participating African countries \$11.6 million; the EEC, \$6.2 million and A.I.D., \$2.3 million. Costs for the three years of Phase IV will be shared about as follows: African countries, \$1.4 million; UK, \$500,000; A.I.D., \$900,000; UNDP, \$152,000 and the EEC or other donors, \$461,000. For the start of Phase V the Ethiopian Government would contribute approximately \$800,000, and contributions from other donors are also expected.

FY 1968 funds finance A.I.D.'s participation in Phase IV as follows: \$800,000 for the external costs for Tanzania, the Coordinator's Unit and pilot projects in immunity testing and combined rinderpest-bovine pleuropneumonia vaccinations over a period of three years and \$100,000 to finance the initial stages of the project in Somalia. Efforts are being continued to obtain other-donor help (EEC, Italian, West Germany) for the remainder (about \$350,000) of the costs for the program in Somalia. If these efforts fail, A.I.D. may be required to finance an additional portion of Somalia's requirements in Phase IV.

FY 1969 funds \$1,100,000 will be required to finance the extension of the program to Ethiopia's 26,000,000 cattle beginning in the fall of 1969. \$250,000 are needed for commodities (vehicles, refrigeration and inoculation

equipment); \$250,000 for vaccines; \$250,000 for the operating costs of the Coordinators Unit which consists of salary, travel expenses and per diem for the Coordinator and his deputy, administrative costs, equipment and office expenses; and \$350,000 for other costs (local staff for the vaccination teams, vehicle operation and maintenance).

PROJECT TITLE Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia Research	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 24, FY 1968	AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-618				

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in reducing heavy losses of cattle from bovine pleuro-pneumonia by the development 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 program against bovine pleuro-pneumonia and look to the work being carried on under this project to point the way for improved methods of control.

A.I.D. provides three experts to the East Africa Veterinary Research Organization laboratory in Kenya, to assist in the research and field testing activities. Originally, it was estimated that U.S. assistance could be terminated in FY 1968. Additional work, however, is necessary to determine the storage life of the present vaccine which has been developed under this project, the effect of the dose, and methods for freeze-drying. It is also 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. The laboratory work is expected to be completed by the end of FY 1968 and field testing to begin in June 1968.

This project is sponsored by the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC), and is supported

by the East African Veterinary Research Group, the U.K., and the Government of Kenya as well as by A.I.D.

During the past year several diagnostic tests were tried out in the field but these were not adequate. However, for the first time a sound basis was discovered for the development of a simple rapid field diagnostic test. It is now estimated that an additional two years will be needed to assess and perfect the tests and to determine the efficacy of the vaccine. A.I.D. assistance is expected to be reduced from three scientists to two or one in the final year.

Tests made on the vaccine indicate that progress is being made in producing an effective product. Cattle inoculated with a single dose were assessed four months later and showed complete immunity. The additional research will evaluate the degree and duration of immunity resulting from a single dose and determine the optimum dosage.

A secondary benefit will be derived from the extension of the anti-rinderpest campaign to East Africa in 1968. Pilot vaccination projects will be undertaken in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Somalia to test the feasibility of giving rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia 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 1969 funds will cover three U.S. scientists (\$90,000) and purchase test animals and laboratory supplies and materials (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS				
				Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID
Through 6/30/67	397	294	103				U. S. Department of Agriculture	
Estimated FY 68	110	205						
Estimated through 6/30/68	507	499	8					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 69	115	200	822					
				Cost Components				
				U.S. Technicians	-	90		90
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	20	20	
				Total Obligations	-	110	110	
					-	115	115	

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. 182 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968 FY: 1971

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 is being initiated in Tunisia in FY 1968 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. will provide the short-term services of a specialist in the sterilization technique of fruit fly control, who will assist in the preparation of plans for a pilot fruit fly sterilization project. The U.S. also plans to provide 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 Government will also fund various other costs including the salaries of Tunisian technicians and operating expenses.

The project will be expanded to Morocco during FY 1969. The U.S. will finance an entomologist who will appraise the requirements in the country and prepare detailed plan for control operations.

The FY 1969 request of \$90,000 will cover commodities for Morocco (sources of cobalt 60 gamma radiation and specialized handling equipment (\$50,000), technical personnel for both Tunisia and Morocco (\$30,000), and participant training in the techniques of handling and using radio-active materials (\$10,000).

A.I.D. assistance to this pilot project is estimated at \$215,000 over a period of four years. Of this total, \$110,000 will be for commodities, \$85,000 for technical advisors, and \$20,000 for participant training.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-								USDA
Estimated FY 68	59	19									
Estimated through 6/30/68	59	19	40	U.S. Technicians	-	5	5	-	30	30	
				Participants . . .	4	-	4	-	10	10	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	50	-	50	-	50	50	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	90	66	215	Total Obligations	54	5	59	-	90	90	

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
		TA	
Rice Production and Marketing (W.A.)	Agriculture and Natural Resources		
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-190-177	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 21, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To work with other donors under the leadership of an international organization in helping a number of West African countries increase their production of rice in order to augment their food supply and reduce the drain on foreign exchange reserves for rice imports. Rice has become one of the most important staple food crops of these countries. Generally their rate of consumption is increasing at a much faster rate than production.

The countries to be included in the project initially (others may be added) are Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegal and the Entente States (Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Togo, Dahomey and Niger). Specific rice projects already under way in Liberia and Senegal will be integrated into the regional project. Together these countries import about 500,000 tons of rice a year. A part of the deficit has been filled by PL 480 sales in the past. However, this is a less likely source of supply for the future.

The scope and nature of the eventual West Africa regional project is being defined with FY 1968 funding through a series of actions as follows: (1) A meeting of donor organizations and countries under the chairmanship of the United Nations Development Program (U.N.D.P.) to reach a general understanding on the broad outlines of the project. These donors are expected to include the U.N.D.P., Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

(O.E.C.D.), Economic Commission for Africa (E.C.A.), Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, the governments of the United Kingdom, France and Taiwan, and A.I.D. Efforts are being made to expand this list. (2) Visits by a multi-donor team to the governments of the countries and heads of regional organizations to be included in the project, in order to discuss the major problems at the ministerial or higher level in each country, establish the regional framework for the project. This team will discuss with the African governments the degree of their participation in the program, the location of regional and national research, training and technical assistance centers, determine the nature of the cooperative agreements between and among African governments and donor entities. (3) A fact-finding trip by a team of technicians financed by A.I.D. to diagnose the obstacles to increased rice production and to outline and recommend a plan of action for consideration by the group of donors. This team will diagnose the major problems in the fields of ecology, technology, marketing and pricing policies which hinder an increase in rice production; estimate rice demand, production potential of both irrigated and rainfed rice, the requirements in training, research, manpower, analyze the administrative capabilities and resources of governments to participate in the project and the feasibility of a regional program with one or more centers for research, training and technical assistance.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 68	75	50		-	75	75	-	100	100	
Estimated through 6/30/68	75	50	25	-	-	-	25	-	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	300	-	300	
				-	-	-	15	10	25	
Proposed FY 69	450	4,000	4,525	-	75	75	340	110	450	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

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	
	p. 21, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1968	FY: 1978	

The two teams may carry on certain aspects of their work concurrently. Especial attention will be given to the possibility of using the existing Rokupr Rice Research Station in Sierra Leone as the, or one of the, regional research and training centers for this project. Since independence the Rokupr Station has deteriorated and recent studies estimate that rehabilitation of the physical plant alone will require from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 in external assistance. The director of each center and the cadre of top-flight scientific and administrative staff would most likely also have to be recruited from the outside.

Consideration is being given to other sites for the research and training center and to the possibility that one center will not be enough for a project of this magnitude and complexity. These points will be clarified as a result of the investigations of the fact-finding team and the talks of the multi-donor team with African ministers and regional officials.

FY 1968 funds are to finance the fact-finding team of four U.S. technicians and A.I.D.'s participation in the high-level team.

FY 1969 funds (\$450,000) will be required to finance A.I.D.'s participation with other donors in providing laboratory equipment (\$300,000) for one or more rice research, training and technical centers (one of which may be Rokupr); to provide U.S. consultants (\$100,000) to various countries and centers on production,

marketing, storage and pricing policies in accordance with the multi-donor master plan; \$25,000 for training and \$25,000 for logistic support for the technicians and other costs associated with the equipment.

PROJECT TITLE Communications Systems Surveys	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-220-158	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 25 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	

Project Target and Course of Action: To determine the feasibility of constructing new or improving existing telecommunications links between two or more African states. Those links found to be economically and technically feasible will be considered for separate or joint financing by the U.S. and other donors. Improved telecommunications among African states is basic to the long-range development of modern, efficient governments and private sector activity.

In FY 1968 additional funds were provided for the study to determine the technical and economic feasibility of establishing a satellite ground station in Ethiopia. Such a facility would serve as a communications link between Africa and other continents. The first draft of the report is due in late FY 1968. The West Africa Telecommunications Study initiated in FY 1967 to evaluate the construction of a regional microwave system linking Nigeria, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and Ivory Coast, and the linking of this system with possible satellite ground stations in Nigeria and Ivory Coast is complete and the final report is due late FY 1968. A study is also underway to determine the feasibility of expanding the facilities of the Lome (Togo) and Accra (Ghana) link and tying it in with existing circuits between Lome and Lagos (Nigeria) thereby producing a reliable multi-channel link between Ghana, Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria. This study will be completed early in FY 1969.

FY 1969 funds are required to carry out detailed feasibility studies of the following: (1) about two

man years of services to study selected links within and between the Entente (Togo, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Niger) and Central African Customs and Economic Union (U.D.E.A.C.) (Chad, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Congo, Brazzaville, Gabon) states that are expected to be identified by French sponsored reconnaissance studies now underway and which are expected to be completed early in FY 1969 (\$65,000); (2) about two man years to study selected links between these nations and neighboring Anglophone countries (\$65,000); and (3) two man years to study and to determine the feasibility of improving links from Malawi and Zambia to Tanzania and Kenya, so that Malawi and Zambia will have worldwide contacts through the facilities of the East Africa External Telecommunication System (\$70,000). Other requests from two or more African states or from international organizations for other telecommunication studies may necessitate additional FY 1969 funds.

Countries involved in these surveys generally provide logistic support for the survey team - local transportation, office space, secretarial and other services, materials and supplies.

* This project will continue subject to annual determination of requirements.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
Through 6/30/67	149	0	149	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected	
Estimated FY 68	100	75		-	100	100	-	200	200		
Estimated through 6/30/68	249	224	25	-	-	-	-	-	-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 69	200	*	*	-	100	100	-	200	200		

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Electric Power Supply Studies	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 27 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-220-159			

Project Target and Course of Action: To undertake studies to determine the feasibility of the construction of interstate transmission lines and the establishment of regional power grids as a possible solution to power requirements and power distribution problems in Africa.

One obstacle in expanding local as well as foreign productive ventures in Africa has been the lack of supporting power. Expansion of African infrastructure is regarded as pre-condition for development of certain productive areas in Africa.

During FY 1968 a study is planned to determine the technical and economic feasibility of constructing a power transmission line from the Akosombo Hydroelectric plant on the Volta River in Ghana to Togo and Dahomey. The study is expected to be completed late in FY 1968 or early FY 1969. If the project proves feasible, the financial requirements to bring the power from Ghana to the Togo border are expected to be met by other donors.

FY 1969 funds are requested to cover the costs of a preliminary engineering study for distribution requirements within Togo and Dahomey (\$50,000).

Also under consideration for 1969 funding is a reconnaissance survey to determine the minimum load and energy demands which are necessary pre-conditions for undertaking a full feasibility study of the extension of this transmission system to join the Niger high voltage network (\$50,000). This would interconnect the Akosombo Hydroelectric Plant of the Volta River Authority with the Kainji River Hydroelectric Plant of the Niger River

Authority, providing a coordinated generating system with 1,728 megawatts capacity.

A.I.D. will consider other studies in this field requested by two or more African states or by international organizations, for which additional funds may be needed.

Host countries provide logistic support for the survey teams, i.e. local transportation, office space, secretarial and other services, supplies and materials.

* This project will continue subject to annual determination of requirements.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969
Estimated FY 68	25	25		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated through 6/30/68	25	25	-	-	25	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	100	*	*	-	100	100	
				Cost Components			
				U.S. Technicians			
				Participants ...			
				Commodities ...			
				Other Costs ...			
				Total Obligations			

To be selected

PROJECT TITLE Improvement of Agricultural Planning and Statistics PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-290-184	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist selected African countries to improve their agricultural planning and the collection and analysis of statistics related to agriculture.

Although agriculture remains the most important sector of economic activity in Africa, data collection and analysis in this sector are quite weak. The lack of good basic data on current practices and shortage of adequately trained staff impede programs for increasing agricultural production. Comprehensive and reliable basic data for this sector is fundamental for sound agricultural planning and policies both by African governments and aid donors.

These problems will be attacked on a regional level and their solution will support regional planning and programs to increase agricultural production. Discussions will be held with regional organizations such as the Entente Fund and other sub-regional organizations to assist A.I.D. in providing countries in West and Central Africa with technical advice and training in these fields and to develop the capabilities of African regional organizations for providing such services.

In FY 1969 \$200,000 is required for the services of U.S. technicians to work with the African regional organizations in collecting data and formulating approaches to regional planning and data collection.

* Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected			
Through 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 68				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
Estimated through 6/30/68				U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .				50	120	170
				Commodities . . .				-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .				10	20	30
Proposed FY 69	200	*	*	Total Obligations				60	140	200

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Interstate Transport Studies	ACTIVITY Transportation	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-12-390-160	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 28 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	

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, rail, water, air, pipeline, will be evaluated to determine the best service at the lowest possible cost. Loan financing of those transport links found to be economically and technically feasible will be considered for separate or for joint financing by the U.S. and other donors.

In process or currently scheduled for FY 1968 are: Middle Africa Transportation Survey, which involves nine countries (Botswana, Burundi, Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Tanzania, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zambia) and the Accra (Ghana) - Abidjan (Ivory Coast) Highway Study, and road links between Monrovia (Liberia) and Accra (Ghana), Senegal and Gambia; Upper Volta and Dahomey; and, Niger and Upper Volta.

In FY 1969, several specific studies are planned. As a follow-on to the Middle Africa Transport Study, ten transport links have been tentatively identified by the general reconnaissance study for in-depth feasibility studies. Studies which may be undertaken include: Albertville-Kigoma-Mpulungu-Lake Tanganyika Transport; Great East Road-Ft. Jameson to Llongue; West Lake Victoria Coastal Road; East Lake Victoria Coastal Road; Laupula River Bridge-Pedicle Road connecting Zambia and Congo; and the Zambia-Botswana Road. Approximately \$55,000 has been programmed for each of these studies. Other studies planned include Chisimaio-Moyala-Nairobi connecting link

(\$75,000); West Africa Airlines Study (\$100,000) and West Africa Coastal Shipping Line (\$125,000). (The latter may involve up to 15 countries in West Africa.) Additional transport studies may be requested by African countries or African regional organizations in which case additional funds will be requested. These studies will all be carried out by U.S. contractors. Countries involved in the surveys generally provide survey teams with such logistical support as domestic transportation, office space, secretarial and other services, supplies and equipment.

*Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/67	395	257	138							Stanford Research Institute Others not yet selected	
Estimated FY 68	600	200			600	600		750	750		
Estimated through 6/30/68	995	457	538								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	750	*	*								
				Total Obligations	-	600	600	-	750		750
				Cost Components							
				U.S. Technicians							
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-		
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-		
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-		

PROJECT TITLE Labor Development Activities	ACTIVITY Labor	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-490-149	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 29 FY 1968 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 helping them develop effective trade union leadership and educational programs.

Under this project the African American Labor Center (AALC) develops and conducts labor programs in Africa. The AFL-CIO contributes \$100,000 annually to administrative costs; A.I.D. finances a staff of 16 including technicians, clerical help, and three overseas regional representatives.

Late in FY 1966, A.I.D. contributed \$250,000 and the AFL-CIO \$50,000 to a Fund established by the AALC to develop low-cost impact projects. Twenty-four impact type projects have been carried out in 16 countries utilizing this fund. Many of these activities provided for work-shop, office, and educational equipment, enabling African labor unions to contact and communicate more effectively with their members. An economic conference for English speaking labor leaders was conducted in Addis Ababa followed by seminars to discuss the role of trade unions in economic development. The three Labor Federations in the Congo were provided with educational equipment and assisted in the organization of a series of seminars, bringing the three Federations together and improving the climate for negotiations with the Congolese Government and industry. The first Worker's Education Center in French West Africa is being planned in Upper Volta. A small furniture-making cooperative was

established in Dahomey and, in addition to being self-supporting, is training members in wood working skills. On the basis of these results A.I.D. provided an additional grant of \$250,000 in FY 1968. The AFL-CIO is also making a contribution to the fund.

The AALC has conducted a survey to determine the need for an advanced training school for postal, telegraph and telephone personnel in French-speaking West African countries. The survey report is under review. The AALC has also been exploring the feasibility of a regional cooperative training center in French-speaking West Africa to train Africans in the management and operations of cooperatives.

Funds are required (1) to continue for one year a 16 man AALC contract staff team (11 technical, 5 admin.) to prepare, implement and support projects in the field (\$385,000); and (2) to provide funds for the Labor Impact Fund for small, high-impact projects (\$250,000).

*Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969				
Through 6/30/67	819	219	600	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African American Labor Center
Estimated FY 68	588	735		-	318	318	-	385	385	
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,407	954	453	-	45	45	-	25	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	100	100	-	100	100	
				-	125	125	-	125	125	
Proposed FY 69	635	*	*	-	588	588	-	635	635	
				Total Obligations						

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Measles Control & Smallpox Eradication		ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-510-116		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 31, FY 1968 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 19 West and Central African states.

Smallpox is the most lethal disease known to man, and in Africa kills approximately 25% of those stricken. Africa is the largest remaining focus of the disease and serves as a center for the spread of smallpox infection to the rest of the world. The smallpox part of this project complements WHO's global program to eradicate this disease within the decade. WHO is responsible for programs in the other African Countries where smallpox remains endemic, and is also defraying some of the local costs of the programs in five of the nineteen countries covered by the U.S. program. Other countries are financing local operating costs from their own resources or with French assistance.

The measles portion of this dual campaign aims to reduce a major cause of death and disability among African children. By the time African children reach the age of six, approximately 90 per cent of them have had measles. On the average, one child in ten who contact the disease dies as a result of the ailment. Recent development of an effective live virus vaccine and a rapid jet gun inoculator gives the U.S. a unique technical capability for a large-scale program against this disease. A.I.D. has undertaken an expanded measles/smallpox vaccination program in 19 African countries for a period of five years. The program's first phase, estimated to require three years, includes one mass smallpox vaccination of

the entire population (about 110,000,000 people) and simultaneous measles vaccination of 18,322,000 susceptible children (now believed to be children from 6 months to 4 years of age). A follow-up phase, estimated to require two years, will be necessary to protect the initial immunity. The type and degree of support for the second phase will be decided on the basis of an evaluation of the first part's results. Present assumptions are that it will include as a minimum (1) immunization of children who reached the age of maximum measles susceptibility since vaccination teams originally visited their area, and (2) additional smallpox vaccinations as needed to insure the immunization of persons who were not vaccinated in Phase I, and those who received vaccinations which were ineffective. The National Communicable Disease Center (NCDC), of the U.S. Public Health Service, administers the project, along with two African regional health organizations. NCDC has set up a Regional Office in Nigeria and has 37 medical and operations officers in the participating countries.

Field vaccinations began in January, 1967. By the end of January, 1968, twenty-five million persons had been vaccinated against smallpox and 5,000,000 against measles. Initial vaccinations in Gambia and Ivory Coast will be completed by the end of FY 1968; in twelve other countries by FY 1969; and in four countries by FY 1970. The first activities in Nigeria are also scheduled for completion in FY 1970, although the internal situation there may cause some delay.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/67	15,791	7,485		8,306	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 68	7,500	12,000		U.S. Technicians	-	2,240	2,240	-	2,554	2,554	National Communicable Disease Center, U.S. Public Health Service
Estimated through 6/30/68	23,291	19,485	3,806	Participants ...	-	19	19	-	46	46	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	5,214	5,214	-	7,100	7,100	
				Other Costs ...	-	27	27	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	9,700	13,400	46,391	Total Obligations	-	7,500	7,500	-	9,700	9,700	

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Measles Control & Smallpox Eradication (Continued)	Health and Sanitation	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-510-116	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 31 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

The vaccination program has been credited with bringing six smallpox outbreaks of epidemic proportions under control. This was accomplished through the timely administration of inoculations against smallpox, and the improved reporting system of disease outbreaks which has been instituted as a result of the program. NCDC is training health personnel in the host countries in the techniques of reporting and investigation of the incidence and location of outbreaks so that these activities can be carried on after the vaccination program has ended. Mechanisms have also been set up for inter-country reporting, an accomplishment which is especially important in Africa where there is considerable crossing of national borders by infected persons. Particularly encouraging is the institution of reporting between French and English speaking countries where contacts between health ministries previously had been spotty or non-existent.

Measles vaccinations have had pronounced effects on the incidence of the disease. At the University College Hospital in Ibadan, Nigeria, an average of 100 to 200 cases of measles have been admitted each month. Following a mass vaccination program in the city in July, 1967, the incidence of the disease fell to 2 cases last September. Only 17 cases were admitted to the hospital in the remainder of 1967. A similar experience was reported in the Gambia where the average number of reported cases fell from 100-150 per week to less than 2 cases per week following the vaccination program.

The original assumption of the planners of the vaccination program was that measles vaccinations should be administered to children between the ages of 6 months and 6 years. New research has reduced the age span to children between the ages of 6 months and 4 years. Field experience has also shown that children in the susceptible age group form a smaller percentage of the total population than was originally estimated, leading to a reduction in the estimated number of initial measles vaccinations to 18,322,000, and a \$4 million reduction in the project's estimated cost. Further research and experience may produce additional savings.

\$9.7 million is required for the program in the 19 countries in FY 1969. This includes (1) personnel and overhead expenses of PHS/NCDC for 19 staff members at its Headquarters in Atlanta, 12 staff members at the Nigeria office, and 37 medical and operations officers in the participating countries (\$2,554,000); (2) for smallpox vaccine (\$1,500,000); (3) for measles vaccine (\$2,900,000); (4) for 15 participants - 5 to receive high-level training in the U.S. in disease control, and 10 to receive practical training in vaccination techniques in Africa (\$46,000); and (5) for replacement of vehicles and parts, jet injection apparatus and parts, and other medical supplies and field equipment (\$2,700,000).

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Nutrition Activities		ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-560-127		PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To promote African activities that will alleviate malnutrition and to help establish regional institutions to serve African needs in this field.

In March 1968 a conference in Dakar of representatives from 13 West African countries served to create a greater awareness of the dangers of malnutrition, to provide the countries with the latest knowledge on how to combat the problem, and to exchange information on country efforts in this area, with the view to stimulating action programs. Building upon the progress at that conference, A.I.D. will work with various international organizations and African countries to establish a nutrition coordinating group for West Africa. A start has already been made with the creation of a WHO/FAO nutrition commission. In addition a West African public health organization has already expressed an interest in participating in a coordinating group.

The coordinating group would provide technical guidance to countries on activities such as a study of the feasibility of developing cottage industries based on the utilization of indigenous foods, development of standards for processed foods, establishment of a food testing laboratory, creation of regional nutrition training institutions, and development and distribution of educational materials on nutrition. A.I.D. is prepared to assist in certain of these activities.

Two technicians (\$40,000 in FY 1969 funds) will be provided to the coordinating group to assist in the devel-

opment of the food testing laboratory and the regional training institutions. The food testing laboratory will be concerned with testing and certification of processed foods, research into the nutritive value of indigenous plant materials, analysis of the nutrient composition of food stuffs, and the preparation of food composition tables. In addition, A.I.D. will provide laboratory equipment and supplies (\$90,000) and will train 3 Africans (\$20,000) who will assume positions in the food laboratory and the regional training institutions. Two technicians and their logistic support (\$40,000) will be provided to assist with the study of cottage food industries, while technical assistance and related commodity support (\$30,000) will be provided for the preparation of educational materials.

Other activities for promoting better nutrition in Africa include two additional field conferences to be held in FY 1969, one in East Africa and one in North Africa. FY 1969 funds of \$60,000 will support these conferences including services of two technicians to organize them. Further, a study to determine the feasibility of making fish protein concentrate from the dominant species of fish in the lakes of Eastern Africa, will be assisted by A.I.D. which will provide two Bureau of Commercial Fisheries technicians (\$30,000) and equipment (\$20,000) to establish a plant of laboratory scale. If the results prove that certain tropical species can be used for protein concentrate the information will be made available to private enterprise for the establishment of a production plant.

* Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							Department of Health, Education and Welfare Others to be selected
Estimated FY 68	80	60								
Estimated through 6/30/68	80	60	20							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	460	*	*							
				Total Obligations	55	25	80	140	320	

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
Nutrition Activities (Continued)	Health and Sanitation		TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-560-127	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1968	FY: *

One technician and related commodity support (\$30,000) will be provided to help the pond fisheries training and research center located in the Central African Republic expand the activities and services it is providing to four Central African countries. A.I.D. also proposes to support feasibility studies (\$100,000) by U.S. firms having competence in the manufacture and distribution of high protein supplements and which already have prototype products which could be manufactured from local materials, with a view to encouraging these firms to establish plants in Africa.

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
		TA	
Regional Population Activities	Health and Sanitation		
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-182	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist those African governments concerned with assessing and, in some instances, reducing their rate of population growth. These activities include assistance in improving statistical data collecting institutions, such as demographic centers and establishing family planning activities.

U.N. population projections indicate that Africa's population in the next 25 years will increase 150% to 215% over the 1960 figure of 273 million. This forecast indicates the need for action to relate population planning with health education, agricultural and other development programs. Family planning activities appear warranted in certain instances, preceded by informational and educational programs.

This project consists of activities relating to data gathering and family planning benefitting more than one African country. Other donors and organizations actively engaged in this field with whom A.I.D. plans future coordination in joint activities include 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 Netherland Government, Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation.

During FY 1968 printed materials on family planning subjects have been selected and will be distributed to African officials. New and carefully tailored materials

will be prepared and translated for use in support of family planning activities being initiated. Assistance is being provided to Fourah Bay College (Sierra Leone) and to the Statistical Training Center in Yaounde (Cameroon) to help establish and upgrade demographic centers which will be able to serve the needs of the English and French speaking countries of West Africa through training, applied research, and the dissemination of information on demographic events and trends in the region. The Centers will also develop new techniques, facilitate the interchange of information and provide technical assistance to countries in the development and operation of data collection systems and the analysis and interpretation of these data. Also, during FY 1968 a demographic workshop will be conducted in the U.S. to provide twelve African technicians with technical background on planning and implementing demographic surveys. To help coordinate these various efforts, develop new multi-country projects and activities and maintain close liaison with the numerous other donors actively engaged in this field, a population officer will be assigned to West Africa in the latter part of the fiscal year. A second officer, to be stationed in East Africa, is planned for FY 1969.

In FY 1969 funds will be required (1) for technical services, participants, and commodities for the Demographic Centers at Fourah Bay College (\$208,000) and for the Yaounde (Cameroon) Center (\$490,000); (2) for two workshops in the U.S. to train approximately 40 Africans

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 68	600	250		14	120	134	75	795	870	
Estimated through 6/30/68	600	250	350	24	-	24	327	-	327	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	320	-	320	313	-	313	
				122	-	122	390	-	390	
Proposed FY 69	1,900	*	*	480	120	600	1,105	795	1,900	
				Total Obligations						

*Subject to annual review

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
Regional Population Activities (Continued)	Health and Sanitation		TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-182	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1968	FY: *

to plan and conduct demographic surveys (\$190,000); (3) for family planning seminars and for the printing (and translation) and distribution of educational materials (\$285,000); (4) to initiate through the Organization of Coordination and of Cooperation in the Fight Against the Great Endemic Diseases (O.C.C.G.E.) or the Organization of Coordination for the Fight Against Endemic Diseases of Central Africa (O.C.E.A.C.) one or more pilot projects for the upgrading of existing Maternal and Child Health Services (\$224,000); (5) to initiate a training program at the College of Medicine, University of Lagos (Nigeria) for a corps of medical and para-medical personnel to conduct family planning services (\$360,000); and (6) to cover the costs of two coordinating offices - one in East and one in West Africa - for the backstopping of existing activities and the development of new multi-country undertakings (\$143,000).

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Road Maintenance and Improvement		ACTIVITY Transportation		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-610-180		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 39 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist inter-state transportation in the Entente States, Ghana, and in the Central African Customs and Economic Union (U.D.E.A.C.) states by establishing a coordinated system for the maintenance and improvement of the highway network.

Major investments in highway construction and equipment are being made in these African countries. However, their capabilities to protect these investments are inadequate. Lack of skilled manpower, insufficient equipment and irregular and often inadequate budgetary allocations are the main deficiencies.

Previously, A.I.D. efforts in assisting improvement of West African road maintenance capabilities have been limited to support of the Togo Regional Heavy Equipment Training Center (R.H.E.T.C.), which provides training of heavy equipment mechanics and operators from the French-speaking West and Central African countries. A.I.D. has supported the training center since FY 1963. Through December of 1967 a total of 143 operators and 102 mechanics had been trained. Acceleration of this training as well as the introduction of training in other specialties may be required.

This project expands the scope of assistance to these countries, plus Ghana, which has a number of important road links to surrounding Francophone states, through the upgrading of existing national authorities and assistance to a regional highway maintenance commission to be established by the Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Niger, and Upper Volta. It is expected that the U.D.E.A.C.

states (Central African Republic, Chad, Cameroon, Congo (B) and Gabon) will organize a similar commission.

The regional highway maintenance commissions could overcome some of the deficiencies in national systems through the pooling and joint use of member country equipment and skilled manpower by organizing regional training and advisory services, and by encouraging the scheduling of maintenance operations in the area to achieve the most beneficial results at the lowest cost. For this purpose A.I.D. will provide U.S. consultant services and selected commodities to help the regional commission become established and operational.

During FY 1968 A.I.D. is conducting an assessment of U.S. equipment and machinery available through excess property to determine the extent to which such commodities could be used for training and road maintenance purposes under this project. At the same time, A.I.D. will review the manpower requirements of the states concerned and will restructure and expand the training program offered by the R.H.E.T.C. to meet the broader needs of this undertaking. FY 1969 funds are needed for seven technicians at the R.H.E.T.C. and supporting personnel in the U.S. (\$200,000); operating expenses for the Center (\$165,000); consultant services to restructure the Center to meet expanded requirements (\$35,000); the services of civil engineers and public administration experts to help organize the Regional Highway Maintenance Commission (\$150,000); and commodities such as tractors, graders and other road equipment obtained from excess property (\$430,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components						
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African American Institute Others to be selected
Through 6/30/67	1,259	792	467	-	231	231	-	345	345	
Estimated FY 68	468	653		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,727	1,445	282	53	-	53	430	-	430	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	150	34	184	165	40	205	
Proposed FY 69	980	*	*	203	265	468	595	385	980	

*Subject to annual review

PROJECT TITLE Vocational and Technical Training	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-610-185	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet the growing requirements for skilled technicians by assisting African governments, international organizations and institutions in their efforts to provide vocational and technical training on a regional basis.

The need for vocational and technical training continues to be one of Africa's most pressing problems. Many countries, especially the smaller ones, are unable to provide training for the wide variety of skilled technicians that are required because of the high costs of construction and operation of training centers. As a consequence some countries and international organizations and institutions have taken the initiative in supporting the regional use of certain existing facilities, and, when none exist, the establishment of new facilities to serve multi-country training needs. A.I.D. strongly supports these initiatives, and under this project will assist in the development or expansion of selected technical and vocational training institutions and will also support such technical training activities as work shops, study tours, educational materials development, and seminars.

A wide range of proposals are under consideration for FY 1969 funding. These include:

(a) To provide one man year of services, related commodity support, and some training to help with the expansion of the mineralogical laboratory at Libreville, Gabon, so that it can better serve the needs of West and Central African countries (\$45,000). The U. N.

Development Program and France also support this institution.

(b) To provide two man years of instructor services and related training materials for the Regional Teacher Training Center at Bangui, Central African Republic, which is training primary school inspectors and pedagogues from thirteen francophone countries (\$70,000). Building materials will also be provided to help renovate the facilities to meet expanding enrollment (\$80,000). United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), as well as the participating countries, supports the Center.

(c) To provide training to help upgrade the staff of the Textbook Production Center in Yaounde, Cameroon, which prints African prepared educational and cultural materials for five Central African states (\$10,000). Printing and other reproduction equipment will be provided to enable the Center improve its current operations and to expand its services so that it will be able to develop and distribute educational materials throughout both francophone and anglophone Africa (\$40,000).

(d) To provide two instructors and related training equipment to help establish a regional Police Communications Training Center which will train maintenance personnel to cope with complex repair problems, to plan improvements in their communications systems, and to develop intercountry networks (\$100,000). This training would supplement and build upon the more basic maintenance training A.I.D. has provided to those French-speaking

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 68	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	250	*	*	-	-	-	-	250	250	

*Subject to annual review

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Vocational and Technical Training (Continued)	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-610-185			

countries which have received Public Safety communications equipment.

(e) To provide two instructors for the school health training center in Chad, and two instructors for the paramedical and nurses training center in the Central African Republic, to enable these institutions to provide training for students from neighboring countries (\$120,000). Related instructional materials would also be provided (\$10,000).

(f) Some of East and Southern Africa countries are endeavoring to identify training facilities in the area which might be used to meet the manpower needs of several countries. A.I.D. proposes to assist these efforts by supporting a conference of all of the interested countries to determine the extent of their interest in the regional use of facilities and the amount and type of support they might provide (\$10,000). A.I.D. also proposes to assist with an assessment of existing facilities, and a review of the needs of individual countries for training in specific fields (\$30,000). Assistance in the form of instructors and commodities, would also be provided to selected training centers to help them expand and serve regional needs (\$40,000).

In addition to the foregoing it is anticipated that African countries and international organizations will identify and request A.I.D. assistance for additional

training centers and related activities. Consideration would be given to providing support for selected undertakings.

Although more than \$550,000 would be required to fund all of the foregoing activities, only \$250,000 is being requested. If all of them come to fruition additional funds will be required.

PROJECT TITLE African Graduate Fellowship Program (Agrad)	ACTIVITY Education			FUNDS TA	
	PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-062	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 35 FY 1968	AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To support American universities in providing graduate level training for selected African students in fields of study related to specific economic and social development activities. Graduate level training at African universities is available in only limited fields of study because of the high operational cost of most specialized schools of small enrollments and instructional facilities.

The project is a cooperative program between A.I.D., African governments and U.S. Council of Graduate Schools. The American graduate schools provide tuition free scholarships, the student's government pays transportation costs, and A.I.D. provides subsistence for the students and costs other than tuition. Students are nominated by their governments for fellowships primarily in scientific and technically oriented fields. The program is administered for A.I.D. by the African-American Institute.

Through January, 1968, sixty-seven Africans from 20 countries received graduate degrees in the United States and returned home to employment. There are 220 students studying under this program in the 1967-68 academic year, fifty-five of whom are expected to complete their programs by June 1968. Approximately 150 new students will begin their studies in September 1968 making a total of 315 fellows to be enrolled during the 1968-69 academic year.

The FY 1969 funds requested will provide for 414 students (264 continuing and 150 new) for the 1969-70

academic year. The funding for contractor overhead and management and services is being drawn down against the Pipeline resulting from short falls in prior year programs.

The unliquidated balance consists of forward funding of students' costs, and accruals of many second semester bills which are not received until after June 30.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African-American Institute
Through 6/30/67	2,698	1,193	1,505								
Estimated FY 68	950	1,417									
Estimated through 6/30/68	3,648	2,610	1,038	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	-	950	950	-	1,400	1,400	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	1,400	2,152	7,200	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	-	950	950	-	1,400	1,400	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTIDONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Higher Education Program- Centers of Learning PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-211	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 36, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet Africa's needs for high level trained manpower through promoting multi-country use of the better African colleges and universities.

Under this project A.I.D. will assist in developing "regional centers of learning" through assistance to those schools, colleges, faculties, or departments in various African universities which show the greatest potential for serving development-related needs by training students from other African countries. Vice-Chancellors of African universities are in substantial agreement with the objectives of this program.

An American Council of Education affiliate, the Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC), is developing a plan to promote university education on a regional basis in Africa. It is also surveying existing African institutions to identify programs of study with potential to become educational centers for regional training needs. Thus far the most promising universities for this purpose appear to be: Njala University in Sierra Leone, Ahadu Bello University in Nigeria, the Federal University of the Cameroons, Haile Selassie I University in Ethiopia, University of Zambia, and the three components of the University of East Africa. Other potential centers are expected to be identified as the surveys progress. A.I.D.-supported scholarships under the training component of this program increasingly will be limited to the "regional centers" when developed.

The OLC opened an office in Nairobi, Kenya in

November 1967. Its representatives already have visited several universities, established liaison with a number of potential donors, and made preparations for OLC evaluation teams to visit several African universities during the last half of FY 1968. Institutions already or soon to be surveyed include Njala University College in Sierra Leone, Cuttington College in Liberia, and the Federal University of the Cameroons.

In FY 1969, \$1,100,000 is required for the development of these regional centers; \$600,000 is needed for a University of Illinois contract to help develop Njala University as a regional center for agriculture training related to rice production, agricultural teacher training and practical rural agriculture training. An additional \$170,000 would finance a contract with an American university for "regionalizing" faculties at one or two of the other universities identified above, \$105,000 for commodities such as laboratory, library and dormitories' equipment to expand the school facilities; small amount for U.S. training and \$200,000 in support costs for the contract teams consisting of local travel, office space, per diem and logistic support.

FY 1969 funds are also requested to finance the contract with the OLC to develop a plan for promoting education in Africa on a regional basis and covers the costs of seven technicians (3 stationed in Africa) and short-term consultants (4-6 weeks each) to serve on five or more university evaluation teams (\$360,000), and such other costs as local travel, office rental and related costs (\$40,000).

* Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	314	-	314						
Estimated FY 68	300	314							
Estimated through 6/30/68	614	314	300						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 69	1,500	*	*						
Cost Components									
U.S. Technicians				-	250	275	-	860	860
Participants . . .				-	-	-	-	25	25
Commodities . . .				-	-	-	-	105	105
Other Costs . . .				-	50	25	-	510	510
Total Obligations				-	300	300	-	1,500	1,500

African American Institute
American Council on
Education (Overseas
Liaison Committee)

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
African Higher Education Program - Training (AHEP)	Education	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-210	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 36-37, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide undergraduate level training up to the first degree level for African students within African universities outside their home countries in fields important to their countries' development.

This program reflects the regional thrust of encouraging development of African higher educational skilled manpower by promoting cooperation among African countries. Instead of assisting various specialized programs in the universities of several African countries, the African Higher Education Program (AHEP) seeks to minimize proliferation by concentrating U.S. assistance on a few college programs which can be attended by students from all African countries. AHEP scholarships, primarily directed to these institutions, will support undergraduate study by Africans in African universities rather than overseas.

A.I.D. support to this program includes financing to establish an African secretariat with an African director whose primary task will be to establish the necessary scholarship mechanism in close cooperation with the Association of African Universities (AAU).

In order to begin moving without delay with the implementation of the new policy of assisting African students to study for the first degree in African universities, this project was initiated during the final quarter of FY 67. Through the first half of FY 68, the African-American Institute had: (1) placed 29 African students for undergraduate training in the academic year

1967-68 at African universities; and (2) sponsored two conferences in West and East Africa, respectively, for the designated representatives of the African universities in order to contribute to the formation and Africanization of an African scholarship secretariat.

These representatives of the African universities agreed among themselves in recommending to A.I.D. and the contractor, that obtaining African students for AHEP required establishment of arrangements compatible with other scholarships already available to Africans. As a result, in addition to paying each student's tuition, A.I.D.

has agreed to pay up to \$100 to the university for books and instructional materials for each AHEP student. A.I.D. has also agreed in principle to contribute toward the students' travel costs and their maintenance during the university vacation periods, although details are still to be negotiated.

Each African government will continue to contribute to the students' travel costs, while each African university will pay the additional student costs not listed in the university catalog. These costs are estimated to average twice the published catalog costs for a foreign student.

In FY 69, funds are provided for placing up to 300 students in African universities and continuing the support of 254 students enrolled for the 1968-69 academic year. FY 69 will finance the costs of the AAI contract (\$1,788,000) for the scholarship costs, \$100,000 for services of 9 technicians and \$182,000 for operating costs of the scholarship secretariat.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	561	-	561							
Estimated FY 68	1,030	250		U.S. Technicians	-	100	100	-	100	100
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,591	250	1,341	Participants . . .	-	827	827	-	1,788	1,788
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	-	103	103	-	182	182
Proposed FY 69	2,070	6,184	9,845	Total Obligations	-	1,030	1,030	-	2,070	2,070

African-American Institute

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU)		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-603		PRIOR REFERENCE P. 38 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To meet African requirements for trained manpower by supporting the efforts of U.S. colleges and universities to provide undergraduate level training in the United States for selected African students in most fields of endeavor related to economic and social development activities in Africa.

The project is a cooperative program in which about 200 American colleges and universities provide tuition-free, four-year scholarships to selected African students. The students' home country pays international travel costs and A.I.D provides for their subsistence and expenses other than tuition. A.I.D. assistance is administered under a contract with the African-American Institute which is responsible for selection and university placement, maintenance payments, and other administrative arrangements. As African colleges and universities develop and expand and the African Higher Education Program project grows, the number of scholarships under this project will decline and this program will primarily serve to meet special needs where training in specific fields of study is not available in Africa.

Since this program was initiated in 1961, 1404 students have received A.I.D. assistance. During the current academic year (1967-68) there are 598 students enrolled, 112 less than in 1966-67. One hundred and sixty-five of these are expected to be graduated by June, leaving 433 students to continue their studies next year. Seventy-five new awards will be made for next year - 25

less than were authorized for 1967-68 - for an anticipated enrollment for 1968-69 of 508. One hundred and eighty three students will graduate in June 1969 leaving 325 to continue in the 1969-70 academic year. An additional 75 new students will be added so that the total enrollment for the 1969-70 year will be approximately 400.

Of the estimated \$2,000,000 required for FY 1968 funding, only \$700,000 was obligated in order to absorb approximately \$1,300,000 in the pipeline resulting from shortfalls in the number of students programmed and the underutilization of summer and post-graduate training programs in prior years. The remainder of estimated pipeline as of June 30, 1968 represents accruals of second semester expenses which in many cases are not received and paid prior to June 30.

FY 1969 funds (\$1,600,000) are required to cover the costs of 400 students for the academic year 1969-70.

*Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African-American Institute
Through 6/30/67	14,943	10,571	4,372		-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated FY 68	700	2,572		U.S. Technicians	-	700	700	-	1,600	1,600	
Estimated through 6/30/68	15,643	13,143	2,500	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	1,600	*	*	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	-	700	700	-	1,600	1,600	

PROJECT TITLE Regional Education Grants	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-613	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 41 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

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

Since 1961, more than 2,100 scholarships, of one to four years each, have been financed 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.

New scholarships are not being awarded under this program as it will be phased out by 1970 when the last of the students graduate. The objectives of this program are being met by the broader African Higher Education Program which was begun in FY 1967. African institutions which have received scholarship grants are: Cuttington College (Liberia); Lovanium University (Congo/K); Haile Selassie I University (Ethiopia); Fourah Bay College (Sierra Leone); Makerere College (Uganda); University of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland; Bujumbura University

(Burundi); Ibadan Medical School (Nigeria); Oppenheimer College (Zambia); and the University of Rwanda.

During academic year 1967/1968, 143 students are receiving financial support from A.I.D. to attend these universities. Seventy-two students will graduate in 1968, leaving 71 to continue their studies next year.

FY 1969 funds (\$190,000) are required to provide one year funding of the 71 students now in training in African universities under this program.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
	3,379	2,894	485	Estimated FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 68	250	450		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/68	3,629	3,344	285	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	190	100	3,919	-	250	250	
				-	190	190	
				-	190	190	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Southern African Regional Testing Center	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-680-174	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish an African-operated and supported regional 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 the best-equipped persons be accepted for training. When suitable aptitude tests are unavailable, most organizations have to fall back on arbitrary educational requirements as the basis for selection. This practice has been less than satisfactory particularly in the case of specialized skills training, and often results in the wastage of training opportunities. A similar problem exists in hiring persons for jobs in government and private industry. However, the high cost of test development, preparation, administration, and scoring, and the lack of trained persons who could carry out such activities have been prohibitive. A.I.D.'s proposal to create a testing center for the use of several countries will result in more efficient testing at a lower cost than could be realized through individual national systems. Further savings will be made possible through the adaptation of tests already developed for use in West Africa by the American Institute for Research (A.I.R.) largely with A.I.D. financing. These tests are usable in Southern Africa with slight modification.

In the first phase of this project (24 months),

a U.S. contract team will demonstrate testing techniques, begin the selection of 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 A.I.D. 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.

Host governments will provide logistic support for the American staff. Through the cooperation of the Malawi Statistical Service, computer and other statistical equipment will be made available for use on the project.

This activity was discussed at a conference of educators and Ministry of Education officials held in Lusaka in November, 1967. Representatives of the four countries requested U.S. assistance in establishing a regional testing center in Malawi, and are developing a detailed proposal.

FY 1969 funding (\$200,000) is required for a three man contract team for eighteen months to initiate the first phase of the project (\$165,000); training for two participants in testing development and evaluation (\$10,000); commodities such as demonstration and training aids (\$20,000); and for logistic support (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67										To be selected
Estimated FY 68										
Estimated through 6/30/68										
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	200	600	800							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians				-	165	165
				Participants . . .				-	10	10
				Commodities . . .				-	20	20
				Other Costs . . .				-	5	5
				Total Obligations				-	200	200

PROJECT TITLE West Africa Examination Council	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-169	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the West Africa Examinations Council improve and expand its aptitude testing capability to help all of its member countries use such techniques for government and training institutions.

In 1966, the Nigerian Aptitude Testing Unit, an institution resulting from A.I.D. assistance to that country for the development, administration and interpretation of aptitude testing, was merged with the West Africa Examinations Council (WAEC). Prior to this, Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, and Gambia awarded certificates of educational achievement based upon syllabuses which had been adapted from the 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 examinations systems, which in the past have been geared primarily to more classical education systems than those directly related to African needs.

Under this project, U.S. technicians will assist WAEC in the improvement and expansion of its test development and research office in Nigeria, and in the establishment of a branch office to help service Ghana, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. They will improve existing testing programs and develop new tests to meet the needs of the member countries. Validity studies of both new and existing test batteries will be conducted. By FY 1970 the number of U.S. technicians will be reduced to five, and in FY 1971 to four.

In support of these activities, the member countries are scheduled to 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.

The following target goals of this project are to be completed by the end of FY 1969: (1) revise and conduct validity studies of University selection examinations; (2) revise the Law Faculty Admissions Examination and Civil Service Entrance Examination; (3) conduct validity studies of test batteries for admission into nursing training, and the technical training college; (4) establish a computer program library; (5) develop a professional library within WAEC and establish a microfilm depository for the Council archives.

FY 1969 funds (\$380,000) will cover the costs of six overseas and three home-office technicians (\$257,000), commodities (\$46,000) mainly computer costs, and other costs (\$77,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							American Institute for Research (AIR)	
Estimated FY 68	430	106									
Estimated through 6/30/68	430	106	324								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	380	490	1,300								
				Cost Components							
				U.S. Technicians	-	280	280	-	257		257
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .	-	72	72	-	46	46	
				Other Costs . . .	-	78	78	-	77	77	
				Total Obligations	-	430	430	-	380	380	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE African Mathematics/Science Program		ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-178		PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: This is a new project to extend the new concepts of teaching science and mathematics to elementary and secondary schools in Africa through teacher training and the development of curriculum materials. Under prior A.I.D. financed research contracts the Education Development Center, formerly Educational Services, Inc., has introduced into a number of African countries new U.S. concepts of mathematics and science teaching; developed curriculum materials cooperatively with African educators and specialists; and initiated both pre- and in-service training programs for African teachers in the proper use of these materials.

The primary emphases in the project is to introduce into primary and secondary schools badly needed mathematics materials to serve as a basis for understanding the scientific elements underlying economic development. To date, sixty volumes of primary and secondary mathematics textbooks and teacher's guides have been developed. An embryonic African Mathematics Association has been organized. Thirty-eight teacher training institutes have been held, some financed by the Ford Foundation. Assistance has been provided the mathematics programs in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi, and Zambia. Material has been successfully introduced into all of these countries and the countries are endeavoring to accelerate widespread use of the materials.

Fifty-seven primary science teaching units on water, air, soils, etc., have been completed and work is underway

on 43 others. Nine U.S. science advisors now work in research in curriculum centers in Sierra Leone, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, and Malawi under the present Education Development Center contract which will terminate in December, 1968. Seven hundred or more Africans have participated in training activities under previous programs.

Another task remaining for both the mathematics and science programs is that of teacher training. The modern mathematics materials require special teacher training prior to their incorporation into the school curriculum. The science materials may be used without such training, but their efficacy is substantially increased with training. Some African countries will want the mathematics materials modified to suit their particular needs or adapted to their currencies, weights, or measures. This will require the assistance of specialists.

A.I.D. plans to explore the possibility of the publication phase of this activity being implemented through a regional publications project which would also involve preparation of other indigenous textbooks for elementary and secondary schools. This activity, which depends on multi-country African support, would be similar to the successful Nigeria program carried out under Franklin Book Programs, Inc.

FY 1969 funds will cover the costs of two full-time mathematics specialists and short-term assistance in mathematics and science.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-				Education Development Center
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-				
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 69	100	500	600	-	100	100	

PROJECT TITLE University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-179	PRIOR REFERENCE None	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 overall academic and capital development of the University.

A.I.D. has been helping UBLS by providing scholarships under the "Regional Education Grants" program which is phasing out. 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.

A.I.D.'s input in this effort will consist primarily of technical assistance. Two specialists in primary teacher education, a lecturer in education, a specialist in new education media, and an expert in in-service training programs will be provided to work with UBLS. Some commodity support such as educational materials, books, audio-visual devices and related items will also be provided. In FY 1970 it is planned to expand A.I.D.'s technical assistance to the School of Agriculture, and to the training of Africans who will eventually replace the American staff.

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. A.I.D. will provide a university planning advisor to help in planning the future development of UBLS. The 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.

FY 1969 requests of \$365,000 will provide for 18 months contract funding of the salaries and living expenses of the six education specialists (\$325,000), commodities for teaching aids (\$30,000), and other costs (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	To be selected
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	365	2,150	2,515	Total Obligations				-	365	365	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS
Regional Education/Training	Education	TA and SA*
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-690-635	PRIOR REFERENCE	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 42 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1971
		INITIAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1962

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide educational opportunities for refugees from Southern 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 develop a reservoir of trained manpower for possible future leadership positions in Africa.

Through a contract with the African-American Institute (A.A.I.), 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 special arrangements with the Tanzanian and Zambian 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 academic education to permit college entrance of those best qualified. In addition, special courses such as budget and finance, economics, practical law, office management, accounting, shorthand, and typing are available for those not scheduled for college entrance. Special emphasis is given to training in English. In addition to this secondary level training, up to 20 college scholarships have been offered yearly for qualified southern African refugees.

Current enrollment at the Tanzania school is 192, and with the school's academic reputation being

established there was a further marked decrease in the student drop-out rate during 1967. Enrollment at the Zambia school is 215. Ten refugees currently are in the college scholarship program, three in the U.S. and the balance in Africa. Eleven refugee graduates of the two schools are in U.S. colleges under non-A.I.D. sponsored programs.

The FY 1969 request (\$1,000,000) covers the cost of six U.S.-based personnel for general administrative support, the total staff at the 2 schools of 104 of whom 27 are U.S. nationals (\$725,000), the costs of seven continuing and twenty new scholarships in African colleges (\$90,000), operating expenses of the schools (\$145,000) and for school equipment and teaching materials (\$40,000).

The pipeline at June 30, 1968 consists of \$780,000 for personnel services, \$70,000 participant costs, \$24,000 commodities and \$145,000 operating costs of the school. The major portion of this pipeline will be drawn down sharply in FY 1969.

*TC prior to FY 1965

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	4,313	2,894	1,419							African American Institute
Estimated FY 68	1,000	1,300								
Estimated through 6/30/68	5,313	4,194	1,119							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	1,000	2,812	9,125							
				Total Obligations						

PROJECT TITLE African Regional Organizations Development	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 50 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-790-154				

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in strengthening the capability of African regional and sub-regional organizations in stimulating, planning and executing multicountry economic development projects.

Africans themselves have taken the lead in establishing a number of regional and sub-regional organizations such as the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (S.T.R.C.) of the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa (E.C.A.), the Lake Chad Basin, Senegal and Niger River Commissions, the East African Community, the Maghreb Council of Ministers, the Development Fund of the Entente States, the Central Africa Economic and Customs Union (U.D.E.A.C.), the West Africa Economic Community (W.A.E.C.), the two health organizations of West and Central African States (Organization of Coordination and of Cooperation in the Fight Against the Great Endemic Diseases (O.C.C.G.E.) and the Organization of Coordination for the Fight Against Endemic Diseases of Central Africa (O.C.E.A.C.)), the Institute of Economic Development Planning (I.D.E.P.), the Center for Research and Training in Development Administration (C.A.F.R.A.D.), and the Senegal-Gambia Commission.

A.I.D. assistance has been directed to strengthening the operations and expanding the capabilities of certain of the regional organizations in Africa, most of which are relatively new, lack experience, staff, and financial resources; through the provision of short and long-term advisory personnel, training, studies, and funds to finance specific development undertakings.

During FY 1968 an expert was made available to the Lake Chad Basin Commission to survey and analyze the potentials for range management development in the four member countries (Chad, Niger, Cameroon and Nigeria). Two experts - a river basin economist and an engineer/hydrologist - were made available to the Niger River Basin Commission to evaluate the Commission's operations and capabilities, and to determine whether there are potential developmental projects which lend themselves to early implementation. A livestock advisor assists the STRC in the administration of its Rinderpest eradication program. A senior agricultural advisor has been made available to the E.C.A. to help that organization develop programs in this field. A.I.D. has also provided E.C.A. with the services of technical experts to serve as consultants at its Conference of African Planners and its New Metals and Minerals Conference. Assistance has been provided to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (I.D.E.P.) to help that institution conduct special summer courses and seminars for teachers of economics and outstanding undergraduate students of economics. Support has been provided for a conference sponsored by the O.C.C.G.E. to determine the feasibility of undertaking multi-donor projects to help eliminate Onchocerciasis (River Blindness) in areas where this disease is a major deterrent to economic development. Support has also been provided to the Central African Customs and Economic Union (U.D.E.A.C.) to help it stimulate closer coordination among its member states

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	479	457	22					To be selected			
Estimated FY 68	425	300		U.S. Technicians	55	305	360		65	512	577
Estimated through 6/30/68	904	757	147	Participants . . .	-	40	40		-	80	80
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	20	20		-	28	28
				Other Costs . . .	-	5	5		-	15	15
Proposed FY 69	700	*	*	Total Obligations	55	380	425		65	635	700

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS	
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
African Regional Organizations Development (Continued)	General and Miscellaneous		TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-790-154	P. 50 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1965	FY: *	

and to develop agricultural and zootechnical activities on a multi-state basis.

FY 1969 funds are required to assist the Lake Chad Basin Commission implement selected recommendations for regional range management programs arising out of the 1968 survey (\$50,000). Funds will also be needed to assist in projects for the Niger River Basin Commission that are recommended by the A.I.D. survey carried out in FY 1968 (\$100,000). Planned assistance to the S.T.R.C. includes providing a U.S. veterinarian to work with the staff director of the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health (I.B.A.H.) in following up on the Rinderpest vaccination programs in the 19 participating African countries to ensure proper coordination of continuing national rinderpest control programs (\$30,000). The services of a livestock advisor for the Rinderpest campaign will be continued (\$30,000). A.I.D. also plans to assist S.T.R.C.'s Phyto-Sanitary Commission establish an English-speaking training program at Ibadan University, Nigeria in the quarantine and prevention of the spread of plant and crop diseases. Forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) will be required for this activity, of which \$32,000 will cover the costs of a director for English-speaking courses in plant quarantine and crop protection and \$8,000 for microscopes and other classroom equipment. As a follow on to the S.T.R.C.'s A.I.D. Gulf of Guinea Trawling Survey, FY 1969 funds will be required to hire consultants to work with the S.T.R.C. in developing a regional fisheries project involving both private enterprise and public investment to establish deep-sea fishing in the area (\$50,000).

A.I.D. will continue to support, in cooperation with other donors, African participants in the summer special seminar program at the Institute of Economic Development and Planning (I.D.E.P.) (\$40,000) and will provide up to 2 man-years of special consultants or lecturers in areas of priority interest to the U.S. (Demography and manpower planning, regional cooperation, agricultural cooperatives, etc.). Two short-term consultants will assist the Center in Administration for Development (C.A.F.R.A.D.)

at Tangier, Morocco, plan and develop technical public administration programs that are more responsive to African needs (\$15,000) and some additional assistance may be provided to support these programs. FY 1969 funds (\$50,000) will also be required to provide technical experts and support conferences go help the O.C.C.G.E. and the O.C.E.A.C. expand and improve their activities in the health field and develop proposals most likely to elicit multi-donor assistance. Support for the E.C.A. will be continued. The services of the Special Agriculture Advisor will require \$35,000 and technical consultant services for E.C.A. conferences and seminars and surveys will require an additional \$60,000. Technical assistance and commodity support for the East Africa Desert Locust Control Organization (D.L.C.O.E.A.) will involve \$40,000. Funds (\$25,000) are required for technical services to assist the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (O.C.A.M.) in the training of agriculture extension agents and to provide certain items of equipment to facilitate the operations of the O.C.A.M. secretariat. Consultant services for the West Africa Economic Community (W.A.E.C.) will require \$20,000. Funds (\$75,000) will also be needed for technical experts to help increase the effectiveness of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (U.D.E.A.C.) Secretariat, to provide some training and support for its developmental activities, and to assist in upgrading some of its training and other institutions. In addition to the requirements outlined above it is expected that the African countries may establish new regional organizations and institutions to meet priority economic development problems. Consideration will be given to assisting as appropriate such endeavors.

PROJECT TITLE Housing Guaranty Program Supervision	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-134	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 44 FY 1968 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

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 \$35 million housing guarantee program.

The guaranty agreements relate to projects in developing countries where the efficiency of administration of mortgages and other financial arrangements and the enforcement of construction standards are of varying quality and reliability. In these circumstances, protection of U.S. interests must be reinforced by on-the-job inspection of all construction, and a continuing review of adherence to acceptable financial standards and other administrative practices and commitments.

AID in FY 1967 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 and insure that the highest standards of construction are maintained and that the local administrator is properly trained to carry out his duties as the 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 guarantees.

Three housing projects are currently underway (Ivory

Coast, Tunisia and Ethiopia) and another scheduled to begin in Senegal. The first 100 houses have been completed in Tunisia where an estimated 5,000 dwellings are to be built under this project.

FY 1969 funds (\$137,000) are required to extend the contract with NLISA to March 1970. Of this amount \$122,000 is required for technicians and \$15,000 for logistic support cost.

* Subject to Annual Review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969		
Through 6/30/67	198	52	146		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	National League of Insured Savings Association
Estimated FY 68	138	196		U.S. Technicians	-	122	122	
Estimated through 6/30/68	336	248	88	Participants ...	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	-	16	15	
Proposed FY 69	137	*	*	Total Obligations	-	138	137	

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Savings and Loan Promotion		ACTIVITY Private Enterprise		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-181		PRIOR REFERENCE None		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 the lack of adequate housing, particularly in the urban areas. Because mortgage funds from private financial institutions are generally unavailable, the African governments are required to use scarce monetary resources to finance home construction for families with sufficient income who would 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. proposes to assist in the establishment of thrift institutions, modeled after U.S. savings and loan associations, which would utilize the 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 two experts to assist in the development of a savings and loan association in two or more African countries. These experts would also endeavor to make known to U.S. savings institutions the potential that exists in Africa for thrift institutions and encourage private U.S. investment 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 attracting local capital for mortgage financing, A.I.D. now hopes to promote the establishment of such institutions in Africa and has the endorsement of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the support of the savings and loan industry in the U.S. in this goal. Such institutions in Africa would supplement the demonstration housing guaranty program and eventually replace it with financial institutions that would attract local funds in lieu of hard currency for domestic housing projects.

FY 1969 funds (\$100,000) will be required to cover the costs of two savings and loan experts to initiate action for the establishment of Savings and Loan Institutions in two or more African countries.

* Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969		
Through 6/30/67	—	—	—		Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 68	—	—	—	U.S. Technicians				
				Participants . . .		80	80	
Estimated through 6/30/68	—	—	—	Commodities . . .		—	—	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .		20	20	
Proposed FY 69	100	*	*	Total Obligations		100	100	

To be selected.

PROJECT TITLE Promotion of Private Investment Opportunities	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 43 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-930-133			

Project Target and Course of Action: To identify and promote American investment opportunities in the developing countries of Africa. U.S. banks, investment firms and Edge Act Corporations will pinpoint production opportunities that offer sufficient competitive potential for U.S. private investment. These financial institutions will in turn promote these opportunities among their clients.

Africa's private sector has great potential but, for a variety of reasons, has not yet received the domestic and external effort consistent with its development importance. There is, moreover, some evidence in many African countries that a more favorable climate for private enterprise exists today than was true two or three years ago.

Aid financed pre-investment surveys are major elements in AID's increased emphasis on expanding the role of private enterprise as a major contribution to development aid. These surveys are intended to stimulate private investment directly by placing the total range of African investment opportunities in the hands of private institutions accessible to thousands of private investors in all areas of the United States.

A.I.D. finances U.S. financial institutions' operating costs of the field representatives and their direct support costs in the U.S. The costs of analysis and promotion, however, are not financed by A.I.D. Recovery of these expenditures and profits are, therefore, contingent upon the ultimate success of financial institu-

tions to promote and finance investments.

Five firms are now investigating investment opportunities in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Tunisia, Morocco, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta, Liberia, Ghana, Zambia and Nigeria. The first representative arrived in the field in December 1966, therefore, the period of study is too short for substantive results at this time.

An investment agreement was signed by an American investor and an African Government Agency in October 1967, but is now awaiting approval by the African Government. Over 300 separate opportunities have been identified of which about 35 are presently being seriously studied. There is, of course, a long lead time between prospect and investment.

The \$900,000 of contract funding required in FY 1969 is for 200 man-months of services required to extend the existing contracts for one year and to permit funding of additional contracts (\$720,000) and other costs such as local transportation, office rental, supplies, and housing (\$180,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	1,474	236	1,238							Mid-Africa International Development Association Crocker-Citizens National Bank Wachovia International Investment Corporation African Development Corp Pan-African Development Corporation
Estimated FY 68	800	1,600			640	640		720	720	
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,274	1,836	438							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	900	-	3,174		160	160		180	180	
					800	800		900	900	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR PROGRAMS

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Large Unit Agriculture Production	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-950-152	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 46 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

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. Analyses of Africa's agricultural situation have pointed out the need for concentration on expanded production of export commodities and other cash crops, as well as on crops for local consumption.

Under this program preliminary surveys are undertaken by U.S. firms with the management, technical expertise, financial backing and interest in investing in agriculture 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 the U.S. firm. Costs of these preliminary surveys are financed by A.I.D. with no funds being used for fees or profits.

Detailed feasibility studies of particular projects, identified under the preliminary survey, are undertaken by the U.S. firm if an arrangement can be worked out compatible with the interest of profit oriented companies and 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, 11 U.S. firms have or are conducting 24 preliminary country-surveys. Five firms have moved on to the detailed study of a particular investment. Three firms are making studies in Morocco on the feasibility of a sufflower oil production facility, fish processing industry and a seed operation. In Ghana a study is underway on corn farming and in Kenya a firm is studying a cattle raising industry. The seed project in Morocco and the corn farming project in Ghana have already resulted in decisions for U.S. firms to invest.

FY 1969 funds are required for about 15 man years of contractual costs of preliminary and detailed feasibility studies.

* Cumulative obligations and expenditures carried under individual country programs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
Through 6/30/67	*	*	—	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.			
Estimated FY 68	375	100		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
Estimated through 6/30/68	375	100	275	-	375	375		-	850	850
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-		-	-	-
				-	-	-		-	150	150
Proposed FY 69	1,000	-	1,375	-	375	375		-	1,000	1,000
				Total Obligations						

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS	
	General and Miscellaneous		TA	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
697-11-990-000	P. 53 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1/	FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To finance the services of the staff (both Washington and field posts) which is responsible for development and implementation of the regional program and for the phasing-out of bilateral programs in 14 countries.

Since FY 1965, A.I.D. has administered its limited activities in the smaller West and Central African countries directly from Washington through a "Regional U.S.A.I.D. for Africa" (RUA). This has resulted in substantial savings in overhead costs since only a minimal field staff has been required and the Washington-based staff have both developed and implemented projects through frequent trips to Africa. Field positions include A.I.D. Operations Officers and secretaries who coordinate activities in the field, and two Food for Peace Officers. The countries involved are: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, The Gambia, Ivory Coast, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta.

The shift from principally bilateral aid methods and the process of completing current activities will reduce the need for A.I.D. field administrative staff in African countries devoted to bilateral programs. The experience of this staff will be turned increasingly to regional project activities.

FY 1969 funds (\$1,540,000) will provide for:

(1) salaries and related costs of 37 U.S. technicians (10 based in Washington and 27 overseas) plus temporary duty services. Twenty-two positions will be continued

to administer the orderly phase out of bilateral assistance programs and five new positions are being established for the administration and development of regional and multi-donor projects. The regional personnel will be located in the Central African Republic, to assist the Central African Customs and Economic Union (U.D.E.A.C.) and African and Malagasy Common Organization (O.C.A.M.), and the Ivory Coast, which headquarters the African Development Bank and the Entente Fund. These technicians will also work with other regional organizations as well as other aid donors. (2) commodities for field use such as office equipment, replacement vehicles for technicians' use, and furnishings for technicians' quarters; and (3) other costs, including rentals for field technicians' residences, salaries for local personnel, local travel, and related logistic support requirements.

1/ Initial obligations were through the respective country programs.

* This project will be continued annually in support of A.I.D. activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	7,648	7,064	584							
Estimated FY 68	1,550	1,644								
Estimated through 6/30/68	9,198	8,708	490							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	1,540	*	*	1,550	-	1,550	1,540	-	1,540	
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

Country: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
Regional Program Support	General and Miscellaneous		TA
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-990-099	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 48, 51 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1963	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is designed to provide the technical, informational and logistic backstopping services that are required for the development and implementation of regional projects and activities. It also provides for residual services for certain projects in West Africa which are being phased out.

A wide range of multi-country backstopping services have been provided under this project, some of which are continuing, others have been completed or will be completed by the end of FY 1968. Among those for which FY 1969 funds will be required is 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. To date more than a million copies of 200 U.S. publications have been ordered, printed and distributed. R.T.A.C. has also provided an efficient and inexpensive means of translating into French, or from French into English, innumerable reports, project agreements and other program documents. Other continuing activities include the contract with the Near East Foundation under which support is provided for a number of agricultural programs in West Africa, and the contract with the African American Institute for the administration of residual training programs for nationals of the central and west African states. The services performed by the African Studies Center of Boston University in providing selected studies and study guides for the

development and implementation of programs in Africa will also continue.

FY 1969 funds (\$460,000) are required to fund the continued operation of R.T.A.C. for one year (\$200,000), to renew for one year the contracts with the Near East Foundation (\$85,000) and the African American Institute (\$100,000), and to renew for one year the contract with Boston University (\$50,000). An additional \$25,000 will be required to cover anticipated support costs involved in the development of new regional projects.

*Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	2,133	1,459	674							Boston College; African-American Institute; Near East Foundation
Estimated FY 68	550	984								
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,683	2,443	240							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	460	*	*							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	28	243	271	28	240	
				Participants . . .	-	112	112	-	-	-
				Commodities . . .	85	-	85	105	-	105
				Other Costs . . .	82	-	82	67	20	87
				Total Obligations	195	355	550	200	260	460

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS	
	African Development Bank	General and Miscellaneous		TA
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
698-11-990-127	p. 49 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1967	FY: *	

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

The Bank is an indigenous African regional institution. It was organized and formed by Africans; its participation is open to only self-governing African states. Twenty-nine of the thirty-nine eligible states have become stockholders, and have paid-in over \$47 million of convertible currencies. The Bank's authorized capital is \$250 million, in which half is to be paid-in in six installments with the balance callable. About \$215 million has been subscribed. 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.

The Bank is also actively seeking contributions from the aid donor countries 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. Some of the expanding ADB activities over the

past year have been: On August 8, 1967, the first Bank loan agreement, in the amount of \$2.3 million, was executed with the Government of Kenya for two roads between Kenya and Tanzania and Uganda. A.I.D. also participated in this project. Equity participation and technical assistance to the Sierra Leone Development Bank also was authorized by the ADB. Pre-investment feasibility and engineering studies are being carried out by the Bank on some 42 project proposals. The ADB along with ECA, IBRD and the UNDP have constituted a committee on infrastructure (Transport, Power and Telecommunications) for Africa, to review and coordinate existing efforts and recommend any further action required for development in these fields.

The U.S. has offered to consider providing financing for U.S. technical assistance to the Bank and for contracts with U.S. organizations to perform studies of project proposals in priority sectors. Approximately \$435,000 have been programmed for this purpose in FY 1968.

For FY 1969 up to \$700,000 is requested to finance contracts for services of U.S. experts and for feasibility studies involving up to 20 man-years of work to prepare projects for consideration for financing by the Bank and other donors.

*Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
Through 6/30/67	2	2	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 68	435	100		U.S. Technicians	-	435	435	-	700	700
Estimated through 6/30/68	437	102	335	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 69	700	*	*	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	-	435	435	-	700	700

To be selected

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: REGIONAL AND MULTI-DONOR

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Development, Agricultural Cooperative Leadership	698-11-140-051	1965	1966	61	39	22	-10	12	-				51
American University Beirut	698-11-660-083	1964	1966	2,362	1,778	584	-	584	-				2,362
Scholarship Awards	698-11-660-128	1965	1967	471	87	384	-	384	-				471
African-American Purchasing Center	698-11-790-108	1965	1966	163	92	71	-	71	-				163
River Basin Participants	698-11-990-145	1967	1967	57	5	52	-	52	-				57
Manpower Screening	698-11-990-905	1963	1968	134	98	36	10	46	-				144
Materials Management Handbook	698-11-990-912	1964	1966	28	20	8	-1	7	-				27
Regional Fiber Study	698-12-190-117	1966	1966	73	71	2	-	-	2				73
Tanzania-Zambia Highway	698-12-310-118	1966	1966	251	222	29	-	-	-				251
West Africa Telecommunications	698-12-960-140	1967	1967	90	-	90	25	115	-				115
Human Resources Development	697-11-990-005	1961	1968	3,178	2,351	827	150	595	382				3,328
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency.....	-	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

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 12/31/67	
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Loan Terms
Authorized 500	Duration 20 years
Disbursed -	Grace Period 5 years
Repayments -	Interest Rate 4%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$

possibly three or four lodges in Kenya. It appears that within a short period of time some agreement will be made with IHC and the Germans with respect to the Kenya lodges. It is expected that firm requests for the financing of the Kenya lodges will be received by the end of FY 1968.

Purpose of Loan: The A.I.D. loan funds will assist in financing economic development projects in East Africa and will be made available 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 hotels. It could also include projects involving public statutory corporations in such areas as water, electricity and port development, if the enterprises are run on commercial lines. This loan will not provide funds for schools, hospitals or government buildings.

Physical Status: No construction projects are underway.

Financial Status: The loan is as of yet undisbursed.

Procurement Sources: It is not expected that any one project will be financed under the loan, including 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.

Comments on Implementation: The East Africa Development Corporation has been in negotiations with the Governments of Kenya and Tanzania, Pan American (KHC), and German financial interests to form a corporation to construct and operate three lodges in the National Parks in Tanzania and

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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 20 years
Authorized 1,500	Grace Period 5 years
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$
Interest Collected -	

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

Physical Status: No construction projects are underway.

Financial Status: The loan is as of yet undisbursed.

Procurement Sources: It is not expected that any one project will be financed 100% by the A.I.D. loan. All 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.

Comments on Implementation: The Development Corporation (West Africa) is considering two sub-projects. The most promising is an International Hotels Corporation proposal for refurbishing of the Ambassador Hotel in Accra, Ghana. Another project relates to a plywood factory in Nigeria.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: REGIONAL & 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: 4/01/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,600	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 1,005	Interest Rate Grace . . . 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2½%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US\$

Purpose of Loan: In the fall of 1965, prior to the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence, A.I.D. agreed to finance a study to evaluate the need for an improved road between Zambia and Tanzania. This study, performed by Stanford Research Institute and completed in the summer of 1966, identified the need for substantial upgrading on the Great North Road. A.I.D. then received a request from the Government of Tanzania to loan-finance engineering and construction of a section of the Great North Road.

The Great North Road in Tanzania is part of a major regional link between Zambia in Central Africa 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 re-alignment 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 will also provide the data necessary to establish the need for either a gravel or a bitumen surface on various sections of the project road, and includes a reconnaissance-level engineering evaluation of two sections of the Dar es Salaam-Iringa road.

This engineering project will be followed by a construction program. A.I.D. is presently considering a construction loan for a 150-mile section of the road (Tunduma to

Iyayi). The IBRD, Sweden and the United Kingdom contemplate financing some of the Zambian sections of the road. Under a loan made quite some time ago for the Kapiri M'Poshi-Serenge section of the road, the IBRD agreed to consider for future financing additional sections in Zambia provided the contracts for construction were entered into in accordance with IBRD requirements and after June 1, 1966. Based on a preliminary review, the Bank staff believes the contracts let for the Mpika-Tunduma section meet these tests. The United Kingdom has contributed \$3.5 million to construction of two sections in Zambia. Under a 1964 agreement, the IBRD/IDA is also financing the engineering design and construction for the surfacing of 110 miles of the poorest sections of the road in Tanzania between Iringa and Morogoro. Sweden has indicated interest in participating in the financing of these sections up to \$5.0 million.

Physical Status: The final plans and specifications were completed on March 15, 1968.

Financial Status: The project is virtually complete, and it appears that a small sum may be deobligated from the project.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Tanzania is financing the local costs of approximately \$120,000. The loan will have no significant adverse impact on the U.S. balance of payments since the total amount of the loan is for procurement of services in the United States.

Comments on Implementation: The engineering services are complete, and A.I.D. is now considering a construction loan (as mentioned above). A construction contract may be signed as early as June 1968.

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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration40 years
Authorized 3,600	Grace Period10 years
Disbursed -	Interest Rate Grace ... 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2½%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$

Comments on Implementation: The project has just gotten under way.

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. After this project and IBRD-financed road projects in Tanzania are completed, there will be 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 the 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 A.I.D. It is A.I.D.'s first financing arrangement with the Bank and the bank's first loan.

Financial Status: It is anticipated that disbursements will begin in the near future.

Physical Status: Construction of the roads is underway.

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

EAST AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Estimated	FY 1969 Proposed
TOTAL EAST AFRICA			
Development Loans	6.3	-	4.5
Technical Assistance	8.7	8.9	11.0
Total A.I.D. Assistance	15.1	8.9	15.5
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL			
Development Loans	0.1	-	1.5
Technical Assistance	2.3	3.0	5.1
Total	2.5	3.0	6.6
KENYA			
Development Loans	0.4	-	-
Technical Assistance	2.4	2.2	2.0
Total	2.7	2.2	2.0
TANZANIA			
Development Loans	0.9	-	-
Technical Assistance	2.2	1.9	1.8
Total	3.1	1.9	1.8
UGANDA			
Development Loans	5.0	-	3.0
Technical Assistance	1.8	1.8	2.1
Total	6.7	1.8	5.1

A.I.D. Objectives

The primary A.I.D. objective is to help strengthen the East African Community by assisting in the economic development of its members--Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. The positive U.S. response to African initiative in creating the Community underscores

a basic element in A.I.D.'s Africa strategy: the importance of regional cooperation for better use of development resources. East African economic progress can demonstrate to other African countries the tangible benefits of closely knit efforts to work out cooperative solutions to shared development problems. Zambia, Somalia, Ethiopia, as well as Burundi, Congo (K) and Mauritius, have already indicated their interest in either formal or informal association with the Community, enlarging its potential population base to a total of 80 million.

While A.I.D. expects to remain a supplementary donor in East Africa, where U.S. aid has averaged 15% of all free world assistance in the past four years, proposed U.S. assistance to the Community states is expected to rise in the future. A.I.D. intends to coordinate its assistance with other donors through a new World Bank-led Consultative Group for East Africa.

Country Performance and Self-Help

Progress toward African regional cooperation last year was best illustrated by the signing of the treaty which brought the East African Community into operation on December 1, 1967. Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda already enjoyed the most advanced system of regional cooperation in Africa, including a rudimentary common market; some of their arrangements for regional free trade date back more than 50 years. However, differences among the three countries led to their failure to federate in 1964 following independence, and the individual governments later imposed trade restrictions within the region and established separate currencies and central banks.

The new Treaty provides for a common external tariff, generally free internal transit of goods (modified by transfer taxes to protect infant industries), and creation of a Common Market Council as well as an East African Development Bank to help modify industrial imbalances in the region. Existing common services--railways, harbors, airways, posts and telecommunications--will continue, with some organizational changes and relocation of headquarters.

A major purpose of the Treaty is to encourage more equal development among the three countries. This will help Tanzania and Uganda to catch up with industrialization in Kenya, which has received the bulk of foreign investment in East Africa and served as headquarters for the East Africa Common Services Organization. The transfer tax, arrangements to give Tanzania and Uganda preferential access to loans from the planned regional development

EAST AFRICA

bank, and decentralization of common services all reflect East African efforts to spread development benefits more equally among the three countries.

However, not all regional changes in East Africa were encouraging in 1967: for example, it now appears that the regional University of East Africa will break up into three independent national institutions in 1970. Nevertheless, some form of cooperation among them is expected to continue, and U.S. assistance has been requested in considering its future scope.

East Africa has good prospects for development. Its 679,000 square miles contain rich farm and grazing lands and its combined population of 29 million can provide a sizeable market for locally produced goods. Over the past five years, overall annual GNP growth of the region has averaged 5.9%; its balance of payments situation is generally favorable.

Agriculture remains the dominant sector, accounting for about 80% of East Africa exports outside the region, about 80% of employment, and half of total gross domestic product. The region generally can feed itself. While production has continued to rise, fluctuating or falling world prices for its three main export commodities--coffee, cotton and sisal--are likely to keep earnings at or below current levels. Real potential for regional development is offered by tourism which A.I.D. has assisted through a regional wildlife management project and a loan to improve Tanzania's national parks. Between 1960-66, the number of annual visitors to East Africa tripled to 128,000. Tourism already shows promise of becoming the largest foreign exchange earner in Kenya, accounting for over \$40 million in 1966.

Trade among the Community countries grew twice as fast from 1963 to 1966 as the region's rising exports to other parts of the world. Its relative importance in the economies also has increased. In recent years about 35% of Kenya's exports have gone to its regional partners.

At this point, it is too early to predict the success of the Community. The three countries are only on the threshold of full regional economic cooperation. Whether current momentum will continue depends on a number of factors, including economic growth in all three countries. The year 1967 saw the continuation of measures to diversify agriculture, reduce growing unemployment, and increase East Africa's revenue base for development.

FY 1969 Program

The proposed FY 1969 A.I.D. program in East Africa totals \$15.5 million--\$11 million in Technical Assistance and \$4.5 million in loans. Of the Technical Assistance, \$5.1 million is for the East African Regional Program; \$2 million, \$1.8 million, and \$2.1 million are for bilateral assistance, largely to continuing projects, in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda respectively. In FY 1969, nearly all available funds for new activities will be put into regional projects. Consequently, the proportion of the East Africa Technical Assistance program devoted to regional activities will rise from about 26% in FY 1967 to about 45% in FY 1969, and should reach at least 50% in FY 1970.

The United Kingdom is the largest donor to East Africa, accounting for approximately 35% of total aid, followed by the United States, the World Bank, the United Nations and other international agencies, the Communist countries, and all other aid donors.

United States aid will be planned and administered in cooperation with the other ten members of the new IBRD-chaired Consultative Group, representing all the principal Free World donors to East Africa.

Agriculture. Agriculture and related manpower programs will account for \$4 million, or 36%, of A.I.D.'s FY 1969 Technical Assistance in East Africa. As the dominant sector, agriculture is the backbone of East Africa's economy and the largest resource for development. However, the three export crops on which the Community relies almost exclusively are all subject to strong fluctuations in world markets, and their current price outlook is uncertain. Concern with the future of these commodities has led to considerable East African efforts to diversify, partly through expanded production of livestock and major cereals.

East Africa has become a competitor in world tea markets; production in Uganda alone more than doubled to 24.6 million pounds between 1960 and 1966. However, shortages of trained agricultural manpower and inadequate supporting institutions remain serious obstacles to more rapid diversification. A.I.D. programs in agriculture concentrate on helping develop the manpower and institutional base for agricultural change, the essential operational research for increased production, and the development of promising sources of agricultural income.

EAST AFRICA

Regional support to agriculture training in FY 1969 will continue through additional Technical Assistance to the University of East Africa veterinary medicine faculty at Nairobi and the agriculture faculty at Makerere, totalling \$460,000. New regional projects of \$375,000 based on FY 1968 surveys are proposed to help reorient secondary education in the region toward the needs of agriculture and to improve coordination among diploma-level agricultural training institutions in the three countries. Continued bilateral support to diploma agricultural training in the three countries will total \$700,000. A.I.D. also will continue assistance to develop pilot agriculture programs in six Kenya secondary schools. Under the regional program, initial A.I.D. support of \$25,000 is planned in FY 1969 to help the East Africa Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO) undertake research on social and economic barriers to increased agricultural productivity, while assistance to EAAFRO and other wildlife management programs will require about \$100,000 in FY 1969, against almost \$200,000 in FY 1968. An additional \$100,000 is planned for A.I.D. assistance to a proposed project to help stabilize the Community supply and price of grain, now subject to severe regional fluctuation because of storage and related limitations. Assistance for livestock development, range management and agriculture extension will continue in Kenya and Uganda at \$733,000. Additional support is planned for credit union development in Tanzania, along with assistance to agriculture cooperatives in Uganda and a fisheries improvement program in Kenya, totalling about \$500,000.

Education and Manpower. Education and manpower development other than for agriculture accounts for \$5.2 million, about half the FY 1969 Technical Assistance request for East Africa. Both loans proposed for FY 1969 also fall in this sector. A.I.D. programs seek to help overcome the critical shortages of skilled manpower which remain a major obstacle to development in the Community. In Kenya, an estimated 30% of the high-level jobs in the Ministry of Agriculture alone either are held by non-Kenyans or remain unfilled; non-citizens occupy about 28% of the senior and middle-level civil service jobs in Tanzania and Uganda. All three governments have steadily increased public expenditures for education to an estimated average of 18% of recurrent budgets. The number of students in Community high schools tripled between 1963 and 1966 to 104,000. University of East Africa enrollments rose by half, to 3,000 between 1964 and 1966. Primary school enrollment, rising at only 5% a year in line with priority Community attention to secondary and higher education, now averages more than half of school-age population in the three countries combined. However, exemplifying a major problem caused by education expansion, a current survey indicates that Kenya's supply of college-trained high school teachers in 1970 may be only about

one-fourth of its estimated requirement of more than 2,200.

FY 1969 A.I.D.-assisted education and training programs in the region will continue to concentrate on teacher training and higher education. About \$1.1 million in Technical Assistance is requested to continue the regional Teacher Education in East Africa project, under a contract with Teachers College of Columbia University, providing 88 instructors for 28 teacher training colleges in the Community countries. The contract also furnishes advisors to assist the region's Institutes of Education in curriculum development, training, and other aspects of teacher education common to the three countries. A \$3 million loan is planned to build two training colleges for primary school teachers in Uganda, following a \$260,000 FY 1967 design loan. These institutions form part of Uganda's plan to consolidate teacher training in four, instead of its existing 26, colleges. Assistance to primary school teacher training will also continue in Kenya, partly through a program begun in FY 1967 to improve teaching skills by correspondence courses and radio, requiring \$120,000 in FY 1969 Technical Assistance.

Support to the University will continue through Technical Assistance of \$325,000 and a planned \$1.5 million loan for construction and teaching materials at Makerere College, its Uganda campus. Technical Assistance of \$325,000 will continue supplementing the faculty salaries of U.S. academicians under contract to the University and provide support to other University-related activities.

Training of public service staffs and provision of operational personnel to Community organizations and ministries in member countries will continue in FY 1969, including expansion of the regional stevedoring skills improvement project, training and advisory services for income tax personnel, and related activities requiring about \$1.5 million in Technical Assistance.

Bilateral vocational and secondary training also will continue with assistance of \$400,000 to Uganda's only high school for girls which combines academic and vocational training and for vocational and technical training in Kenya and Tanzania.

Other Activities. Additional regional loans for consideration in FY 1969 include assistance to the East African Development Bank, help in construction of the new East African Community headquarters at Arusha, Tanzania, and the proposed cold storage facilities at the port of Mombasa, Kenya, as well as follow-up engineering studies rising from the A.I.D.-financed Middle Africa Transportation Survey. A loan may also be considered for teacher training college construction in Tanzania.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Category	Actual FY 1967				Estimate FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	125	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	1,500	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	1,997	1,997			2,473	2,473			4,408	4,408	
Participants	57	57			282	282			339	339	
Commodities	80	80			53	53			127	127	
Other Costs	208	208			242	242			226	226	
Total Project Assistance	2,342	2,342			3,050	3,050			5,100	5,100	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	505	505			608	608			866	866	
Other Agency	35	35			206	206			43	43	
Contract	1,802	1,802			2,236	2,236			4,191	4,191	
Program Assistance											
Total Other than Devel. Loan	2,342	2,342			3,050	3,050			5,100	5,100	
Total Assistance	2,467	XXX	XXX	XXX	3,050	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,600	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	9	9	11
Participating agency	2	2	2
Contractor technicians	113	121	208
Total	124	132	221

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	25	40	60
Contract	-	-	-
Total	25	40	60

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
	Veterinary Faculty, University of East Africa PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-602	Agriculture and Natural Resources	
PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	Page 215, FY 1968 AFR P. D. B.	FY: 1962	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To help East Africa meet its requirements for 200-300 trained veterinarians by providing assistance in building and staffing a Faculty of Veterinary Science at University College, Nairobi. The Faculty has projected a total of about 150 graduates by 1970, which together with remaining expatriates should cover the most pressing veterinary needs. The U. S. finances a contract with Colorado State University which currently provides faculty to teach such subjects as biochemistry, physiology, animal surgery, microbiology and parasitology. Demonstrating the shared concern of several countries in helping the region meet its demand for trained veterinarians is the fact that, of the faculty's 30 expatriate members, four are American and the remainder are supplied by West Germany, Great Britain and Norway. As a result of outside assistance, the African staff has now grown to 15.

The A.I.D.-financed paraclinical facility was officially dedicated in March 1966. The Faculty enrolled 116 students from eight African nations in 1966-67 and 140 in 1967-68. By July 1968, the institution will have graduated 47 students with B.V.S. degrees. One student has gone on to Colorado State to complete work on a Ph.D. degree in microbiology and will return to the Nairobi faculty to head the division teaching microbiology. By 1973, a majority of the Faculty should be African.

An African assumed the deanship in November 1966 and under his leadership the institution has been successful in developing closer coordination between the Veterinary

Faculty and the Veterinary Department of the Kenya Government, the East African Veterinary Research Organization, and other institutions in the same field.

FY 1969 funds will provide for an extension of the contract with Colorado State University for five personnel to teach on the Veterinary Faculty (\$89,000), plus a small amount to cover the local cost of training students in research procedures (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	1,307	1,021	286							Colorado State University
Estimated FY 68	110	250			100	100		89	89	
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,417	1,271	146							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	95	178	1,690	10		10	6		6	
				10	100	110	6	89	95	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Makerere Agriculture Faculty, University of East Africa	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-618	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 215, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Faculty of Agriculture of Makerere University College to increase the output of undergraduate and graduate level Africans and to improve the level of classroom instruction and agricultural research. The Makerere Agriculture Faculty remains the only institution in East Africa providing degree training in agriculture. The B. Sc. degree is the essential minimum qualification for entry into top level technical and administrative posts in agriculture ministries and agro-business sector. Most agriculturally oriented positions now vacant in East Africa require additional specialization. A 1965 manpower survey in East Africa showed that 800 positions in the three countries require a B. Sc. degree in agriculture. A projection indicates that, given the present trend, the number of vacant jobs in East African states requiring a degree in agriculture will be 550 or more by 1970.

AID provides teaching staff for the Faculty of Agriculture through its contract with West Virginia University, participant training for about eight East African staff, and supporting commodities including training and demonstration aids and vehicles and research equipment. Six AID-funded staff have arrived and assumed their duties; two additional technicians are being recruited.

To assure adequate qualification of East African staff to replace American teachers, Makerere University College provides one year pre-departure special assistantship appointments for participants where required.

Under another activity the U.S. is loan financing the final engineering for the expansion of facilities at Makerere to allow for an increase of students in the agriculture and other faculties. A construction loan now is under serious consideration. By 1969 the Makerere Agriculture Faculty will have increased its capacity from the 1963 level of 61 students in all years to an estimated level of 280--a nearly five-fold increase.

FY 1969 funds (\$223,000) will provide for an extension of the contract for the West Virginia University staff of eight educators to March 1970 plus a small amount of commodities for use by the technicians and local costs for these personnel. The program also provides second year funding for three multi-year participant programs which started in FY 1968 plus funding for three first-year participants in the fields of soil conservation, animal physiology and livestock production economics. (\$42,000)

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Through 6/30/67	491	155	336	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969	
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID
Estimated FY 68	228	336							
Estimated through 6/30/68	719	491	228						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 69	265	365	1,349	27	201	228	45	220	265
				Cost Components					
				U.S. Technicians					
				Participants . . .					
				Commodities . . .					
				Other Costs . . .					
				Total Obligations					
				West Virginia University					

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Diploma Level Agricultural Education	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-635	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: FY 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the training of East African agricultural technicians by (1) obtaining greater specialization in existing schools for students from all three East African countries, (2) helping make more efficient use of teaching staff and facilities, and (3) providing in-service training for technical staff in the Ministries of Agriculture.

One of the major problems in current East African education is that the various agricultural schools overlap and duplicate considerably in their course offerings, while budgets are inadequate to give the support that is needed. More effective training could be obtained, perhaps without additional cost, if similar technical specialities were consolidated and offered only at those schools best equipped to do the job. There is considerable potential for fuller cooperation because all agricultural diploma holders are eligible to take a common examination for the East African diploma in agriculture. Several of the existing schools are already noted for particular strength in one subject or another, e.g., shop and farm mechanization in one Uganda school, dairy husbandry in the Kenya school, and agricultural extension in the second Uganda institution.

It may be possible to work toward a general East African system in which each existing school would continue to educate general agriculturalists at the two-year certificate level but for the third or diploma year would have a recognized specialty to which students from all over East Africa would come. It is likely that one school

in each country will need to train diploma-level agricultural generalists as well; those college might offer the third-year option of general studies or a field of concentration. The Uganda government has specific interest in a plan under which the countries would pool their limited requirements for certain types of specialty training so that combined regional classes could be organized.

Activity will begin in FY 1969 with a field evaluation of the three current AID projects in diploma and certificate level agricultural education (one each in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda). The review will include an appraisal of the original AID objectives, relating them to the present state of development, and will make detailed proposals for future AID assistance directed along regional lines. These proposals will then be discussed with the three governments and the Council on Agricultural Education of East Africa.

Late in FY 1969 a contract will be negotiated to provide two contract technicians to assist the Ministries of Agriculture in carrying out recommendations of the survey team and to provide certain key commodities to help in the improvement of specialized teaching. FY 69 funding will provide for a survey team (\$25,000), eighteen months contract funding (\$90,000) and commodities (\$10,000),

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
Through 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS								
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969					
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Estimated FY 68											To be selected	
Estimated through 6/30/68												
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost									
Proposed FY 69	125	350	475				10	115	125			
				Total Obligations								

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY		FUNDS
	Animal and Crop Production	Agriculture & Natural Resources	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
618-11-110-644	none	FY: 1969	FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the East African Agricultural and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRRO) to cooperate with, support and, when necessary, coordinate the activities of allied regional and national agricultural, livestock, veterinary, wildlife and educational institutions throughout the region. A.I.D. will finance the "topping off" of salaries for six crop and livestock specialists and two wildlife ecologists for four years along with minor commodity support and U. S. training for eight African replacements. The project may also benefit Malawi and Zambia as well.

As the human population expands and more land is required for crop and livestock husbandry in heretofore undeveloped areas, there will be an increasingly serious risk that the vegetation, topsoil and water resources will be destroyed along with the wildlife resources on which much of the tourist trade depends. Other factors, including the transmission of parasites and diseases between the wildlife and domestic animals and crops, may seriously affect the continued utilization of the land and water resources of the large areas without regard to national or regional boundaries. This project will assist the East African Community to develop its institutions to enable them to devise methods to meet the challenge of expanding agricultural production and at the same time conserve the natural resources of the area. This involves finding the most economical uses of land and water considering the needs of crops, livestock and wildlife, coordination of plant and animal quarantine and disease control efforts,

water, forage and farm crop development, seed multiplication, livestock improvement, grazing control, development of credit and marketing systems, and the timely dissemination of information to the public and to the agricultural sector in particular through regional and national information services and educational institutions.

EAAFRRO will pay the East African base salaries to the U. S. technicians, provide the requisite physical facilities (office and laboratory space, operating supplies and subsidized furnished housing), and cover the cost of local transportation. For participants, EAAFRRO will provide international travel and family allowances. A.I.D. funding will cover the contract costs for the first four U. S. technicians (\$144,000), and a small amount of commodities (\$6,000). Selection of eight participant replacements will begin in FY 1969 to allow for training starts in FY 1970.

U. S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	150	970	1,120				6	144	150	
				U.S. Technicians Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

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 -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the East African states further, within the cooperative movement, the education and training of cooperative officers and training center instructors, union and local society officials and members, including those concerned with thrift, savings, and credit unions. Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda each have active, vigorous cooperative movements. AID has been involved in cooperative programs in Tanzania and Uganda, the Scandinavians in Kenya, and the Danes in Tanzania. There are occasional contacts and exchanges of information and ideas among East African leaders in cooperative training and education. A more organized and regular basis of cooperation is needed, however.

The project is to establish a regional cooperative planning committee composed of the officers of the Cooperative Departments of the respective countries, to be assisted by AID and Scandinavian cooperative specialists in the field. It would examine such possibilities as creating a center for producing and publishing cooperative training materials, using the combined knowledge, experience, and effort of the specialized talent available. Credit and thrift programs, central purchasing cooperative, and uniform grade standards for cooperative agricultural marketing might also be considered.

FY 1969 funds are to finance a U.S. cooperative survey group, acting as a joint team with Scandinavian representatives, to go to East Africa to confer with a committee of the three Cooperative Departments and Cooperative Central

Unions to determine specific areas of future cooperation. One likely plan on the credit union aspect is to work toward a regional project based on the current plan in Tanzania with the Credit Union National Association, International in conjunction with Uganda's request for two rural thrift advisors for its cooperative program. Regional working ties between these activities would be encouraged to the utmost, with Kenya being brought into the picture as feasible.

Late in FY 69 a contract will be negotiated to provide two technicians in Tanzania and two in Uganda, for eighteen months. FY 69 funds will also provide supporting commodities such as demonstration and teaching aids and six participant grants for training in the fields of credit associations, cooperative management, marketing, and purchasing.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	270	700	970				30	220	250	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians				-	200	200
				Participants . . .				30	-	30
				Commodities . . .				-	20	20
				Other Costs . . .				-	-	-
				Total Obligations				30	220	250

PROJECT TITLE Grain Stabilization	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-150-639	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: This is a new project to prepare a comprehensive plan for an East Africa regional cooperative program for the production, storage, distribution, and marketing of principal grains, leading to an "ever-normal granary" for Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. The major crops to be considered are maize, sorghum, millet, rice, wheat, and legumes. Four senior agricultural consultants will spend six to nine months working with the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRRO), as well as the ministries of agriculture, the marketing boards, other government agencies, and private enterprise to determine the requirements and scope for such a program.

Food shortages occur from time to time in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, primarily because of alternating periods of drought and favorable growing conditions. If there were adequate storage facilities and distribution and marketing systems, food reserves could be built up during bumper crop years to meet the deficit in drought years. A properly designed stabilization and distribution program should alleviate food shortage and lower food prices in the bad crop years as well as reduce wastage and spoilage in bumper years.

Kenya and Tanzania are already studying ways of reorganizing their marketing boards to achieve greater efficiency of operation. Tanzania is planning to establish a seed multiplication farm. Uganda has obtained surveys of grain marketing and storage from other sources, but these reports were not fully satisfactory.

It is planned that an agricultural economist specializing in marketing and pricing would serve as leader of the team, supported by three other consultants to handle aspects of land use, production, storage, transportation, and distribution. A.I.D. is discussing with EAAFRRO the respective inputs which would be made to the project by the United States and the East African countries. The consultants will be obtained by contract or from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. FY 1969 funds are for salaries, related technician costs, international travel, and per diem.

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

*Subject to continuing review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	75	*	*					75	75	
				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 P.215, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the College of African Wildlife Management to train African wildlife officials by providing two American staff instructors, supporting commodities, and training. The College, located at Mweka, Tanzania, offers both diploma (two year) and certificate (one year) courses for approximately 30 students in each category annually.

Wildlife constitutes East Africa's most important tourist attraction, and wildlife conservation and management is a major priority need. The need for Africans trained in wildlife conservation is amply demonstrated by the close connection between East Africa's wildlife resources and her rapidly expanding tourist industry. Tourism in Kenya is second only to coffee as a major foreign exchange earner. Gross receipts for tourism for all of East Africa rose by 58% between 1963 and 1966 and is expected to rise another 100% by 1970.

The College is open to students from all English-speaking countries in Africa and in 1967 had students from 10 countries in Africa. The teaching staff is composed of men supplied by several donors including the FAO, Britain, and Germany as well as from Tanzania and Uganda. To date 66 certificate-level students have graduated as well as more than 50 diploma-level students (including 24 certificate-level students who were chosen to remain an extra year for the diploma-level training). These graduates serve as senior and middle-level officers in game departments and national parks.

Two U.S.-technicians from the U.S. Department of the

Interior began their assignments in December 1965. One is training students to operate programs designed to maintain a balanced and harmonious multi-use of range land. The other instructs in the construction of field exhibits, design of nature trails and the development of public information programs for international visitors.

The FY 1969 program continues for one year the two American teachers, together with funding for the second year of a two-year wildlife conservation study program (MSc degree) in the U.S. for an African participant who will return to East Africa to replace one of the two American teachers. The project completion date has been extended from FY 1969 to FY 1970 so that training for a second replacement (projected to start in September 1968) will be completed in time to coincide with the technicians' departure.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	88	53	35							U.S. Department of the Interior.	
Estimated FY 68	66	73									
Estimated through 6/30/68	154	126	28	U.S. Technicians	-	50	50	-	43		43
				Participants . . .	14	-	14	7	-		7
				Commodities . . .	2	-	2	-	-		-
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-		-
Proposed FY 69	50	30	234	Total Obligations	16	50	66	7	43		50

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Printing Trades Training	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-610-627	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 29, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide skill training in the printing trades to East African workers who are 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 apprenticeship selection. Training for Africans in this field will contribute to the goal of Africanizing industry and will help increase the flow of printed information essential to reducing illiteracy. The training is provided at the Kenya Polytechnic Institute in Nairobi, where as many as 25 students per term can study lithographic camera operations, platemaking, and other graphic arts needed in preparing copy and negatives for printing processes. The students must have been employed in their field for at least one year; most will be sponsored by their employers. Fifty percent of the students are Kenyans, while the remaining places are reserved equally for Tanzanians and Ugandans. The major U.S. input, furnished under contract with the African-American Labor Center (AALC), consists of the services of a chief technical advisor and a printing instructor. In addition, commodities such as demonstration aids, training materials, and films are to be procured, and minor funding for the local costs of scholarships, meetings, and travel is included. The Kenya Polytechnic provides classroom and office space, audio-visual equipment, and secretarial services as well as certain local costs. Employers who sponsor students are responsible for tuition, room, board, and the regular salary of their employees in training.

The chief technical advisor is now in the field arranging detailed agreements among the various parties interested in the project. Training should begin before the end of the fiscal year when the first group of students is expected to be selected.

FY 1969 funds will continue the services of the two AALC technicians for one year and permit the purchase of essential commodities mentioned above. Certain local costs already described will also be covered.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	African-American Labor Center
Through 6/30/67	123	-	123								
Estimated FY 68	53	33		U.S. Technicians	-	48	48	-	66	66	
Estimated through 6/30/68	176	33	143	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	2	2	-	9	9	
				Other Costs . . .	-	3	3	-	5	5	
Proposed FY 69	80	40	296	Total Obligations	-	53	53	-	80	80	

PROJECT TITLE Teacher Education in East Africa	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-650-617	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 215, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the number of trained East African school teachers, improve teacher education programs, and to help reduce dependence on expatriate teachers. In Tanzania, 73% of all secondary teachers are expatriates, in Kenya 66%, and in Uganda 63%.

There are three phases of this project. AID provides financing for experienced American teacher trainers (called "tutors" in East Africa) recruited by Teachers College, Columbia University. Of 912 tutors employed in East Africa in 1966, 54 were Americans in this project, half were East Africans and most of the remainder were British nationals. Since August 1964, the U.S. has supplied 119 tutors to 28 teacher training schools.

AID also provides staff for the Tanzanian and Ugandan Institutes of Education and for the Kenyan Curriculum Development and Research Center, which train graduate teachers, provide in-service training, develop and review curricula, conduct research, and train teacher supervisory staff. Eight American teacher educators are assigned to such institutions, three each at Dar es Salaam and Kampala and two at Nairobi.

In addition, AID provides two lecturers at University College, Nairobi for a newly created special education diploma course. The students are bonded to teach secondary school for three years. Since January 1966 this course has enrolled 66. In addition, an undergraduate teacher training program at University College, Nairobi enrolled eight students in September 1966 and 100 in 1967.

FY 1969 funds cover extension of the contract with the Teachers College, Columbia University for 90 tutors and ten educators (\$880,000). The East African governments provide a basic salary for the tutors (at an estimated annual cost of \$630,000 for 90 tutors) and housing or allowances for all of the persons under this project. While the ten educators are fully funded by AID, host governments make a local currency contribution equal to basic salaries of Africans in similar positions, which is used for regular AID operating expenses.

Funding will also cover a small amount of commodities to support the U.S. staff. Other costs are mainly for support of U.S. headquarters and institute staff.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Teachers College, Columbia University	
Through 6/30/67	3,140	1,697	1,443									
Estimated FY 68	1,100	1,296										
Estimated through 6/30/68	4,240	2,993	1,247									
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost									
Proposed FY 69	1,000	1,215	6,455	Total Obligations	115	985	1,100	102	898	1,000		

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Education for Agricultural Development	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-650-634	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To help Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda design a secondary school system to improve students' understanding of the physical and social factors bearing on their rural environment.

A six-year secondary school program is under consideration which would stress agriculture and include both classroom and practical work, unlike the traditional African secondary school where the sole concern is to produce candidates for universities. Thorough grounding in the fundamentals of agriculture, economics and rural development may encourage students to pursue careers related to agriculture. The program should be directed and monitored by a central regional body such as the existing Council on Agricultural Education of the University of East Africa. An A.I.D. teacher-training specialist skilled in agricultural education would be assigned to each of three institutions already giving agricultural training (for example, Egerton College in Kenya, Morogoro College in Tanzania, and Bukalasa College in Uganda). These specialists would help plan development of these schools, while four pilot secondary schools would be designed with A.I.D. assistance in each country to receive a class workshop managed by a demonstration teacher. These demonstration teaching units would be supported by the work of research units and education materials specialists, who would help prepare teaching aids. A.I.D. would also train African teacher replacements in order to maintain the demonstration school programs as examples to the rest of the secondary school system.

Each of the East African countries has already begun individually to undertake such a program. Kenya, with A.I.D. support, started with five secondary schools in 1966. Uganda is interested in a similar pilot scheme. Plans to begin such a project in Tanzania have been approved in principle by the government.

FY 1969 funds are to finance a review of current efforts and regional plans and prospects, culminating in the preparation and negotiation of a regional project plan early in FY 1969 to allow for funding in late FY 1969 for a full technical assistance project. Eighteen months' funding of a contract group of five U. S. specialists in agricultural education, as well as training for five participants in the fields of agricultural education, will be provided.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS				
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969	
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-				To be selected	
Estimated FY 68	-	-						
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 69	300	450	750					
				Cost Components				
				U.S. Technicians	-	270	270	
				Participants . . .	-	30	30	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	-	30	270	300

PROJECT TITLE University of East Africa Support	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-660-614	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 215, FY 68 AFR P. D. B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet East Africa's skilled manpower shortage by providing support to the three university colleges comprising the University of East Africa.

A.I.D. provides funds to supplement the local salaries of U.S. lecturers. The lecturers fill regular posts in the University for which African personnel are not yet available. Lecturers are provided only in fields such as economics, sociology, public administration, geography, mathematics, nutrition, surveying, land development, education, science, commerce, architecture, and engineering. A.I.D. assistance goes only to a small fraction of the total faculty of the University. Sixty per cent of the staff is from the United Kingdom and 20% are East Africans. To date, ten American staff members have been assigned.

The scholarships are made available by A.I.D. directly to the University to help close the gap between University revenues and expenditures. A.I.D. funds given to the University must be "matched" by the three governments. East African students are selected by the University itself, they must go to a university college other than the one located in their own country, and priority is given to these who study disciplines directly related to East Africa's development requirements. Forty-seven of the students are Kenyans, 31 are Ugandans and 42 are Tanzanians. Funding for the scholarship program is being completed in FY 1968.

The third type of A.I.D. support is U.S. training for select individuals who then return to the University. Training candidates hold teaching or administrative positions and are bonded to return to the University upon completion of training. Such training may either be degree training to up-grade teaching qualifications or short-term on-the-job administrative training. Through FY 1967, seven participants had been funded under this project: two in education, two in buildings and grounds administration, and one each in veterinary medicine, accounting and catering.

FY 1969 funds will continue the recruiting contract to provide 10 "topped-up" lecturers. FY 1969 funds will also fund 12 participants for programs in academic and administrative subjects.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/67	880	381		499	Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 68	160	499		U.S. Technicians	-	113	113	-	210	210	Overseas Educational Service
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,040	880	160	Participants ...	28	-	28	75	-	75	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	4	4	-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...	15	-	15	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	285	225	1,550	Total Obligations	43	117	160	75	210	285	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE East African Examinations Council	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-690-629	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 598, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the new East African Examinations Council carry out testing and research in education in East Africa. The Council, which is now in the process of being formed, will conduct academic, technical, and other kinds of examinations and award certificates and diplomas to successful candidates.

The Council is empowered to invite outside bodies to conduct examinations and will advise them on necessary adaptations of their materials to suit East African requirements. This will make it possible to reduce dependence on examinations imported wholesale and designed for the needs of non-African students. The old examinations must be revised to make them relevant to East African needs. In some cases, totally new examinations will be necessary.

At first the Council will be concerned mainly with revising the Higher School Certificate examination which determines the eligibility of candidates for the University of East Africa. The work will be started in collaboration with the Cambridge Syndicate, but the Council will gradually assume full responsibility. Subsequently, its role will be broadened to include primary and secondary school examinations as well as aptitude testing for use by the East African governments.

In FY 1968, A.I.D. plans to contract with a private U.S. firm to provide an examinations specialist who will spend several months conducting a reconnaissance study, and who will prepare a detailed scope of work for the

project. The full-scale project, which would get underway in FY 1969, is expected to consist of a group of up to seven contract technicians from an American institution, commodities such as testing equipment and supplies to support these specialists, and four participant grants to train prospective replacements for the U.S. team.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-					
Estimated FY 68	25	2						
Estimated through 6/30/68	25	2	23	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	-	25	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	200	975	1,200	Total Obligations	-	25	25	
					20	180	200	

PROJECT TITLE Education Development	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-690-640	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Institutes of Education and the universities of Eastern Africa to increase the regional use of national staffs and facilities through closer collaboration. In recent years, educators from Eastern and Southern Africa have worked together on an ad hoc basis. Directors of East African Institutes of Education exchange information on research methods, results and applications. "New math" workshops for East African teachers are held each year. East African education administrators and teacher training specialists meet annually to discuss their common problems. There are other such associations among African University Vice-Chancellors, with the African-Anglo-American Association and in special projects, organized in UNESCO and the Scientific, Technical, Education and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity.

Educators of Eastern and Southern African countries have now voiced their need for more permanent arrangements. Directors of Institutes of Education and representatives from the universities in eight countries met last November to consider ways of working together more closely and sharing the advantages of regional cooperation. Some of the topics on which they expressed a need for regional cooperation were educational selection and assessment, research on pupil growth and development, a regional journal of education, radio and television education, educational materials, and joint research

projects. Delegates at the November meeting formed a Regional Council on Education consisting of two representatives from each university.

In response to a request from the Regional Council on Education, A.I.D. will participate in an investigation of the potential for regional cooperation in various aspects of education. This participation will be done directly through the respective Institutes of Education, and on a case-by-case basis.

A.I.D. plans to provide an executive secretary for the Regional Council on Education to provide leadership and coordination in the work of the Secretariat and to assist in the identification and planning of selected regional projects for which external assistance may be requested. In addition, five experts in specialized fields of educational research and curriculum development will be provided to further assist the Council in project development and implementation.

FY 1969 funding of \$275,000 will finance the initial 18 months of contract services of the 6 technicians (\$250,000), plus training of four participants in the field of educational development.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							To be selected.
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	275	775	1,050				25	250	275	
				Total Obligations						

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Services Training		ACTIVITY Public Administration		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-790-607		PRIOR REFERENCE Page 599, FY 67 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help train middle and higher level African administrative and technical staff for the East African Community (EAC), an organization designed to extend the scope of joint economic activities. The EAC as a newly-formed venture in economic cooperation among the East African governments faces numerous problems of administrative adjustment in redesigning existing common services and establishing new ones. Administrative and technical training for EAC officials is one of the most effective types of assistance for easing the strains of transition and Africanization.

The training program brings small numbers of higher level personnel to the United States for short-term training and on-the-job experience in both technical and managerial positions. These participants have come largely from the staffs of the General Fund Services, East African Railways and Harbors and the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administrations.

Through June 30, 1967, fifty-two officials of EACSO had been trained in the United States under management and administration programs (often including participation on the job in U.S. organizations) which averaged six months in duration. Of these, 47 are serving in positions under the newly-formed East African Community, one is a member of the Kenya National Assembly and two are now serving with their respective governments. Over 50% of those serving with EAC have been promoted to higher rank partially as a result of training under this project.

In FY 1969 the project will finance short-term non-academic management training programs in the U.S. of 3 - 6 months duration for fifteen senior officials of the East African Community. These officials will be selected from the common services (such as the railways, harbors, civil aviation, income tax administration, posts, and telecommunications) and from the Community headquarters and planning organizations.

This activity formerly provided training for officials of the East African Common Services Organization (EACSO). With the establishment of the East African Community, it was decided to continue the project for the near future in order to assist the Community in meeting its new administrative and technical requirements.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	267	246	21							
Estimated FY 68	63	21								
Estimated through 6/30/68	330	267	63							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	70	-	400							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	63	-	63	70	-	70
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	63	-	63	70	-	70

PROJECT TITLE Income Tax Administration	ACTIVITY Public Administration	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-790-620	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 215, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To help improve operational capability and in-service training within the East African Income Tax Department, an organization of the East African Community which collects income taxes for the governments of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. In FY 1968, AID "topped-up" the salaries of twelve American tax assessors who are employed as operational and training personnel by the Income Tax Department. The U.S. technicians are assigned to tax offices in various East African cities where their duties are divided between actual tax assessment and the training of inexperienced African tax officials. The Income Tax Department's contribution to the project consists of paying East African base salaries and allowances (approximately \$5,750 each) to the assessors and providing them with housing.

Seven U.S. assessors provided under FY 1965 funding arrived on the job throughout CY 1966. One of the men has devoted most of his time as an instructor at the Income Tax Training Center in Nairobi which serves the Income Tax Department both as a school for prospective employees and a center for in-service training. The training center enrollment was 90 in 1967. The other six assessors in the first group were used in helping establish a new tax withholding system which went into effect in East Africa in mid-1966. As the system got underway, however, the men were shifted to assessor positions where they also serve as on-the-job trainers. Aside from those at the Income Tax Training Center, at least 30 East African tax officers and assessors have received training

from the U.S. technicians. Additional training is planned as the number of assessors increases and attention is directed away from tax withholding to regular assessing.

The U.S. assessors are recruited by Public Administration Services under contract with AID. FY 1969 funds will continue the contract for the Public Administration team, providing "topping-up" and other contract costs for an additional five technicians for a total of twelve assessors and the full time services of an advisor who serves part-time as coordinator of technical activities for the assessors and part-time as a public administration advisor to the East African Community.

The completion date of this project has been changed to FY 1970 from FY 1969 because the original group of technicians did not arrive in the field as early as planned. This one-year extension will make it possible for the new technicians to complete full tours of work.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Public Administration Services, Inc.
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	309	168	141							
Estimated FY 68	313	211								
Estimated through 6/30/68	622	379	243							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	225	295	1,142	4	309	313	-	225	225	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE East African Community Economists	ACTIVITY Public Administration	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER: 618-11-790-641	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the economic analysis and planning agencies of the new East African Community by providing five "topped-up" American economists and training for East Africans as replacement staff.

three East African participants who will be taking their places.

The Treaty for East African Cooperation calls for the establishment of five Ministerial Councils to oversee Community activities in finance, communications, research, etc. The Economic Consultative and Planning Council will seek to coordinate national development planning of the three countries and to advise on long-term planning for their common services. Success of the Economic Consultative and Planning Council is essential to the evolution of regional development planning in East Africa. The East African Community (EAC) has indicated that it will need a corps of economic specialists to get the Economic Consultative and Planning Council (and perhaps other EAC units) off to a good start.

AID plans to contract with a U.S. university or economic consulting firm to recruit U.S. economists who would be hired and paid base salaries directly by the EAC. They would hold operational positions and be responsible to the EAC for their work; however, AID would "top-up" the salaries to make it possible to attract American economists. In addition, the project would provide participant training grants for East African to replace the U.S. technicians.

In FY 1969 funds will be provided for eighteen months funding of five economists and training in the U.S. for

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-								To be selected
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .				-	205	205	
				Commodities . . .				20	-	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	225	325	550	Total Obligations				20	205	225	

PROJECT TITLE East Africa Development Bank	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-920-642	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide technical assistance for the newly-created East African Development Bank (EADB), in particular for its "special operations" (soft loan) division. Like the other units of the East African Community established by the Treaty for East African Cooperation, the EADB came into being December 1, 1967. It is the major new institution of the Community and is designed to promote industrial development in East Africa and to encourage geographically balanced industrialization by giving special attention to projects in Tanzania and Uganda. The latter will be done by dividing the Bank's investments unequally, with a 38 3/4% share going to Both Tanzania and Uganda and 22 1/2% to Kenya, while each country will contribute equally to the lending fund. It is also hoped that the EADB will be able to attract outside capital, particularly from private lending institutions, although requests may also be made to foreign aid development agencies.

Before its capital can be used effectively, however, the Bank will need to undertake a good deal of analytical work on potential investment projects. A.I.D. plans to assist in this activity by supplying project analysts who are well-trained and experienced in the field. The technicians would be recruited individually or by contract with an appropriate U.S. organization; like the economists for the East African Community, these technicians would be employed directly by the EADB and receive base salaries equivalent to those paid other employees of the bank (approximately \$4,200 per man). The EADB would also

provide housing and normal allowances. A.I.D. would then "top-up" the salaries to make it possible for Americans to be recruited.

FY 1969 funds will provide 18 months contract costs for four technicians. Participant training funds will also be provided to permit training of four East Africans as replacements for the U.S. analysts.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	170	200	370				20	150	170	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians				150	150	
				Participants . . .			20	-	20	
				Commodities . . .			-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .			-	-	-	
				Total Obligations				20	150	170

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 -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To encourage U.S. firms to become more active in the strengthened common market recently assured by establishment of the new East African Community. In addition to interesting prospects for capital investment, East Africa offers a market of nearly 29 million consumers for the export of American products. Several investment possibilities are being examined, with A.I.D. support, in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda individually. This project will provide assistance specifically for those firms interested in a regional approach to East Africa.

In FY 1969 A.I.D. plans to finance two investment specialists who will work in East Africa identifying promising regional investment projects. While in East Africa, the specialists would seek out local investors and businessmen who require outside help or joint participation from American companies. They would also contact interested U.S. banks and financial institutions who can negotiate with potentially interested investors and provide or seek funds for the proposed projects. These specialists will be obtained from those investment institutions already under contract with A.I.D. to promote bilateral African projects or from other similar groups. The Mid-American International Development Association (Chicago), Crocker Citizens National Bank of San Francisco, the African Investment Association, and the African Development Association are examples of financial institutions that may be interested. These organizations are generally composed of several banks or investment houses or are

subsidiaries of well-known investment firms.

This project will also finance the study of specific possibilities uncovered by the investment specialists already mentioned or suggested from other sources such as U.S. overseas missions and local businessmen. It may also be used to support other activities in the private sector. For example, several U.S. firms have expressed an interest in organizing an agricultural extension corporation in East Africa. A group of American agricultural product suppliers would establish 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 in the U.S. to promote sales. A long-term objective would be to establish a market for the consortium which would permit it to continue such a program without A.I.D. financing. Because there would be a question at the outset about the availability of a market, it would be necessary to assist the consortium for perhaps two or three years until it could achieve the sales needed for self-sustained operation.

When the investment specialists finish their studies, it is anticipated that A.I.D. contracts with selected U.S. firms will be undertaken to develop the investment prospects identified by those preliminary studies.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-							
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	150	750	900					150	150	
				Total Obligations						

PROJECT TITLE Supply Management Improvement	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-970-631			

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the East Africa Railways Corporation (EARC) and the East African Harbors Corporation (EAHC) create separate Supply Departments by financing the services of two American supply consultants. These technicians will recommend the most effective form of supply organization, including its operating and administrative systems, assist in carrying out approved changes, and help with supply staff re-training as necessary.

Prior to creation of the East African Community on December 1, 1967, the railways and harbors in East Africa were operated by a regional organization called the East African Railways and Harbors (EAR & H), which was one of the regional common services. Under the new Community the two functions have been separated, and the EAR & H is being re-organized into two corporations, each of which will require its own supply department. Although there are many administrative problems in dividing the EAR & H, this change does offer the opportunity to revamp the supply systems for the new corporations and introduce modern methods of procurement, storage, shipping, and training.

The two U.S. consultants will serve for two years, and the EAR & H has agreed to assign African officers to work full-time with them as understudies, so that approved activities can be carried forward after the period of A.I.D. assistance is over. Normal support (housing, office space and supplies) will be provided by the East Africans. The cash contribution of the EAR & H is estimated at \$6,000. The project is complementary to and will

be coordinated with a proposed UNDP training and development project for the railways and harbors, under which it is planned that the EAR & H and the UNDP will each contribute more than \$1.2 million.

FY 1969 funding will cover eighteen months cost of the two technicians, who will be recruited under a contract with an appropriate American organization.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-								To be selected.
Estimated FY 68	-	-									
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians				-	105	105	
				Participants ...				-	-	-	
				Commodities ...				-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	105	35	140	Total Obligations				-	105	105	

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Surveys and Feasibility Studies	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-990-615	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 603, FY 67 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the East African Community and other East Africa regional organizations to prepare sound regional technical assistance projects and to conduct surveys which will aid in economic progress of the East African countries. The U.S. finances studies which will be useful in solving regional development problems, assessing existing activities, and selecting high priority technical assistance projects. With the advent of the Community in December 1967, many ideas are being put forth for new cooperative ventures among the governments of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. New agencies created within the Community or under consideration for future establishment offer the prospect of greater numbers of joint endeavors.

Several surveys have been undertaken already within this project. One was an evaluation survey of A.I.D.-financed participants from Kenya and Tanzania, completed in FY 1968. The study investigated the extent to which East African participants have used their training since returning and analyzed the value of past training programs in order to recommend the most fruitful direction for future training. A study completed in FY 1967 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 the College's long-range planning and reduce

capital cost requirements for the College.

In FY 1968 an economic feasibility study including order of magnitude cost estimates is planned at Mombasa to determine the requirements for East African Harbors Corporation cold storage facilities. These facilities would help both Kenya and Uganda by permitting increased exports of frozen agricultural products, particularly meat. Another sub-project which A.I.D. expects to finance from this year's funds is a survey by three short-term U.S. consultants of the requirements for a secretariat to operate the reconstituted common market recently established as a part of the East African Community. The consultants, who will have had experience with common markets in other parts of the world, will make their recommendations on the role of the secretariat directly to the Community.

A number of other studies are under consideration for implementation in FY 1968 and 1969, including the preliminary work for a possible regional plant protection program, the feasibility of a low-cost housing project, regional radio correspondence, an examination of the potential for regional cooperation in the audio-visual field, and possible Lake Victoria basin projects.

FY 1969 funds (\$90,000) are requested to finance the cost of 2 contract technicians and 4 short- and medium-term consultants to carry out such high priority feasibility studies promoting economic development in East Africa. A small amount of commodities (\$10,000) is for support of the contract technicians.

*Subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS								
				Estimated FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/67	68	61	7									
Estimated FY 68	180	35										
Estimated through 6/30/68	248	96	152									
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost									
Proposed FY 69	100	*	*									
				Cost Components								
				U.S. Technicians								
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	-	180	180	-	100	100	-	-

International Research Associates, Inc.
Wood and Tower, Inc.
To be selected as appropriate.

PROJECT TITLE Support to the East African Community	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-990-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To help strengthen the East African Community 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 cooperative planning, coordination, and administration.

With the founding of the East African Community in December 1967, the East African countries have taken a major step toward creating new regional institutions designed for their needs and adapting those organizations inherited from colonial days to fill more adequately the requirements of independent African states. The Community is now in a period of transition as new organizations are founded and others are relocated, decentralized, and reorganized. The Community has considerable need of advisors to help plan new or revised functions and structures as well as operational personnel to help carry them out, and requests for assistance are expected to increase significantly in the next few months. This project is intended to provide assistance for these purposes.

Among the many possible fields or organizations in which this project may become involved are the founding of an East African Bureau of Standards, establishing a central purchasing system for the three East African countries, and conducting medical research in nutrition through the health and agricultural research organizations of the East African Community. Other possibilities

are a market research organization to complement the work of the East African Industrial Research Organization and central planning for East African animal feed processing. Requests for assistance may be forthcoming from any of the corporations or units now charged with operating common services for the three countries or from the numerous organizations already studying regional problems and providing social services in agriculture, forestry, medicine and health, industry, fisheries, aviation, statistics, and meteorology.

Funds proposed for fiscal year 1969 will finance contract services appropriate to the specific activities undertaken. Nearly the entire cost will be for technicians with provision for small amounts of demonstration and support commodities to be used by advisors.

* Subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-								To be selected.
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	180	*	*								
				Total Obligations							

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Capital Projects Feasibility Studies	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 618-12-990-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To conduct feasibility studies to develop significant regional capital projects. These studies may lead to requests for AID development loans or serve as a basis for requests for assistance from other donors. Numerous opportunities exist in East Africa for regional capital projects, especially in the fields of transportation and communications and for new facilities required by the creation of the East African Community and its location in Arusha, Tanzania. Proposals are being studied to determine which are of sufficiently high priority to warrant investigation and feasibility study.

Possible surveys which may be undertaken are: (1) The East African Community has asked the U.S. and other donors for aid in constructing an office building and staff housing for its new headquarters; (2) the Government of Tanzania has indicated interest in AID support for improving the Arusha airport or building a new one to serve the Community headquarters; (3) the harbor at Dar es Salaam (which also serves Zambia, Burundi, and the eastern Congo) requires enlargement of its capacity, a suggestion that has been made to AID by the East African Harbors Corporation. Another possibility is a joint East African production center for audio-visual training aids. Road links, such as the route between Mombasa, Kenya and Tanga, Tanzania might also be surveyed. A study may be undertaken to determine the feasibility of extending Uganda's Ankole Ranch scheme (funded by AID development loan) to northwest Tanzania in view of livestock and dairy

prospects in that area. Some of these projects (or others yet to be proposed) are expected to come to fruition in FY 1969, in which case AID would provide a team of U.S. technical specialists to conduct the study and make recommendations for the appropriate physical facilities. The regional organization concerned with the project or the governments of two or more of the countries would furnish normal local support such as office space and supplies and local travel.

AID agreement to conduct such surveys does not imply a commitment for financing the capital projects that may be recommended. The surveys will be prepared for use by any international lending agency, including AID, or by the East African Community or the governments most directly involved.

* This project will continue in support of AID programs, subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			To be selected	
					Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-						
Estimated FY 68	-	-	-						
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 69	80	*	*	Total Obligations			80	80	

PROJECT TITLE Regional Program Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-999-000	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 215, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To support overall East Africa Regional programs by providing direct-hire technicians (engineers, supply advisors, and economic analysts) 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 for all East Africa missions (as well as engineering support for Zambia and Malawi) are met at a lower cost than would be entailed for separate country staffs.

FY 1969 funds are requested for 11 U.S. technicians (three engineers, two supply advisors, two program officers, one field support officer, two regional economic analysts, and one junior officer trainee), seven 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 AID programs, subject to annual review

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/67	758	734	24							
Estimated FY 68	330	350								
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,088	1,084	4							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	400	*	*	Total Obligations	330	-	330	400	-	400
				U.S. Technicians	228	-	228	280	-	280
				Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities ...	7	-	7	15	-	15
				Other Costs ...	95	-	95	105	-	105

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Credit Union Development	618-11-140-619	1965	1967	166	101	65	-	65	-			-	166
East Africa Pilot Training	618-11-390-625	1966	1968	145	4	141	156	181	116			-	301
Secondary Teacher Training and Supply	618-11-650-601	1961	1964	5,274	4,656	618	-	618	-			-	5,274
Makerere University College	618-12-660-623	1967	1967	60	-	60	-	60	-			-	60
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

*New Project--see TABLE IVa

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency.....			
Contractor technicians.....			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
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, Dar Es Salaam Phase II 618-H-001	
Date Authorized: 6/26/64	Date Signed: 7/14/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 1,500	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed 1,306	Interest Rate Grace ... 3/4%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2%
Interest Collected 12	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$

Approximately one third of the A.I.D. funds (\$445,000) provided under this loan were used for the procurement of goods and services of U.S. origin. The remaining two-thirds (\$1,055,000) of the loan was used for project local costs which were subject to the Special Letter of Credit procedure tying A.I.D. disbursements to U.S. procurement.

Purpose of Loan: To finance the construction of an Administration Building, halls of residence, cafeteria, and staff housing to assist in the expansion of the University College in Dar Es Salaam. This was part of an overall expansion program to expand the student enrollment from 250 in 1965 to approximately 860 students by 1967.

Assisting in this expansion are the United Kingdom, Ford Foundation, the UN and other donors. These students are required to increase the number of professional and technical people in private business in Tanzania as well as providing graduate teachers for the secondary schools. A.I.D. had previously assisted the construction of Phase I under a loan in the Tanzania program.

Physical Status: Construction is complete.

Financial Status: The loan is 87% disbursed and A.I.D. intends to conduct a final accounting and subsequent deobligation of remaining funds during fiscal year 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The borrower's contribution of \$550,000 equivalent financed the architectural/engineering services, one fourth of the local cost element of the construction costs, and approximately 10% of the foreign exchange cost for items which could not be purchased in the U.S. because of lack of compatibility or because the quantities purchased were too small to make purchase in the U.S. economical.

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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 850	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed 147	Interest Rate Grace ... 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2½%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S.\$

from the U.S. and \$550,000 will be used for local costs and \$30,000 for contingency purposes.

All loan-financed local costs will be subject to the Special Letter-of-Credit procedure tying A.I.D. disbursements to U.S. procurement.

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 at Nairobi is the primary training facility for engineering and other professional people in East Africa. The University of East Africa plans to increase the enrollment from 594 to approximately 1700 of which the U.S. is providing financing to construct facilities for 404 students. This rapid increase is necessary to provide trained Africans to run the various East African Governments. 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 underway and proceeding satisfactorily. Construction should be complete by CY1970.

Financial Status: The loan is 17% disbursed, a satisfactory percentage at the present stage of project implementation.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Kenya is financing one half of the local costs (equivalent to approximately \$550,000) and all non-U.S. foreign exchange costs (Estimated at \$29,000). The total cost of the project was \$1,400,000. A.I.D. loan funds in the amount of \$270,000, will be used to procure materials

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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 700	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed 401	Interest Rate Grace . . . 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2½%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$

of Credit procedure tying A.I.D. disbursements to U.S. procurement.

Purpose of Loan: To assist the University of East Africa to construct a 193 student dormitory and to extend the existing college eating facilities, including a cafeteria, with a design capacity of 440 students, a kitchen and a refrigeration facility. The College's enrollment is increasing rapidly as a result of the desperate 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. The contractor is presently correcting minor deficiencies which were identified during the final inspection.

Financial Status: The loan is 57% disbursed. The remaining funds will be disbursed as documentation is presented.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania is financing approximately one half of the local cost element of the project and all architectural and engineering costs, which amounts to the approximate equivalent of U.S. \$400,000. Of the total loan amount of \$700,000, approximately \$300,000 has been applied to the procurement of material of U.S. origin and approximately \$400,000 was used to cover local costs of the construction contract. All local cost financing is subject to the Special Letter

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 618-H-004	
Date Authorized: 6/9/67	Date Signed: 10/4/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 125	Grace Period 10 years
Disbursed -	Interest Rate Grace . . . 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2½%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . U.S. \$

of U.S. \$7,000, with all U.S. costs of the American firm to be financed under the loan.

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 some minor improvements to existing instructional facilities. These items are required to accommodate the college's sharply increased enrollment, which is the result of its growing importance as a source of competent Africans to meet the critical demand in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

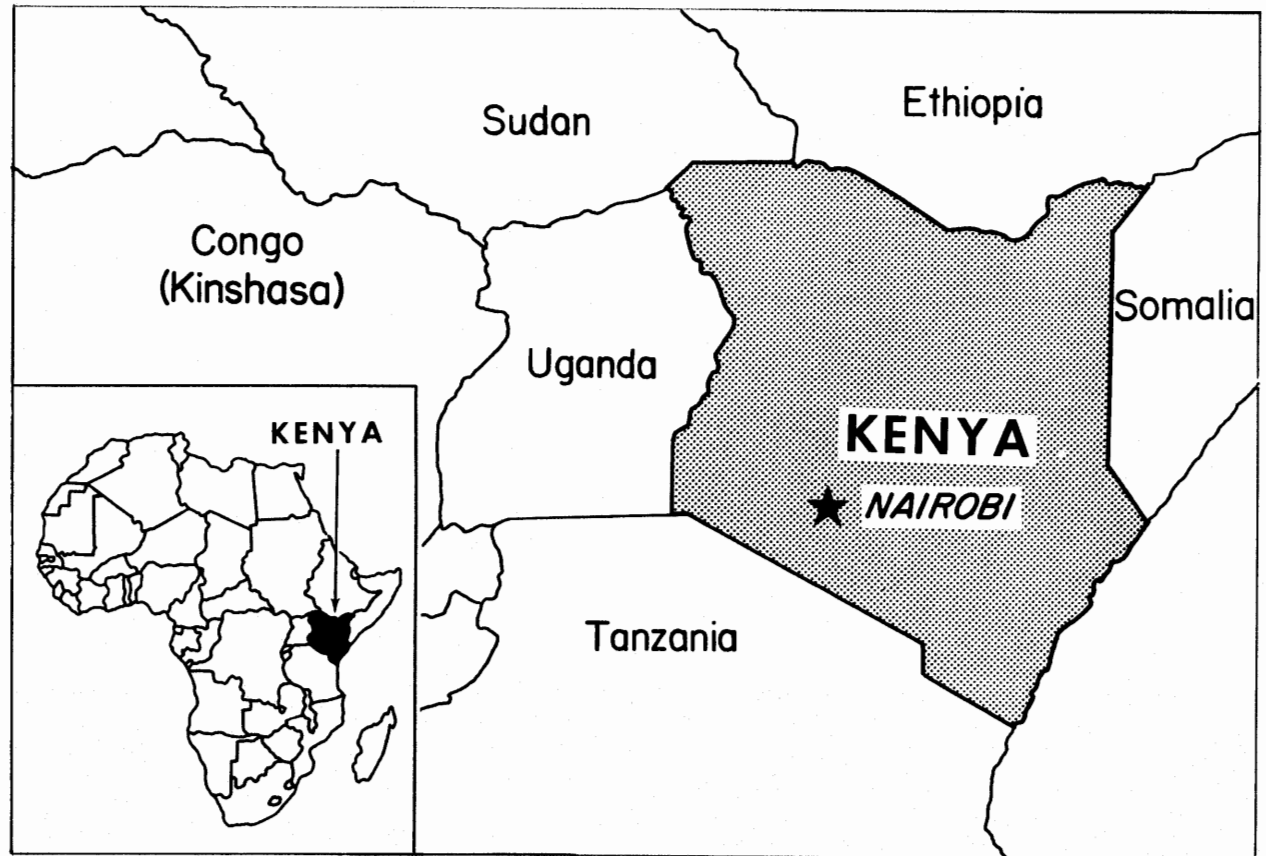
Physical Status: The architect/engineer mobilized on-site late in CY 1967 to begin design work. The preliminary design work is expected to be complete in late FY 1968 with final design scheduled to begin immediately thereafter. Assuming normal project progress, the final design work financed under this loan should be completed in early or mid FY 1969. Design work is being performed by an American firm, Brown-Daltas, Associates.

Financial Status: The initial disbursement under this loan will be effected upon commencement of the final design stage, presently scheduled for late year 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The University of East Africa (UEA) will finance the local cost portion of the final design, estimated at the equivalent

Kenya

Kenya



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	9.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.0
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	225
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	44
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area.....	10
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	88

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	113*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	43
People Per Doctor.....	9,700
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	20-25
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	12
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

TABLE IV
Part 1

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: KENYA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts			
Range Development	615-11-190-100	1961	1971	637	430	207	182	230	159	TA	100	300	1,219	
Crop and Livestock Development	615-11-110-101	1956	1971	3,029	2,480	549	255	283	521	TA	255	370	3,909	
Higher Agriculture Education	615-11-110-102	1960	1971	900	628	272	110	159	223	TA	170	138	1,318	
Agriculture Support	615-11-190-121	1964	Cont.	281	277	4	111	105	10	TA	140	Continuing		
Fisheries Development	615-11-180-130	1965	1970	73	53	20	60	68	12	TA	35	46	214	
Agricultural Planning Assistance	615-11-190-133	1965	1971	70	55	15	95	81	29	TA	90	95	350	
Vocational Agricultural Education	615-11-620-110	1964	1969	760	477	283	100	143	240	TA	45		905	
Education Support	615-11-690-122	1964	Cont.	166	164	2	55	52	5	TA	60	Continuing		
Radio/Correspondence Education	615-11-650-129	1967	1970	220	20	200	55	130	125	TA	120	130	525	
Training for Public Services	615-11-770-112	1962	Cont.	1,582	1,497	85	70	98	57	TA	65	Continuing		
Public Safety	615-11-710-126	1965	1969	478	447	31	50	60	21	TA	15		543	
Rural Community Development	615-11-810-114	1960	1969	1,035	998	37	50	59	28	TA	30		1,115	
National Youth Service	615-11-990-123	1964	1970	2,826	2,262	564	100	230	434	TA	155	125	3,206	
Radio/TV Information Development	615-11-960-134	1966	1970	510	221	289	270	240	319	TA	300	170	1,250	
Scholarship Program	615-11-690-137	1964	1971	165		165	180	170	175	TA	110	130	585	
Technical Support	615-11-990-000	1960	Cont.	1,558	1,531	27	290	287	30	TA	260	Continuing		
Agricultural Cooperatives and Credit	615-11-140-103	1964	1967	384	348	36	-	36	-			-	384	
Secondary Teacher Education	615-11-650-106	1963	1967	218	192	26	-	26	-			-	218	
English Language Teacher Training	615-11-640-107	1963	1967	881	385	496	-	250	246			-	881	
Labor Development	615-11-410-125	1966	1967	114	34	80	-	20	60			-	114	
Agricultural Investment	615-13-950-138	1967	1968	17	-	17	32	37	12			-	49	
Feasibility Studies	615-12-990-115	1964	Cont.	175	169	6	85	66	25			Continuing		
Total												1,950		
TA												1,950		
SA														
DL (grants)														

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	18	20	18
Participating agency	2	5	3
Contractor technicians	34	37	28
Total	54	62	49

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	85	67	51
Contract	40	38	28
Total	125	105	79

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/67

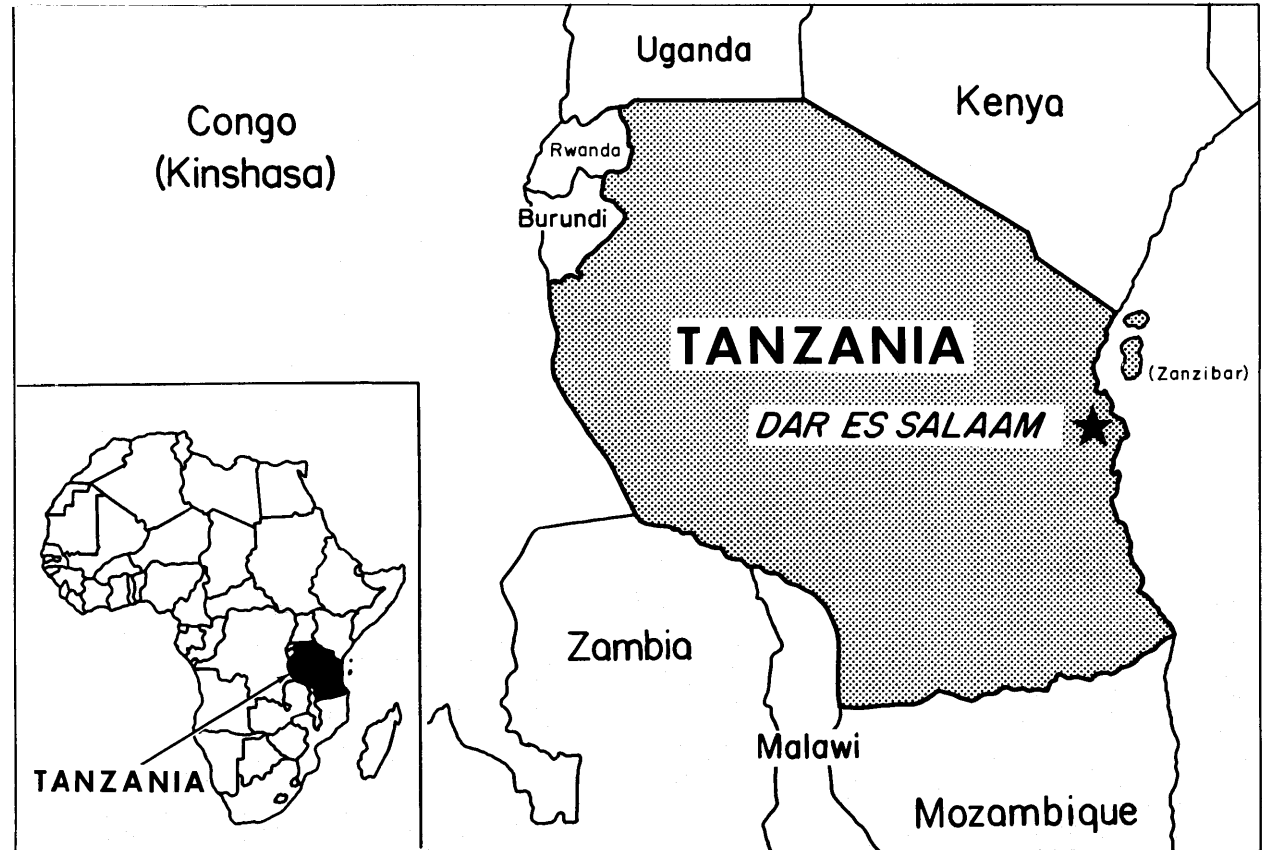
COUNTRY: KENYA

(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 Repayments	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	3-1/2 3/4	3-1/2 3/4	2,200	1,626	U.S.\$	-	5
615-H-002A	Nairobi Water Supply	1/27/67	-	10	40	1	2-1/2	350	-	U.S.\$	-	-
615-H-003	Polytechnic Institute	6/24/65	8/24/65	10	40	1	2-1/2	550	229	U.S.\$	-	1
615-H-004	Two Roads Engineering	5/31/66	6/29/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	140	135	U.S.\$	-	1
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	3,240	1,990	XXXX	-	7

Tanzania



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	10.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	1.9
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	363
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	30
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	50
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	95

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	80*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	38
People Per Doctor	23,600
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	8
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

TABLE IV
Part 1

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural College	621-11-110-044	1962	1969	1,136	945	191	143	150	184	TA	163	-	1,442
Rural Credit Union Development	621-11-140-085	1965	1969	166	101	65	115	85	95	TA	160	-	441
Technical Education	621-11-610-050	1964	1969	752	311	441	227	350	318	TA	326	-	1,305
Zanzibar Technical College	621-12-610-078	1964	1969	973	330	643	106	560	189	TA	16	-	1,095
Educational Materials and Advisory Services	621-11-690-065	1965	Cont.	224	151	73	158	145	86	TA	135	Continuing	
Strengthening Public Service	621-11-700-009	1961	1970	773	644	129	77	110	96	TA	66	60	976
Public Service Staff (OPEX)	621-11-720-051	1964	1969	966	265	701	440	480	661	TA	640	-	2,046
Community Development	621-11-810-007	1961	1969	1,469	1,258	211	140	260	91	TA	94	-	1,703
Technical Support	621-11-990-000	1961	Cont.	998	966	32	240	230	42	TA	250	Continuing	
Agricultural Improvement Service	621-11-110-001	1960	1967	1,009	951	58	-	40	18			-	1,009
Agriculture Production Surveys	621-11-120-084	1968	1973	-	-	-	222	20	202			350	572
Large Unit Agriculture	621-11-130-096	1968	1968	-	-	-	32	20	12			-	32
Southern Link Road	621-12-310-047	1963	1967	463	54	409	-	200	209			-	463
Economic and Engineering Surveys	621-12-310-064	1964	1967	592	66	526	-	200	326			-	592
Hotel Management Training (AALC)	621-13-410-080	1966	1966	41	17	24	-	24	-			-	41
Agriculture Science Education	621-11-620-074	1966	1974	50	16	34	-	34	-			400	450
Total											1,850		
TA											1,850		
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	8	8	7
Participating agency.....	-	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	48	56	45
Total	56	64	52

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	26	48	52
Contract	10	16	16
Total	36	64	68

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/67

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- orized	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	2,200	2,116	U.S.\$	-	31
621-H-003	Regional Urban Water Supplies	4/22/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,300	636	U.S.\$	-	8
621-H-007	Agricultural College - Morogoro	6/26/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,250	984	U.S.\$	-	9
621-H-008	Program Loan	7/18/63	12/6/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,000	496	U.S.\$	-	3
621-H-011	Bunda-Nansio Road	2/28/64	8/28/64	10	40	3/4	2	2,025	959	U.S.\$	-	3
621-H-012	Tengeru Development Training Center	9/17/65	12/21/65	10	40	1	2-1/2	140	92	U.S.\$	-	-
621-H-014	National Parks Development	6/27/67	-	10	40	1	2-1/2	900	-	U.S.\$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	8,815	5,283	XXXX	-	54

Uganda



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	7.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.5
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	91
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	87
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	16
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	89

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	92*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor	10,400
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	9
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: UGANDA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Cooperatives	617-15-140-006	1963	1970	1,911	1,504	407	181	209	379	TA	333	300	2,725
Agricultural Extension	617-11-110-012	1963	1970	1,060	637	423	183	455	151	TA	291	200	1,734
Livestock Development	617-11-110-015	1963	1970	1,178	988	190	214	217	187	TA	177	225	1,794
Agriculture Education	617-11-110-023	1963	1970	1,365	1,020	345	326	228	443	TA	365	325	2,381
Agriculture Administration	617-11-190-044	1967	1972	88	83	5	80	75	10	TA	80	250	498
Comprehensive Secondary School	617-11-650-011	1961	1971	2,050	1,417	633	152	468	317	TA	400	450	3,052
Educational Development	617-11-650-027	1965	1972	318	260	58	123	99	82	TA	138	325	904
Public Service Training	617-11-790-016	1963	1970	675	511	164	40	169	35	TA	40	120	875
Institute of Public Administration	617-12-770-019	1965	1971	280	-	280	30	285	25	TA	30	80	420
Secondary School Expansion	617-22-650-017	1962	1966	191	171	20	-	20	-			-	191
Feasibility Studies	617-13-190-049	1968	1968	-	-	-	67	55	12			-	67
Insurance Survey	617-13-930-048	1967	1967	19	-	19	-	19	-			-	19
Public Service Staff Support	617-11-720-038	1967	Cont.	1	-	1	186	35	152			Cont.	-
Technical Support	617-11-990-000	1962	Cont.	1,248	1,231	17	233	220	30	TA	246	Cont.	-
Total											2,100		
TA											2,100		
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	17	18	20
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	33	39	39
Total	50	57	59

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	117	77	75
Contract	-	-	-
Total	117	77	75

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/67

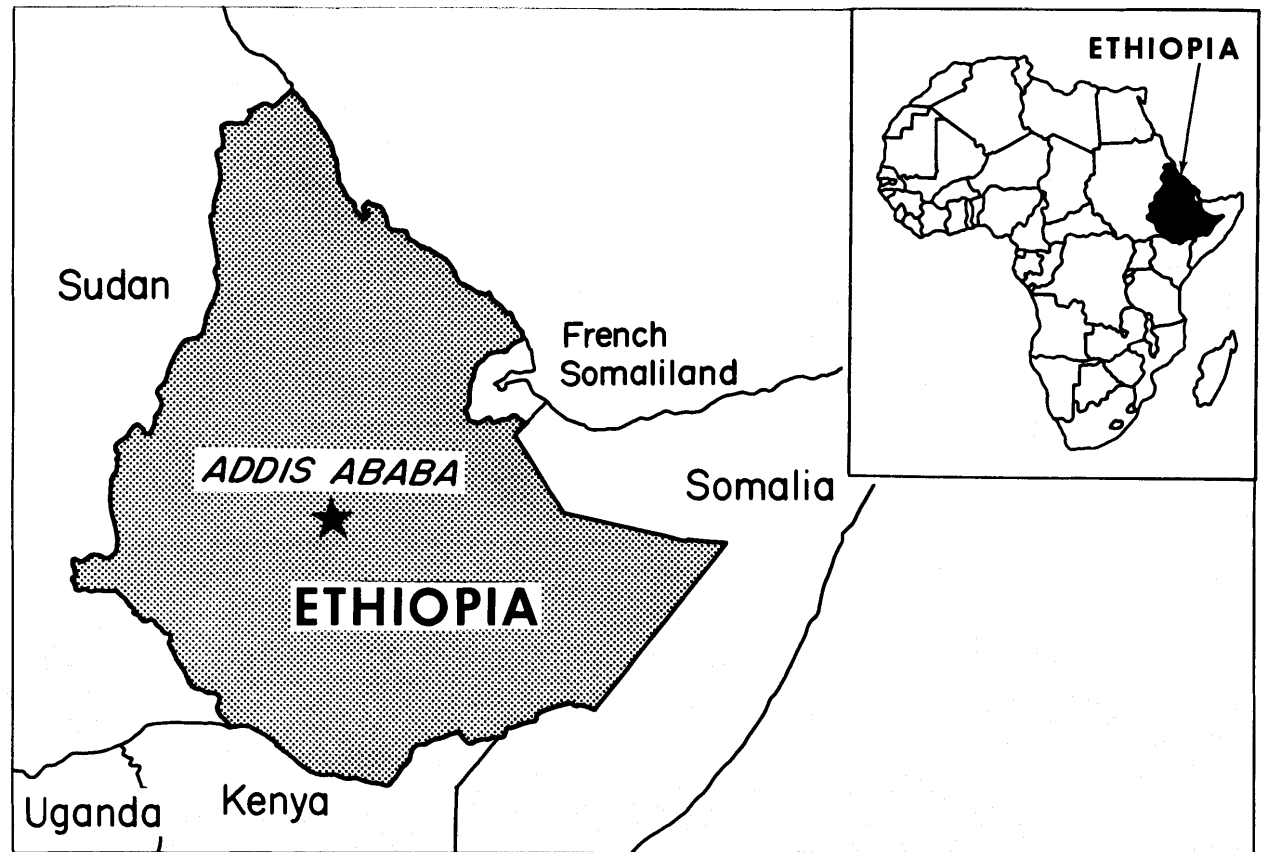
COUNTRY: UGANDA

(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 Repoy-ments	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	1,060	U.S.\$	-	6
617-H-006	Livestock Development	6/29/67	-	10	40	1	2-1/2	4,700	-	U.S.\$	-	-
617-H-003	Kyambogo Teacher Training College	6/23/64	10/19/64	10	40	3/4	2	400	362	U.S.\$	-	3
617-H-004	Ankole-Masaka Ranching Scheme	2/4/66	4/2/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	650	425	U.S.\$	-	-
617-H-005	Primary Teacher Training	6/23/67	-	10	40	1	2-1/2	250	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	8,000	1,847	XXXX	-	9

Ethiopia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	23.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	1.8
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	472
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	50
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	67
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	88

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	62*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	35
People Per Doctor	68,500
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	2
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Estimated	FY 1969 Proposed
Development Loans	5.8	-	4.5
Technical Assistance	7.8	5.8	6.3
Supporting Assistance	-	0.3	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance	<u>13.6</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>10.8</u>

U.S. Aid Objectives

The main objectives of the A.I.D. program are to help Ethiopia (1) increase its insufficient trained manpower by improving general education and training in skills needed in the job market, and (2) raise its currently inadequate government revenues by expanding the money sector of the economy through concentration on revenue-producing activities in agriculture and related industries.

By encouraging and assisting Ethiopia's efforts to accelerate social and economic development, the A.I.D. program seeks to promote progress and stability, thereby safeguarding important U.S. strategic interests.

Country Performance and Self-Help

With a \$62 per capita GNP and 5% literacy rate, Ethiopia is one of the poorest countries in Africa, despite its substantial resources. With the second largest population in Africa, the second largest acreage of agricultural land, the largest livestock resources on the continent, adequate rainfall and generally temperate climate, Ethiopia could become a major exporter of food and meat for growing African and world needs. Still in an early stage of development, its economy is growing at over 4% a year. Agricultural production, which already accounts for most of Ethiopia's exports and employment, has increased only 18% since 1960, reflecting the slow redirection of an overwhelmingly subsistence economy. Nevertheless, exports increased about 45% during the same period.

Gradually rising private investment, particularly in large-scale commercial agriculture and manufacturing, accounts for more than two-thirds of all public and private investment. Moreover, Ethiopia is expected this year to broaden its investment insurance program with A.I.D. to the full range of available coverage, including extended risk guaranties, increasing prospects for U.S. private investment.

Through conservative fiscal policies, Ethiopia maintains a balanced budget, stable exchange rate and had official reserves of \$65 million at the end of 1967. While domestic revenues have more than doubled since 1958, they still total only a modest 9% of GNP and remain, on a per capita basis, less than half the average in many countries. During 1967, however, the Ethiopian Government introduced legislation for a major tax reform: progressive taxation to replace the traditional tithe system. It also is considering ways to tax unused agricultural land.

The government in 1969 will embark on a third five-year plan, now being developed with World Bank assistance. While specific goals have not yet been set, the new plan seeks to promote more rapid growth of cash agriculture as Ethiopia's dominant source of increased capital for development. Pervasive obstacles to development, including ethnic and geographic fragmentation, a still embryonic transportation system, limited modern marketing arrangements, and inadequate credit structure, will continue to tax Ethiopian capacities in the years immediately ahead.

FY 1969 Program

The proposed FY 1969 A.I.D. program in Ethiopia totals \$10.8 million--\$6.3 million in Technical Assistance and \$4.5 million in Development Loans. In addition, \$1 million of donations under P.L. 480 is programmed, including a work relief program which will continue in Eritrea and may expand in FY 1969 to include other provinces.

While the United States is still the largest bilateral donor, others now provide almost two-thirds of the estimated \$84 million in total aid to Ethiopia during FY 1967 and FY 1968 combined. During the previous three years, U.S. assistance averaged about half the total \$166 million in aid to Ethiopia from all sources, including the World Bank group, Germany, Sweden, Italy, the UN, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. The United States will continue to seek increased participation by other donors through an informal coordinating group involving major bilateral donors, like West Germany and Sweden, as well as the UN and the World Bank. A formal Bank-led Consultative Group may be in the offing.

Agriculture. Improved cash returns from agriculture are essential for Ethiopian development. Agriculture's contribution has been restricted, however, by lack of effective national plans and policies, low expenditures for its improvement averaging only about 3% of the national budget for the past two years, and restrictive land tenure and ownership patterns.

Country: ETHIOPIA

Nevertheless, food production has managed to keep pace with population growth, and Ethiopia may enter the world market again this year as an exporter of corn and sorghum. Total Ethiopian exports--primarily agricultural--were one-third higher in 1967 than in 1962. In 1967 the Ethiopian Grain Corporation managed for the first time to buy and move grain from surplus to deficit regions, checking grain speculation, averting famine in drought-stricken areas and building a buffer stock. In this way, the Corporation has begun to break price-fixing practices of some of the leading grain merchants. Moreover, its premium purchase prices and refusal to buy poor quality grain are expected to encourage increases both in the amount and quality of Ethiopian grain production. During the past year, the Corporation also reduced its debt substantially and expects to eliminate the remainder during 1968. A.I.D. recommendations have contributed to the Corporation's success. The present manager of the Corporation is an American on contract to the Ethiopian Government.

In the proposed FY 1969 program, agriculture again accounts for about one-fifth of A.I.D. Technical Assistance to Ethiopia--\$1.4 million. Additional Technical Assistance projects are expected to result from the two-year A.I.D.-financed agro-industrial survey scheduled for completion in FY 1969. The survey will identify potential projects yielding cash returns within five years to agricultural producers and processors, and will produce feasibility studies of at least six projects, permitting their speedy implementation. The Ethiopian Government is expected to give private enterprise a major role in projects identified by the survey. The study also will produce a 15-year agricultural development plan for integration into the third national five-year plan. FY 1969 assistance to agricultural planning and extension is proposed under two projects totalling approximately \$375,000, including continued assignment of U.S. advisors to the Ministry of Agriculture. A.I.D. also intends to provide approximately \$250,000 to assist in developing the southern Ethiopian livestock program, designed to produce more and better meat for export.

At the College of Agriculture in Alemaya, an A.I.D.-supported Oklahoma State University contract team will conclude its direction of teaching and research programs in FY 1969. U.S. assistance totalling approximately \$365,000 in FY 1969 will serve to help complete the training of Ethiopian faculty and provide partial salary support for the American professors to be hired by the Ethiopian Government. Africans from other countries are also being trained at Alemaya. A.I.D. proposes to provide \$100,000 in FY 1969 to help develop training programs at the country's first training center for middle-level agricultural extension and rural services workers, also to be set up at Alemaya. A.I.D. also plans

to help the Ministry of Agriculture design a credit and cooperatives program, and to provide funds for agricultural development projects in Eritrea.

Education and Training. While Ethiopia has not yet matched manpower needs with education and training efforts, the country has made substantial educational progress. During the past ten years primary school enrollment has doubled. The number of secondary school students has risen by half. The number of trained teachers has also doubled, reflecting continued A.I.D. assistance to teacher training institutions. Ethiopian public expenditures on education rose from approximately \$12 million in FY 1962 to over \$21 million in FY 1967, accounting for 12% of the national budget. Nevertheless, Ethiopia needs more professional, technical, clerical and commercial workers, along with new teachers to keep pace with school expansion. According to a recent estimate, Ethiopian requirements for secondary school teachers may double in the next four years, rising to 2,000 in 1972.

In FY 1969, \$1.95 million, about 31% of the Technical Assistance proposed for Ethiopia, will go for education and training. A.I.D. will continue supporting vocational and academic teacher training at Haile Selassie I University, as well as the University schools of business administration, law, and liberal arts, totalling approximately \$800,000. During FY 1969, A.I.D. also plans a grant of \$386,000 to provide equipment and books for 20 of the 43 Ethiopian high schools offering combined vocational-academic training and which are being built or remodeled through a \$7 million IDA loan. A.I.D. advisory services will also continue for primary and secondary school system development.

Other continuing training programs, totalling \$240,000 in Technical Assistance, help develop managerial and engineering capabilities for agencies like the Imperial Highway Authority and the Water Resources Department, upgrade statistical and economic skills of government personnel in the Finance and related ministries, and provide in-service vocational training for artisans in the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions.

A.I.D. also plans to authorize a \$1.5 million loan for commodities and engineering services for construction of additional buildings at the Addis Ababa campus of Haile Selassie University and the Public Health College campus at Gondar, as well as to provide books for the A.I.D.-financed John F. Kennedy Memorial Library at the Addis campus.

Country: ETHIOPIA

Health and Population. A.I.D. programs in this area are expected to require \$1,350,000 of Technical Assistance funds in FY 1969. This includes continued U.S. support of \$220,000 for a malaria eradication program of the Ethiopian Government and the World Health Organization. The program will open up large tracts of fertile agricultural land while increasing productivity of the labor force. Advisory services to the Ministry of Public Health and the Itegue Menen School of Nursing, as well as teaching assistance to the Public Health College at Gondar, totalling approximately \$680,000, is planned to continue until the end of FY 1970. A vital events registration project begun in FY 1968 and requiring \$450,000 in FY 1969 is designed to pave the way for Ethiopia's first census in 1970 as a prelude to expected family planning activities. A further development loan to supply needed commodities for the malaria eradication program may also be considered in FY 1969.

Other Programs. To help overcome the isolation of large parts of the country from modernizing influences, continuing Technical Assistance, estimated at \$270,000 is planned for improving programming and production techniques at Radio Ethiopia. The

public safety program in FY 1969 will provide \$245,000 in Technical Assistance for advisory services, commodities and training to help the police meet international security requirements. A project begun in FY 1968 to help the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions set up six branch offices in provincial towns will require Technical Assistance of \$65,000 in FY 1969.

A new \$100,000 Technical Assistance project proposed for FY 1969 will provide advisors from the U.S. Bureau of Customs to help their Ethiopian counterpart organization improve revenue collections along lines recommended in an FY 1967 A.I.D.-financed study.

A \$3 million Development Loan is planned to complete runway installations and provide navigational aids to the Addis Ababa and Asmara jet airports, built with previous A.I.D. loans. These are vital links in a transportation network that must rely heavily on air traffic in the absence of road and rail communications.

Other development loans under consideration for FY 1969 would be for highway maintenance equipment and 94 prefabricated bridges for farm-to-market roads in rural areas.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

Country: **ETHIOPIA**

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1967				Estimate FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	5,800	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX	XXX	4,500	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	5,300	5,300			3,565	3,525	40		3,719	3,719	
Participants	927	927			1,437	1,437	-		1,453	1,453	
Commodities	1,307	1,307			512	452	60		721	721	
Other Costs	256	256			536	336	200		407	407	
Total Project Assistance	7,790	7,790			6,050	5,750	300		6,300	6,300	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	3,830	3,830			3,357	3,357	-		3,613	3,613	
Other Agency	229	229			447	447	-		508	508	
Contract	3,731	3,731			2,246	1,946	300		2,179	2,179	
Program Assistance	-	-			-	-	-		-	-	
Total Other than Devel. Loan .	7,790	7,790			6,050	5,750	300		6,300	6,300	
Total Assistance	13,590	XXX	XXX	XXX	6,050	XXX	XXX	XXX	10,800	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	49	45	45
Participating agency	8	16	14
Contractor technicians	61	80	89
Total	118	141	148

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	196	278	291
Contract	-	-	2
Total	196	278	293

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS
Agricultural Education & Research	Agriculture and Natural Resources	TA
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-110-002	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	P. 60, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1954
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: This year A.I.D. is concluding its extended technical assistance project to help Ethiopia develop an institution to produce trained agriculturalists. When the project began, there were scarcely a dozen graduate agriculturalists to assist and stimulate the 6 million traditionally-oriented farmers.

The College of Agriculture developed through this activity is now under Ethiopian leadership, and two-thirds of the 49 man faculty are Ethiopian. Beginning next year, the Ethiopian Government bears complete responsibility for the college. In the period of transition from U.S. advice and support, however, since Ethiopian government funds are limited and the College's teachers are relatively inexperienced, A.I.D. proposes to help bear part of the costs of maintaining a decreasing number of American senior-level professors until FY 1971.

Through an A.I.D.-financed contract, Oklahoma State University pioneered in initiating Ethiopia's first agricultural institutions by establishing an agricultural high school at Jimma, the College of Agriculture at Alemaya, the Agricultural Research Station at Debre Zeit and 18 experimental farms. The College became a part of Haile Selassie I University in 1961, and the functions of its extension department were transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture in 1963. 350 Ethiopians have graduated from the College with B.Sc. degrees.

Enrollment at the College of Agriculture was 200 in school year 1967-68 and freshman registrants numbered 86,

more than double the average of recent years. The annual rate of graduation is close to 50 and expected to double by 1971-72. More than half the entire staff's time is devoted to applied research with teachers carrying the comparatively heavy workload of 17 classroom hours per week. Student teacher ratio is approximately 14/1.

In the past year, the College of Agriculture opened its doors to students from other African countries. The first group consisted of 8 foreign students, including 6 Kenyans under an A.I.D. regional project.

FY 1968 obligations will provide salary-topping for 13 professors for one year. It was decided to extend the project to provide this assistance on a gradually decreasing basis through FY 1971 since the College's teachers are relatively inexperienced and the government's funds limited. The estimated June 30, 1968 pipeline of \$668,000 will cover Oklahoma State University contract costs through September, 1968 and phase-out costs.

FY 1969 funds are requested to supplement the salaries of 12 American teachers at the College (\$225,000) and to train 27 participants (21 continuing and 6 new) at a cost of \$141,000 in agriculture-related sciences, agricultural engineering and economics and other fields where Alemaya needs teachers.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	13,732	12,580	1,152								
Estimated FY 68	389	873									
Estimated through 6/30/68	14,121	13,453	668	U.S. Technicians	-	249	249	-	225	225	Personal Services Contracts
				Participants . . .	140	-	140	141	-	141	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	366	296	14,783	Total Obligations	140	249	389	141	225	366	

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Agriculture Extension Service	Agriculture and Natural Resources	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-110-132	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 62, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1967	FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's Agricultural Extension Department and help it establish an effective Rural Services Training Center and better public education program.

Effective extension services are needed in Ethiopia where agriculture is the basis of the national economy but where five out of six farm families operate at a subsistence level. More modern agricultural methods must reach the people. Because of the isolation of many areas of the country and the limited trained manpower and government revenues available, the Extension Service is being built around specific high priority areas and projects with the greatest agricultural potential.

A.I.D. is providing three U.S. extension advisors, a general advisor, an information specialist, and a farm management advisor, to work with the Extension Department in carrying out this program. With their help, the Department has made major progress improving administrative procedures, program planning, pre-service and in-service training, personnel management, and financial procedures. It has prepared work plans and programs for rural youth, training, and information activities. An improved and more realistic personnel management system was instituted with approximately seventy-five percent of the extension employees receiving salary increases in 1967. The new financial procedures now enable the Assistant Minister in charge of Extension to authorize

the expenditure of extension funds without recourse to higher authority.

One target of the Department is, by 1972, to have a Rural Services Training Center annually training 30 new Extension agents and upgrading 25 present agents. A study to determine the requirements for establishment of the Center will be started in late FY 1968 with the full contract team scheduled to arrive in FY 1969. The center may be located at the College of Agriculture campus at Alemaya. The center will provide training at a level below the B.S. degree, an area where there are critical shortages.

Another target of the Department is to establish, by 1970, an information section capable of producing all of the audio-visual materials required for training and other activities. Five Ethiopians have begun studies in the U.S. in the fields of information, rural youth, marketing and cooperatives, and livestock development. With A.I.D. support also, the information staff now numbers six; two photographic darkrooms, a graphic arts studio, and a sound recording/editing studio were constructed and equipped. Five "Radio Ethiopia" programs a week are devoted to agriculture and a new weekly farm page in the Amharic press is receiving good response.

FY1969 funds will finance services of 3 extension advisors, training for 8 participants, fund the 4 man Training Center contract (1 year), and finance equipment, local travel and local secretarial services.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	56	2	54							
Estimated FY 68	239	169		85	75	160	84	100	184	
Estimated through 6/30/68	295	171	124	41	-	41	48	-	48	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	28	-	28	10	-	10	
				10	-	10	15	-	15	
Proposed FY 69	257	852	1,404	164	75	239	157	100	257	

Country: Ethiopia

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Regional Livestock Development	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-130-112	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 64, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965 FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve commercial livestock production and marketing in order to increase Ethiopia's agricultural output and related revenue-producing capacity.

These efforts are concentrated on exploiting the known potential of the southern cattle region where a major portion of Ethiopia's approximately 25 million cattle population is located, by helping overcome the lack of development because of inadequate water sources, ineffective use of rangelands, lack of stock routes, unsatisfactory veterinary services, and a poor marketing system.

A.I.D. is providing the services of a livestock advisor, a veterinary advisor, a range management advisor, a geologist (new in FY 1968) and an agricultural engineer (new in FY 1968) to work with the Ministry of Agriculture in establishing pilot management units in three areas. These units will serve as a pattern for the total development of the region and will demonstrate to Ethiopian cattle owners the effectiveness of permanent watering areas, disease control, proper culling of herds, and controlled grazing areas. In addition, A.I.D. advisors work to improve existing stock routes, by improving watering facilities and fencing small holding areas, in an effort to get the cattle to market with minimum loss of weight and sale value. Operations of existing market centers will be strengthened and a mobile veterinary service will be established for the entire region.

The Ethiopian budget for FY 1968 programmed over \$440,000 for the three demonstration units and for the operation of three mobile veterinary units. Many graduates of the UNDP school for animal health assistants are employed in this project as well as FAO technicians and veterinarian from the Republic of China (Taiwan).

Physical plans detailing locations for roads, wells, and dams have been finalized for the three pilot areas. Delays in construction, however, have been caused by heavy rains and impassable roads. Recently these conditions have lessened and construction has begun in two areas and is scheduled to begin in the third in FY 1969. Well-drilling and stock pond construction is being done by the Water Resources Department. The A.I.D. geologist specializing in groundwater hydrology has arrived and will supervise well-drilling. The three mobile veterinary units are all in operation under the direction of the A.I.D. veterinary advisor. An Ethiopian, returning shortly from training in the U.S. in range management, will become the manager of one pilot development project and will recruit the required staff.

Funds will be required in FY 1969 to continue the services of 5 U.S. technicians, 4 direct-hire and 1 PASA (\$142,000) and to train 18 Ethiopians in veterinary medicine, range management, livestock marketing, and agricultural engineering in the U.S. or in Kenya (\$76,000). Funds are also required for local travel for the five U.S. technicians, aerial photographs, and fuel and maintenance of four support vehicles (\$19,000) and equipment (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	442	323	119							U.S. Geological Survey
Estimated FY 68	288	291								
Estimated through 6/30/68	730	614	116							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	252	702	1,684	256	32	288	220	32	252	

PROJECT TITLE Plant Protection	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 66, 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-130-124			

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish by FY 1969 an effective plant protection aerial unit within the Ministry of Agriculture manned wholly by Ethiopians capable of controlling major outbreaks of plant pests.

Ethiopia has long suffered from enormous losses in annual crop production because of infestation of insects and other plant diseases. Beginning in 1952, A.I.D. assisted Ethiopia and other neighboring countries to combat the desert locust through a Regional Insect Control Program (RICP). This program, having achieved its objectives, was phased out in 1966, and Ethiopia, with A.I.D. assistance, established its own Plant Protection Department within the Ministry of Agriculture.

A.I.D. has provided an entomology advisor and a supervisor pilot, together with two spray-rig aircraft transferred from the regional project, to carry out agricultural spraying operations. Ethiopians are being trained in entomology and plant pathology. While it is recognized that certain climatic conditions could foster insect infestations totally beyond current capacity to cope with them, A.I.D. assistance in entomology, other than training, has been phased out since ICG capability should be adequate to meet normal requirements. In the past months, locust swarms have been detected in the province of Eritrea. If a large regional infestation develops the Ministry Plant Protection Unit would be unable to handle the outbreak and Ethiopia would have to depend on cooperation with East Africa and the Sudan in

DLCOE (Desert Locust Control Organization of East Africa) which replaced RICP. Depending on the severity of the outbreak, A.I.D. assistance might be needed. The A.I.D. supervisor pilot will remain into FY 1969 in order to complete training in the aerial unit. All pilots are competent in the Pipers for spray operations and are completing instrument and advanced navigation training in the Cessna 185.

FY 1969 funds are required to continue the services of the Pilot Supervisor through calendar year 1968, (\$26,000), finance his local travel costs (\$10,000) and provide a small amount of support commodities (\$4,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	187	137	50								
Estimated FY 68	60	77									
Estimated through 6/30/68	247	214	33	U.S. Technicians	-	30	30	-	26	26	U.S. Department of Agriculture
				Participants ...	16	-	16	-	-	-	
				Commodities ...	4	-	4	4	-	4	
				Other Costs ...	10	-	10	10	-	10	
Proposed FY 69	40	-	287	Total Obligations	30	30	60	14	26	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rural Development		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-130-149		PRIOR REFERENCE None		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	

Project Target and Course of Action: To mount an intensive agricultural development program to increase rapidly the productivity of traditional farmers in limited areas and to develop an Ethiopian government capability to establish similar activities in other locations.

Traditional subsistence farming extends over most of Ethiopia's predominately agricultural economy. Modernization of those traditional methods would entail a wide variety and very large amounts of technical and capital assistance. To attempt such agricultural improvement everywhere simultaneously would require resources far beyond those now available. Rather than spread limited resources too thinly, the Ethiopian and donor governments have agreed that it is more efficient to concentrate efforts in pilot agricultural development projects in selected locations.

The suggested program in a limited geographical area concentrates on : (1) a more accelerated flow of capital into the traditional agriculture segment; (2) improving agricultural production methods; and (3) gearing the traditional rural economy more to potential markets.

The Ethiopian Government, as well as several aid donors and agencies, have recognized the need for a concentrated credit-technology-marketing program. Several activities in Ethiopia are already moving in this direction. A.I.D.'s regional livestock development project, the IBRD credit project, and the Swedish International Development Authority's area development

scheme are examples of such programs.

In this project scheduled to begin in FY 1969, A.I.D. will assist the Ministry of Agriculture in establishing a basic organizational structure which will develop and implement "package" programs in two pilot areas. The pilot areas will probably be areas selected for emphasis in the A.I.D.-financed agro-industrial study. A.I.D. plans to negotiate a contract with a major land grant university to advise the Ministry in this effort. Emphasis will be placed on establishing methods to handle the required credit and supply input and to develop marketing incentives. The A.I.D. contract team will assist the Ministry in selecting technological inputs which will increase the production of the traditional farmer as rapidly as possible. The Ethiopian government will supply counterparts, office space, operating supplies and resource personnel.

FY 1969 funds are required for a contract to provide the services of one full time consultant and two short-term specialists for six months each to assist Ministry develop basic organization to handle technical information, credit, marketing and supplies for a specific area in which impact will be directed.

* While it is reasonable to assume future year funding will be required for this project more specific details will be developed as the findings of the study are evaluated.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67											
Estimated FY 68											
Estimated through 6/30/68											
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	80	*	*								
				Cost Components							
				U.S. Technicians				-	80	80	
				Participants . . .				-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .				-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .				-	-	-	
				Total Obligations				-	80	80	

To be selected

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Credit	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-140-148	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: This new project will establish within the Ethiopian Government the capability to serve and facilitate the growth of the agricultural credit cooperative movement. A.I.D. assistance will be specifically directed toward two areas: (1) establishing and guiding several pilot agricultural credit cooperatives through their initial period of operation and (2) developing an Ethiopian agency capable of channeling increased levels of capital to agricultural cooperatives for production purposes.

Every study of Ethiopia's agricultural situation has recognized that improvement of the agricultural sector depends upon capital. The agricultural sector itself cannot provide needed capital from past savings because they are almost non-existent. Current consumption on most farms so nearly equals or often exceeds current production that capital formation is difficult.

A.I.D. plans in FY 1969 to help establish viable credit institutions, obtain advisors from an organization like the Farm Credit Administration, Farmers Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, or CUNA. Two short-term specialists in agricultural credit and agricultural cooperatives would analyze the current situation, determine needs, and prepare a detailed plan of operations. Following the preliminary survey two technicians (on a salary-topped basis) would be provided. In all probability, the plan would provide for the agricultural credit technician to assist the credit-

extending institution in developing rules, regulations, and operating methods while the cooperative technician would assist in establishing several local cooperatives, training managers, and preparing educational programs on the productive use of credit. He would also assist the Ministry of Community Development in fulfilling its responsibility to provide secretaries for the new cooperatives, supervise accountants, and administer the 1965 legislation governing cooperatives. The Ethiopian Government would be expected to provide counterparts for the specialists, secretaries and accountants for the cooperatives, and establish an institution capable of implementing the credit program.

FY 1969 funding is needed to cover the two short term specialists for a period of six months each.

* While it is reasonable to assume future year funding will be required for this project more specific details will be developed as the findings of the study are evaluated.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 68	Estimated through 6/30/68	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969		
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID
				U.S. Technicians			-	40	40	To be selected.
				Participants ...			-	-	-	
				Commodities ...			-	-	-	
				Other Costs ...			-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	40		*	Total Obligations			-	40	40	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Advisory Services	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 61, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: This project consists largely of advice and training to improve the administration, planning, and operations of the Ministry of Agriculture. Its recent activities are designed to establish an Economics and Statistics Department within the Ministry of Agriculture, and to plan the development of an effective market structure for Ethiopia's major agricultural commodities.

The economy of Ethiopia is predominately agricultural, with a vast unrealized potential for development. An increase in agricultural production and productivity is essential if Ethiopia is to achieve economic growth and raise the standard of living of the people. In order to strengthen the ability of the Ministry of Agriculture to develop Ethiopia's agricultural potential and to orient the agricultural sector to the market economy, three advisors work closely with the Ministry to improve its efficiency, to increase the collection and analysis of marketing and production data, and to improve agricultural research. The marketing specialist also works with the Ethiopian Grain Corporation and the Livestock and Marketing Board to improve their marketing operations.

The Ministry of Agriculture has made substantial progress during the past year, particularly in strengthening its own planning and has been actively involved in the development of Ethiopia's Third Five-Year Plan to begin in July 1968. It has completed its

research of projected food production requirements during the next five years. Research projects have also been completed in the fields of land use, cropping, production, livestock numbers, and other aspects of agricultural economics, all by provinces. These are the only data on this nature presently available.

No precise estimate date for the completion of this project is possible. It has been extended to FY 1973 which corresponds with the end of the Third Five-Year Plan period, during which the Ethiopian Government will require, as a minimum, the services of A.I.D.'s senior agricultural officer in Ethiopia.

FY 1969 funds are required to provide the continuing services of three U.S. advisors (senior agriculturalist, agricultural economist, marketing advisor) and a secretary (\$120,000) to finance graduate degree training in the U.S. for 17 Ethiopian students (7 new and 10 continuing) who will be studying agricultural marketing, statistics, grain storage, finance, farm management, forestry resources management, and land economics (\$92,000), and to provide a small amount of professional scientific equipment (\$3,000) as well as local travel for the U.S. technicians (\$3,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	475	407	68							
Estimated FY 68	179	186		120		120	120		120	
Estimated through 6/30/68	654	593	61	53		53	92		92	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	3		3	3		3	
				3		3	3		3	
Proposed FY 69	218	764	1,636	179		179	218		218	

PROJECT TITLE Civil Aviation Development	ACTIVITY Transportation	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 663-12-370-110	PRIOR REFERENCE p.128, FY 66 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	

Project Target and Course of Action: To finance a study and design work for the improvement of the runways and the installation of navigational aids at the Addis Ababa and Asmara airports.

The Ethiopian Government has undertaken an extensive program to modernize its aviation facilities to accommodate jet aircraft and expand passenger and cargo traffic. The major portion of this program to date has been financed through an A.I.D. FY 1962 Development Loan of \$20.25 million for the construction of airport runways, terminal buildings, and supporting facilities at Addis Ababa and Asmara for jet aircraft operations, and at Jimma and Dire Dawa for DC-6B operations. An unexpected acceleration of air travel as well as the instability of soil at the Addis Ababa airport has led to the need for redesign and subsequent construction at both airports to meet present and near future demands. In addition, Ethiopian Airlines has purchased a Boeing 707/320 C to meet increased traffic demands which will have to operate with a heavy pay load restriction in Ethiopia, unless there is runway improvement. Moreover, neither the Addis Ababa airport nor Asmara airport have navigational aids necessary for night or inclement weather landings.

A.I.D. is financing a study to investigate the adequacy of the runways, taxiways and aprons at the two airports. The contractor performing the study will also prepare an air traffic forecast to 1977 and provide the

information necessary to enable the Ethiopian Government to determine the advisability of improving and extending the runways. As a result of the study, the Ethiopian Government is expected to submit a formal loan application to finance the U.S. cost of design and construction of runway improvements, the purchase and installation of navigational aids, and advisory and training services required to upgrade the administrative and operational policies and practices of the Civil Aviation Administration (CAA) of Ethiopia. An A.I.D. Development Loan of \$3 million is planned in FY 1969 to meet the Ethiopian request.

The CAA has entered into a three-phase agreement with Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS) to provide (1) navigational aids, runway and economic studies for the Addis Ababa and Asmara airports; (2) engineering required as a result of the Phase I study; and (3) supervision of the construction. Phase I of the contract amounting to \$130,000 was financed by A.I.D. in FY 1967. The Civil Aviation Administration has agreed to pay the local costs of the study and the final report is expected in June 1968.

FY 1969 funds are required to finance the contract for design of the runway and navigational aids.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES								
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
Through 6/30/67	130	40	90	U.S. Technicians Participants ... Commodities ... Other Costs ... Total Obligations	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton	
Estimated FY 68	-	90							-	200		200
Estimated through 6/30/68	130	130	-						-	-		-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						-	-		-
Proposed FY 69	200	-	330						-	200		200

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Labor Education and Development PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-410-142	ACTIVITY Labor	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 29, FY 67 AFR P.D. B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish an education extension service from the national headquarters of the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions (CELU) to the field organizations of its member unions.

In 1962 the Ethiopian government issued a Labor Relations Decree and Public Administration Order which recognized for the first time the right of workers to associate to present demands for improved conditions. The decree also recognized the responsibility of the government to establish collective bargaining procedures to assure industrial stability. The number of strikes diminished, and within six months 42 trade unions with over 10,000 members had registered. CELU unions now have 45,000 members out of a potentially organizable number of approximately 80,000. Obstacles include illiteracy, tribalism, and limited communication. But the traditions that make change difficult in most sectors in Ethiopia are not present in the small but emerging industrial sector. There exists here the opportunity to establish a positive role for labor before a firm economic pattern of development emerges.

The project is expected to begin in the last half of FY 1968. Its four-year plan requires the services of an American labor education advisor and a CELU assistant and six field workers who, upon completion of eight weeks' training, will go to assigned field locations and work among both organized and unorganized workers. The

labor education advisor, to be made available by the African-American Labor Center, and the CELU assistant will travel regularly to each of the field locations and, with the aid of a mobile audio-visual field unit, will supplement the field workers' programs with films and slides and conduct seminars on current Ethiopian labor issues. The project, particularly the field worker training course, will benefit from the cooperation of foreign labor advisors located in Ethiopia and sponsored by the ICFIU, ILO, Danish Labour Movement, the Histadrut (Israeli) and the Frederick-Ebert Foundation (German). Addis Ababa activities of this project will be housed in an Ethiopian Labor Center to be built in 1968.

FY 1969 funds are needed for the African-American Labor Center contract covering the services of an American advisor (\$33,000), two participants (\$5,000), visual aids and demonstration commodities (\$7,000), seven local CELU staff and support costs for the U.S. technician (\$19,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 68	76	-									
Estimated through 6/30/68	76	-	76								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	64	145	285	Total Obligations	-	76	76	-	64	64	African-American Labor Center

PROJECT TITLE In-Service Vocational Training	ACTIVITY Labor	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 72, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
PROJECT NUMBER 663-15-420-140			

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop skilled workers in several critical trades through in-service vocational training of employed semi-skilled workers at existing school facilities in Addis Ababa. The target is to achieve by 1972 an annual output of 120 trained workers in plumbing, auto mechanics and body work, carpentry, masonry, and electrical trades.

It is expected that this project will demonstrate sufficient improvements in workers' skills and earnings to influence the Ministries of National Community Development or Education to undertake extension-type vocational training and additional companies to initiate in-service training.

A survey in 1965-66 by the African-American Labor Center (AALC) indicated (a) the number of Ethiopian vocational schools graduates falls far short of the nation's minimum requirements for skilled workers; (b) a large percentage of vocational school graduates are leaving the trades to seek higher education or "white-collar" jobs; (c) in-service training programs are limited; and (d) technical and vocational schools are not fully used. This led the AALC, the Confederation of Ethiopian Labor Unions (CELU), and A.I.D. to plan an in-service vocational training project. Initial funds were obligated in FY 1967, and an AALC advisor proceeded to Ethiopia in September 1967 to recruit a local teaching staff of 9 and some administrative personnel and to arrange for use of existing schools and equipment and procure other commodities as needed. Schools expected to participate

are Tafari Makonnen School, the Technical School, and the Building College.

The Ethiopian Ministry of National Community Development will support this project, and the Ministry of Education will provide facilities and equipment of existing vocational schools during evening and vocation periods. The CELU will recruit students, and the Federation of Ethiopian Employers will encourage its member organizations to sponsor employees. CELU is inserting in-service training clauses in most of its proposed collective bargaining agreements. It will contribute to the project the services of an assistant education officer and the use of a student bus. Catholic Relief Services will help the students as well.

FY 1969 funds are needed for the AALC contract covering the services of an American advisor and local teachers and administrative personnel (\$35,000), (\$25,000) and (\$10,000) respectively and supplemental teaching equipment and local maintenance costs (\$3,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/67	75	-	75								
Estimated FY 68	48	78									
Estimated through 6/30/68	123	78	45	U.S. Technicians	-	31	31	-	25	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	3	3	
				Commodities ...	-	7	7	-			
				Other Costs ...	-	10	10	-	10	10	
Proposed FY 69	38	68	229	Total Obligations	-	48	48	-	38	38	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Malaria Eradication	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-15-511-006	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 67, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ethiopian Malaria Eradication Service (MES) in carrying out an anti-malaria campaign designed to end the transmission of malaria in Ethiopia by 1976, thereby providing better health for the people of Ethiopia and opening up new lands for cultivation.

For centuries, Ethiopians have been unable to live in fertile areas of their country because of the high prevalence of malaria.

A.I.D. has been involved in the malaria eradication program in Ethiopia since 1956, first in experimental control efforts and now in a full-fledged eradication program jointly with the Ethiopian Malaria Eradication Service (MES) and WHO. That program calls for a 15-year operation, started at different times in each of four areas, phased in such a way that the danger of one area re-infecting another will be minimized. The plan in each area involves two years of geographical reconnaissance and the gathering of baseline data, four years of spraying, four years of malaria case detection, and an additional period during which the general health centers will assume monitoring and follow-up responsibilities.

In the past the bulk of A.I.D. assistance has been for commodities, mainly DDT and vehicles, although advisory assistance has also been provided. Because of the increased length of the campaign and the resulting sharp increase in the DDT and local costs, A.I.D. shifted the commodity portion of its program from grant to loan financing in FY 1967. Eight U.S. technicians supplied by

the U.S. Public Health Service serve in advisory and operational positions in the MES. The Ethiopian Government's contribution to the eradication campaign is expected to total \$47 million over the life of the project.

Geographical reconnaissance is completed in the first area and the attack phase (spraying) is half through, now protecting over 4 million people. An October 1967 survey of the northern one-third of Ethiopia, in which there had been 2½ years of DDT spraying, indicated a dramatic decline in the prevalence of malaria in the entire Lake Tana region. The incidence of malaria before and after spraying has fallen from 20-30% of certain population centers to less than 1% in some of these cases. Reconnaissance and spraying will begin in the other three areas with spraying operations barring unforeseen problems beginning in the last area by 1971.

The MES has increasingly come and more under Ethiopian leadership. In 1963 there were 376 employees of the MES under the direction of an international staff, A.I.D. and WHO advisors; now there are 1500 employees, under the administrative and technical direction of Ethiopians.

A \$5.8 million development loan was authorized in FY 1967 for commodities and local costs. An additional loan in FY 1969 is currently under discussion.

FY 1969 funds are required for 7 U.S. staff of which 2 are salary-topped by MES, and one is a U.S. secretary, short-term training for 6 MES staff and local travel.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U.S. Public Health Service
Through 6/30/67	4,245	3,469	776								
Estimated FY 68	218	993									
Estimated through 6/30/68	4,463	4,462	1	U.S. Technicians	6	188	194	6	184	190	
				Participants . . .	18	-	18	24	-	24	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	6	-	6	6	-	6	
Proposed FY 69	220	1,735	6,418	Total Obligations	30	188	218	36	184	220	

PROJECT TITLE Gondar Public Health College	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-540-003	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 68, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1954	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in development of a Public Health College and Training Center for training professional and subprofessional health workers to serve in rural health centers to be established throughout Ethiopia. Direct A.I.D. involvement will have phased down by FY 1969 to the point where four-fifths of the American technicians involved will be under Ethiopian government contracts. A.I.D. plans to supplement the base salaries of those contract technicians until FY 1970 because the college cannot afford to pay for all the expatriate staff needed in the immediate future and because WHO and UNICEF support, are decreasing earlier than anticipated.

At the outset of the project, Ethiopia did not have even minimally adequate public health services for some 15 million rural people. The approach taken was one of providing training for needed manpower by establishment of a Public Health College and Training Center in 1954 at Gondar capable of graduating 135 annually by 1969. It was a cooperative undertaking by the Ethiopian government, A.I.D., WHO, and UNICEF. Graduates staffed the first rural training center in 1960 and subsequently the 62 centers established by 1967, serving three million rural people. A.I.D. has provided public health physicians and nurses to advise the college and rural health centers, capital investment funds, and participant training.

It became part of Haile Selassie I University in 1961. Present enrollment is at 430 maximum until facilities can be expanded. In 1967, 83 students were

expanded. In 1967, 83 students were graduated and all were employed by public agencies: 21 health officers, 30 community nurses, 18 sanitarians, and 14 laboratory technicians. The cumulative number of graduates to date is 618. As the Gondar faculty increased during 1962-67 from 42 to 108, the number of Ethiopians in it advanced from 26 to 80. Besides teaching, the faculty devotes considerable time to rural health service and needed research. The Ethiopian government pays the total annual operating costs of \$500,000 for the central institution.

Public services in family planning will be centered at Gondar, and a regional African project for post-graduate health training sponsored by WHO, A.I.D., and Haile Selassie I University may also develop there. Thirty-four Peace Corps Volunteers, including two doctors, assisted the project in 1967.

FY 1969 funds are needed for three continuing nurse advisors (2 direct-hire and one PASA), topping-off the salaries of 14 American technicians employed by the Public Health College (\$155,000), 10 continuing and 9 new participants (\$103,000), and limited commodity (\$10,000) and other costs (\$9,000). U.S. staff to be paid supplements include the Dean, and 5 health specialists. Six participants will study nursing, 3 in public health, 3 in sanitary science, 4 in lab technology, and 3 in other health specialties. Limited amount of commodities and local travel for U.S. staff as well as local-hire secretarial services are also provided in the fund request.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U.S. Public Health Service Personal Services Contracts
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/67	1,703	1,548	155								
Estimated FY 68	235	223									
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,938	1,771	167								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	277	235	2,450	129	106	235	162	115	277		
				Total Obligations							

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Eritrea Nurses Training	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-540-005	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 69, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1954	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: 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.

In Eritrea where there previously were no trained nurses, A.I.D. helped the Ethiopian government to establish the Itegue Menen School of Nursing in 1955. The school trains nurses and midwives with special emphasis on public health and preventive medical techniques. The Provincial Health Department has been assisted in the development and expansion of a coordinated public health program by advisory assistance and on-the-job and other training for key personnel. The Ministry of Public Health provides direct budgetary support for all local operational costs of the project; such support has increased approximately 25% each year during the past two years.

One hundred and forty-one nurses have been graduated, one hundred of whom are certified nurse-midwives; this constitutes 25% of total Ethiopian nurse manpower and 80% of all national nurse midwives. Twenty nurses all trained in midwifery were graduated in November 1967. The majority of the nursing school graduates are employed by the Provincial Health Department on the staffs of the Itegue Menen Hospital or various hospitals scattered throughout Eritrea. Other nurses are working in the public health field or in midwifery programs. Thirteen of the fourteen participants sent to the

United States for training returned by the fall of 1967 to serve on the faculty of the School of Nursing (6), in public health nursing (3), in psychiatric nursing (1), in midwifery and hospital nursing service (2), and on the faculty of an Addis Ababa nursing school (1). Assignment of returned participants to the faculty of the Itegue Menen School of Nursing, to the hospital itself, and to the Provincial Health Department has resulted in better correlation of teaching and practice. Maternal and child health programs have been strengthened in Asmara and have been introduced in Massawa while an A.I.D.-prepared public health nurse has been assigned to administer the Public Health Nursing Service in Asmara and has prepared capable staff organization.

The original aims of this project are very close to achievement and the A.I.D. nurse advisors have been phased out earlier than anticipated. By FY 1969 the entire faculty, with the exception of the American nurse-science teacher (salary-topped), will be Ethiopian and the institution will have been integrated into the Ministry of Public Health's standard program for nursing-training and development of generalized health services.

FY 1969 funds are required to provide the services of one nurse education advisor who will remain at the Itegue Menen School through the first three months of the fiscal year; training for 12 Ethiopians in midwifery, education, and public health nursing, and a small amount of local goods and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	879	787	83							
Estimated FY 68	155	141								
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,025	923	97							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	75	30	1,130	145	10	155	75	-	75	Personal Services Contracts
				53	10	63	7	-	7	
				77	-	77	66	-	66	
				10	-	10	-	-	-	
				5	-	5	2	-	2	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Vital Events Registration	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
	Health and Sanitation	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-570-146	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1968	FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish a demographic intelligence system based on a national sample of registration of births and deaths and to develop Ethiopian capability to maintain such registration while also increasing Ethiopian understanding of the implications of its population growth.

No full scale census has been taken in Ethiopia. The Central Statistical Office of the Ethiopian Government has done some spot sampling of the population but for various technical reasons the accuracy of this data is open to some question. Reliable vital events information for the country as a whole is not available, although the A.I.D.-financed Demonstration and Evaluation Project (663-11-530-055) did, in the course of its work, carry out an infant mortality and fertility study in six highland towns.

This project, beginning in FY 1968, is designed to obtain adequate baseline data for the development of a demographic intelligence system. A.I.D. will contract with an appropriate organization to recruit, train, and assign Ethiopian personnel to the sample registration areas and to assist the Ethiopians in developing a government organizational structure to conduct the project activities on a continuing basis. The Ethiopian government will establish a demographic council to plan, implement, and monitor this project. The data collected from at least ten representative Ethiopian towns and

three off-the-road areas will be analyzed and evaluated in an effort to project the vital rates at the national level. It is expected that there will be input from other donors and from the Peace Corps.

FY 1969 funds are needed for ten technicians, eight fully-funded and two salary-topped. The two salary-topped technicians will serve as instructors at Gondar Public Health College and conduct a special investigation into the causes of infant and maternal mortality in Bogaendir Province. Three Ethiopians will be trained in statistics and registration techniques (\$18,000) and funds will be provided for supporting commodities, vehicles and registration materials (\$45,000) as well as local costs (\$37,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 68	360	45		U.S. Technicians	-	360	360	-	350	350	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/68	360	45	315	Participants ...	-	-	-	18	-	18	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	45	-	45	
				Other Costs ...	-	-	-	37	-	37	
Proposed FY 69	450	1,890	2,700	Total Obligations	-	360	360	100	350	450	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Health Advisory Services	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-590-004	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 70, FY 68 AER P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1953	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Ethiopian Public Health Ministry in improving and expanding health services throughout Ethiopia.

With the assistance of the U.S., West Germany, Holland, Sweden, WHO and UNICEF, the Ethiopian Government launched a health program in 1954 to establish and staff a strong Ministry of Health, 14 provincial health departments, 107 rural health centers, and 1100 health stations. U.S. advisors have worked with the Ministry of Public Health to improve public health practice and administration, health education, public health nursing, hospital administration, pharmacy administration, medical supply and public health engineering.

Qualified Ethiopians have been trained in most of these activities in the U.S., at the Gondar Public Health College, and various government nursing schools, including the Itegue Menen School in Eritrea. U.S. advisors are now primarily concentrating on general administration of health programs, public health nursing, and health education.

With A.I.D.'s help, the Department of Health Education and Training is now established as an integral service of the Ministry. In addition to training health education specialists, supporting services and auxiliary personnel are now available and a materials production section will be equipped by the end of FY 1968. U.S.-supplied commodities have served to equip three provincial public health laboratories. Special assistance and

advisory services have been given to the health departments in Wollo and Begemedir Provinces. American advisors have assisted in improving midwifery, nursing and dresser education and strengthened recruitment for all levels of nursing personnel. Returned A.I.D. participants have been assigned to support and strengthen government schools of nursing and nursing service administration in teaching hospitals as well as the Nursing Division's program of supervision and guidance to nurse training facilities and public health nursing services. During 1966-67 the national graduate nurse strength increased to almost 570 and certified trained dressers to 2,200. The Ministry has established 23 dresser training programs whose graduates will provide the backbone of personnel to run the health centers. (Peace Corps volunteer nurses are working in seven of the government-sponsored dresser programs.)

FY 1969 funds are needed to continue the services of five public health advisors and one secretary (\$138,000). The public health nurse and the health education advisor will be phased out by the middle of FY 1969 while the chief advisor, his secretary, and two provincial medical officers will remain to see that a competently staffed, effective health administration is in operation. The Ethiopian Government continues to contribute a share of the costs of the provincial medical officers in a trust fund. Funds are needed for local travel and printing costs as well as the training of 35 Ethiopians (13 new and 22 extensions) studying public health programs (\$187,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	1,872	1,688	184							
Estimated FY 68	504	369								
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,376	2,057	319							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	331	220	2,927							
				Total Obligations						

PROJECT TITLE Comprehensive Secondary Schools	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-650-135	PRIOR REFERENCE p.73, FY1968 AFR P.D.R.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ethiopian government to develop a modernized secondary education system which will provide not only usual academic courses but also vocational subjects for the majority of students terminating their formal education.

The project aims, by 1972, to have 20 comprehensive secondary schools adequately staffed and equipped to graduate a total of 2,000 vocationally-oriented students annually in addition to those preparing for college. The Ethiopian government contributed \$2.9 million to this project through FY 1967 and has budgeted \$1.9 million for it in FY 1968. It will be assisted by a 1966 IDA \$7.2 million loan, a portion of which covers renovation of the schools in this project. The experience and accomplishments of this 20-school project will result in establishing standards and practices likely to be followed in constructing 73 additional secondary schools (50 new and 23 expansions) financed by the IDA loan.

The project began in 1962 with the Ethiopian Ministry of Education agreeing to contribute staff, buildings, and operating costs for 20 comprehensive secondary schools. A.I.D. agreed to provide an advisor and the equipment necessary to introduce practical arts education in four areas--agriculture, office skills, home economics, and industrial arts (drafting, metal-working, woodworking, electricity, automotive mechanics, and crafts). By 1965 commodities had been purchased for 12 of the schools. A joint Ethiopian-U.S. evaluation

that year confirmed the soundness of the project but recommended that some commodity procurement formerly planned for FY 1966 be stretched out into FY 1967 and FY 1968 to keep equipment deliveries in phase with school construction and teacher availabilities. Commodities for the next 4 schools, bringing the total to 16, were financed in FY 1967. This increased FY 1967 obligations above those estimated in the FY 1968 CP, but planned FY 1968 obligations were reduced correspondingly and by an additional amount because of funding limitations and further rescheduling of project construction.

Of the 23,822 students in senior secondary schools in Ethiopia in 1966-67, 8,600 were in schools equipped with A.I.D. commodities for the practical arts streams. It is expected that 50 students completing the diploma technical teacher program in June 1969 under the University College of Education project, will be available in September 1969 to teach at the comprehensive secondary schools.

FY 1969 funds are needed to extend the services of the American advisor in provincial education administration, to train 8 participants (4 continuing and 4 new), and to procure commodities, most of which were deferred from FY 1968, including equipment for the last 4 schools (\$167,000), 1,000-1,200 books for each of the 20 schools (\$105,000), and other school equipment and supplies (\$35,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	937	668	269							
Estimated FY 68	79	300								
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,016	968	48	U.S. Technicians	28	-	28	32	-	32
				Participants . . .	48	-	48	44	-	44
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	307	-	307
				Other Costs . . .	3	-	3	3	-	3
Proposed FY 69	386	265	1,667	Total Obligations	79	-	79	386	-	386

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University College of Education	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 75, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-660-136			

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet Ethiopia's need for trained teachers by assisting in the development of the Haile Selassie I University College of Education to train secondary school teachers and elementary school administrators. Ethiopia, which in 1962 had 1,028 teachers for 12,366 secondary school students (academic and vocational), forecast its need for 1,600 secondary school teachers for 57,000 students in 1968 and double those numbers by 1972. The College of Education's targets are to graduate annually by 1972, 200 degree teachers of academic subjects and 120 teachers of technical subjects for secondary schools, and to provide summer in-service programs for 300 elementary school directors and supervisors and 300 elementary school teachers annually.

The College of Education was established in 1962 with the assistance of the University of Utah under an A.I.D.-financed contract. Student enrollment has increased from 77 in 1962-63 to 846 in 1967-68; some 600 of the latter are in degree courses. At the 1967 graduation 22 degrees and 43 diplomas were awarded, and 107 successfully completed the one-year course for elementary school directors. The 43-man teaching staff of the College includes 15 Ethiopians, 15 A.I.D. contract personnel, one Fulbright professor, 9 UN personnel, and 3 other expatriate teachers. The Ethiopian staff, which numbered 3 in 1963-1964, is expected in 1967-68 to reach 18, many of whom were A.I.D. participants. The College of Education operates a practice primary/secondary school

of 500 students, extension programs, a summer school attended by over 500 elementary school teachers annually, and an achievement and aptitude testing center serving various colleges of the university and government agencies.

The need to broaden secondary education in Ethiopia beyond academic preparation for college led in FY 66 to extending the College of Education's curriculum to include technical subjects - woodwork, metalwork, electricity, electronics, drafting, and auto mechanics. Reflecting this change, the University of Utah in FY 68 phased out its general team and increased from 5 to 6 its technical education instructors. Three more technical instructors will be added in FY 69.

Obligations in FY 68 are higher than estimated in the FY 68 CP to cover adequately termination costs of the Utah University general contract team and costs of the summer training program. Although these items account for part of the June 1968 pipeline, most of it is needed to forward fund the Utah University vocational team through March '69.

FY 1969 funds are required to continue the contract with the University of Utah for 9 vocational instructors and summer training program administrators through March 1970; to train 9 participants (5 new and 4 extensions); small tools and equipment; and to cover local travel and services for the U. S. technicians. The Ethiopian government will contribute \$17,000 toward local costs of U.S. technicians besides their general project support.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	2,804	1,915	889							University of Utah
Estimated FY 68	634	914								
Estimated through 6/30/68	3,438	2,829	609							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	470	1,313	5,221							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	-	580	580	-	400	
				Participants . . .	27	-	27	52	-	52
				Commodities . . .	20	-	20	15	-	15
				Other Costs . . .	7	-	7	3	-	3
				Total Obligations	54	580	634	70	400	470

PROJECT TITLE University General Support	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-660-138	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 77, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To support the economic and social development of Ethiopia by assisting in training its high- and medium-level leadership. The central role in this effort is Haile Selassie I University (HSIU), designed to graduate several hundred students annually at this stage in Ethiopia's development. Through this project, A.I.D. assists in selected improvement and expansion of the University, especially in university administration and the faculties of arts, business, science, social work, and law. (Assistance to three specific colleges of the University--agriculture, public health, and education--is carried out under separate projects.)

HSIU was inaugurated in 1961 by the linkage of six colleges established in 1950-60, as recommended by an A.I.D.-financed University of Utah team. Enrollment of full-time students grew from 948 in 1961-62 to 2,862 in 1967-68. Awards at the June 1967 graduations included 241 bachelor degrees, 484 diplomas, and 18 certificates. The Ethiopian government granted \$4 million to the University for operating costs in 1966-67 (nearly half for the three colleges in other projects).

Through this project the U.S. will continue to provide necessary supplemental funds to permit the University to employ a number of highly qualified Americans whose basic salaries are paid by the University in accordance with its regular University scale. There were 24 such positions in FY 1968 including professors in business

administration, law, architecture, science, and social studies and key administrative personnel. The Haile Selassie I University faculty included 5 Fulbright professors and 44 Peace Corps Volunteers in 1966-67. Considerable assistance in both staff and buildings has been provided by the Ford Foundation for the Law School, by Sweden for the Building College, by West Germany for the Engineering College, and by United Kingdom for the Faculty of Medicine. Under past funding, largely U.S.-owned foreign currency, A.I.D. financed the construction of the John F. Kennedy Library. In addition, an A.I.D. loan of about \$1 million for multi-purpose buildings, dormitories, staff housing, books, and equipment is programmed.

HSIU has been growing rapidly and has not drawn up a long-term plan, and has not yet fully integrated its component colleges. An intensive study of these problems is being undertaken by a special commission including A.I.D. personnel.

FY 1968 obligations will be larger than estimated in the FY 1968 CP, mainly to cover increased prices and transportation costs (due to Suez closure) furnishings for the Kennedy Library. This will be the major element in the June 30, 1968 pipeline, which also includes salary supplements and participant training.

FY 1969 funds are needed to salary top 25 positions at the university, to train 29 participants (19 continuing and 10 new), to complete library commodities, and to cover minimal local costs of U.S. technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/67	1,308	1,128		180	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
						Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 68	393	197			-	121	121	-	175	175	Personal Services Contracts A & E Contract
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,701	1,325	376	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	175	175	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	67	-	67	144	-	144	
				Commodities . . .	200	-	200	100	-	100	
				Other Costs . . .	5	-	5	5	-	5	
Proposed FY 69	424	780	2,905	Total Obligations	272	121	393	249	175	424	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Educational Administration and Program Development PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-680-001	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 76, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Education and the Provincial Education offices to plan and implement an education program suited to Ethiopia's needs. Special emphasis is placed upon improving the Ministry's recordkeeping, data storage and retrieval, personnel system, and statistical methodology. The project includes the chief education advisor who is responsible for direction of all A.I.D. education activities and their coordination with other donors and the Ethiopian Government's total education program.

Twenty-nine of the 99 provinces in Ethiopia, have one percent or less of primary school-age children in schools. They must develop many of the financial and administrative resources needed to attack such rural education problems. Realizing this, the Ethiopian government in 1966 issued an order establishing local self-administration in education, and A.I.D. subsequently provided an advisor to help improve school administration in Shoa Province.

During the plan period 1968-72, primary and secondary school enrollment is expected to double from the 1967 level of 367,000. During the expansion, special attention will be given to science, mathematics, girls' education, and English. To augment the Ministry's program, A.I.D. will in FY 1968 provide a management specialist for six months, salary-top a mathematics specialist, and arrange for a small National Education

Association Teach Corps team to assist the essential in-service program to upgrade teachers. The Ministry has also requested the services of an A.I.D. manpower development advisor who will assist in follow-up of the Ginzberg Manpower Study recommendations. Returned A.I.D. participants now comprise 9 of 28 key personnel in the Ministry, 10 of the 15 Provincial Education Officers, 4 of the 8 directors of teacher training and vocational institutes, and 14 of the 48 secondary school directors.

FY 1969 funds are needed to continue the services of five direct-hire technicians (chief education advisor, provincial education advisor, manpower development advisor, clerk, and secretary), to supplement the salary of the mathematics specialist, and to begin the services of the education administration advisor. About half of the 56 participants (42 continuing and 14 new) will study educational administration, counseling, curricula, and teacher training while the remainder will study vocational subjects preparatory to teaching at a technical school. Commodity funds will provide audio-visual production equipment (\$55,000) and books (\$23,000). Local support costs for 5 U.S. staff will also be provided (\$19,000).

* Need for this project will continue as long as there are any A.I.D. projects in the education sector.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	2,304	1,950	354							
Estimated FY 68	483	526								
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,787	2,476	311							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	533	*	*							
				Total Obligations	440	43	483	518	15	533

Personal Services Contracts

PROJECT TITLE Public Safety	ACTIVITY Public Safety and Public Administration		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 78, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-710-075				

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the capabilities of the Imperial Ethiopian Police.

U.S. public safety advisors are working to develop a more effective police organization by updating policies, regulations, and procedures with emphasis on developing a civil-type police department, by improving personnel practices, and by expanding and improving planning and research services. A.I.D. assistance is also being provided to the Aba Dina Imperial Police College with its cadet and officer in-service training programs, to a non-commissioned officer recruit training program, to a firearms training program, and to a literacy campaign designed to teach 12,000 illiterate constables to read and write. A public safety communications advisor assists in the expansion and operation of the communications system.

The Ethiopian Government recently designated a new site for the Aba Dina Imperial Police College and has budgeted \$680,000 for its construction. Commodities have been provided to the school by A.I.D. in the past. During the past year, public safety advisors have taught courses in physical training, first aid, criminalistics, English and public speaking at the temporary college. Although the new NCO training school will not be established until later this year, public safety advisors have assisted in the preparation of training programs and in the necessary commodity provision. U.S. training has been provided in various fields to approximately 117

officers of the Imperial Ethiopian Police.

The joint effort of a new Police Commissioner and the public safety advisors has led to better coordination between Ethiopian police officials and advisors from all three donor countries--Israel, West Germany, and the United States. Equipment provided by A.I.D. for a modern biochemical laboratory has been located in the criminalistics laboratory where additional equipment and advisory services have been provided by West Germany. The Police Commissioner has supported recommendations essential to the rehabilitation of the radio system by assigning a competent administrator for the Communications Department and has appropriated adequate funds to repair and maintain the radio network. The Public Safety Communications advisor has overseen installation of substantial VHF microwave equipment which had been procured earlier but had not yet been installed. The HF radio system which had been operating at a 30% level in early 1967 is now functioning at over 90% capacity.

FY 1969 funds are required to provide the services of four U.S. advisors and two secretaries (\$129,000), short term training in the U.S. for 20 Ethiopian police officers (\$60,000) communications equipment for the police force (\$45,000), and the local costs of travel and certain goods and services (\$11,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	2,298	2,206	92								
Estimated FY 68	222	236									
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,520	2,442	78	U.S. Technicians	140	-	140	129	-	129	
				Participants ...	50	-	50	60	-	60	
				Commodities ...	25	-	25	45	-	45	
				Other Costs ...	7	-	7	11	-	11	
Proposed FY 69	245	220	2,985	Total Obligations	222	-	222	245	-	245	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Management and Engineering Training	Public Safety and Public Administration	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-740-133	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 79, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1967	FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the capability within the Ethiopian Government to manage, administer, and operate their engineering projects in the fields of transportation, communication, aviation, power, and mining.

Ethiopia has received capital assistance in the development of her infrastructure from the IBRD, Germany and others as well as from the Export-Import Bank and A.I.D. A.I.D. capital-related projects include airport improvements, jet aviation facilities, roads and bridges, Finchaa Hydroelectric Dam, the Blue Nile Survey Study, and telecommunications amounting to a \$59 million investment.

Supplemental training, particularly in the fields of management and engineering for middle-level Ethiopian personnel, is needed to ensure the continued effective utilization of these capital contributions in the Ethiopian economy. In addition improvement is needed in procurement, warehousing, and inventory management, almost all of which is concerned with U.S. equipment. Such assistance to various agencies, like the Water Resources Department, the Imperial Highway Authority, the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority, and the Ministry of Mines, is particularly well-suited to the topping-off mechanism where the specialists and advisors would be partially financed by the Ethiopian agency concerned. Specialized short-term advisory assistance through arrangements with appropriate U.S. government agencies will also be provided as will training in the U.S. for

Ethiopian personnel.

In FY 1967 one year's supplemental funding for a procurement management specialist and an equipment maintenance specialist for the Imperial Highway Authority was provided in addition to a short-term training course for a geologist. The Imperial Highway Authority is recruiting for these positions and it is expected that the two specialists will be in Ethiopia shortly. The short-term services of an hydrological engineer, assistance to the Ministry of Mines in the form of geological cartographer and an archivist, and specialized training for six Ethiopians are planned for FY 1968.

Funds are required in FY 1969 for training for six Ethiopians (three new and three extensions) in planning, hydrological equipment, civil aviation, industrial management, airport engineering, and electronics engineering (\$30,000); to provide the second year of salary-topping for the two operational positions in the Imperial Highway Authority; to provide the services of the geological cartographer to the Ministry of Mines from the U.S. Geological Survey; and to provide salary-topping for two new management advisors in other Ethiopian agencies (one will be a short-term consultant).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	26	-	26								Personal Services Contracts U.S. Geological Survey
Estimated FY 68	70	35									
Estimated through 6/30/68	96	35	61	U.S. Technicians	-	39	39	-	83	83	
				Participants . . .	31	-	31	30	-	30	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	113	150	359	Total Obligations	31	39	70	30	83	113	

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Economic and Financial Planning	Public Safety and Public Administration	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-750-116	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 80, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1965	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Finance to improve Ethiopia's taxation system, including tax law, revenue structure, and the collection mechanism; and to train key government individuals in development planning and budgeting.

The chronic shortage of government revenue has been and remains a major deterrent to Ethiopia's development. A major cause of insufficient revenue has been a weak and ineffective tax system which has limited the ability of the government to finance an adequate level of developmental expenditures. Since customs revenues are the largest single source of government revenues, (about half of receipts from domestic sources) A.I.D. assistance is directed toward improving the management and operations of the Customs Bureau and in developing a more effective tariff schedule to yield revenues.

Ethiopia also has a scarcity of well-trained people to fill jobs related to economic development and jobs requiring economic and financial training. The government needs qualified specialists to improve statistical collection and analysis, as well as specialists to plan individual capital projects and manage mixed, private and government owned enterprise. A.I.D. provides training for government employees in these areas.

The Oldman evaluation of the tax system, financed by A.I.D. in FY 1966, was one of the major guides used in preparing the sweeping changes in income tax legislation announced in November 1967. At that time, a progressive income tax was instituted for agricultural income which

had previously been largely exempt from taxation. The Ministry of Finance recently employed with its own funds an outstanding British economist tax specialist, thus complying with another recommendation of the Oldman report, and eliminating the need for A.I.D.-funded advisors as originally planned. Eleven Ethiopian participants have completed U.S. training and have returned to Ministry service.

The project is being continued through 1970 to permit training of additional Ethiopians needed to effect improvement in the economic planning areas. This is necessary to support the intensification of Ethiopian planning, stemming from expanded World Bank activity in the country. The IBRD released a comprehensive economic survey on Ethiopia in 1967 and its experts are also assisting in preparation of the third "Five-Year Plan".

The recommendations of a U.S. Bureau of Customs report financed by A.I.D. in 1967 are being implemented under the Customs Administration (663-11-750-147) project. Another survey financed by A.I.D. led to the establishment of an Ethiopian interministerial committee which will recommend a revision of the tariff schedule in order to increase government revenues.

FY 1969 funds are required to continue the services of the consultant studying the tariff structure and to provide training in the U.S. for 14 Ethiopians in statistics, taxation, development economics and project planning.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	149	75	74		-	10	10	-	6	6	Personal Services Contract
Estimated FY 68	91	80		U.S. Technicians Participants ...	81	-	81	84	-	84	
Estimated through 6/30/68	240	155	85	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	90	30	410	Total Obligations	81	10	91	84	6	90	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Customs Administration *	ACTIVITY Public Safety and Public Administration	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-750-147	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 80, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the improvement of the management and operations of the Ethiopian Customs Administration in order to increase customs revenue earnings. A.I.D. assistance will be directed toward improving procedures for merchandise control, entry and liquidation, examination, valuation, and classification by tariff item; and improving the structure of the Customs Administration.

A survey team from the U.S. Bureau of Customs visited Ethiopia early in 1967 and recommended certain improvements in the organization, management, and operations of the Customs Administration. (This study was financed under the Economic and Financial Planning project in FY 1967.) The report recommended that two specialists from the U.S. Bureau of Customs be assigned to their Ethiopian counterpart agency to help implement the recommendations contained in the report. Beginning in the last quarter of FY 1968, A.I.D. will provide two full-time advisors to carry out these recommendations and to make other improvements to increase operational effectiveness of the Customs Administration. Subjects requiring special study may arise; if so short-term advisors will be provided. The Ethiopian Government will provide counterparts, clerical and equipment support, and in-country transportation.

FY 1969 funds are needed to continue the services of the two full-time advisors and to provide for three short-term specialists from the U.S. Bureau of Customs.

* This project establishes a separate project entity for Customs Administration formerly carried out under Economic and Financial Planning, project No. 663-11-950-116. Page 80, FY1968 AFR P.D.B.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
Through 6/30/67	--	--	--		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U.S. Bureau of Customs
Estimated FY 68	30	10		U.S. Technicians	--	30	30	--	112	112	
Estimated through 6/30/68	30	10	20	Participants . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	
				Other Costs . . .	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Proposed FY 69	112	437	629	Total Obligations	--	30	30	--	112	112	

PROJECT TITLE Promotion of Investment	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 663-13-930-141	PRIOR REFERENCE Pages 46, and 63, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To facilitate and promote private and public investment in Ethiopia, particularly in the agricultural area.

The development of Ethiopia's economy is impeded by a wide range of factors: one is the lack of adequate investment capital and the means by which it may be generated while another is the lack of a sector development plan for the country's agricultural and agriculture-related industrial activities. A.I.D. is attempting to remedy the second impediment by financing a two-year agro-industrial survey which will identify those projects, areas, industries, commodities, and markets which could readily be developed and which would yield the greatest revenue increases in the short-run. Stanford Research Institute is conducting the survey; its team members have been in Ethiopia since February 1967, and to date have prepared a broad review of the Ethiopian agricultural economy and have practically completed economic and technical feasibility studies on six potential projects--fertilizer, improved seed, fruit and vegetable production, agricultural equipment and agricultural chemicals. These feasibility studies will be carried to the bankable stage.

In addition to the projects under intensive review, the Stanford team has uncovered additional projects of high priority which will need study in order to determine their attractiveness before presentation to

investors. A.I.D. plans in this project to fund feasibility studies for such projects which could then be presented to potential investors.

A.I.D. through the financing of prefeasibility studies has encouraged American businessmen to come to

Ethiopia to investigate for themselves potential projects in the agricultural sector. Since this effort began in late FY 1967, four prefeasibility studies have been undertaken in the agro-industrial area and a fifth is still in progress--two firms were interested in livestock development, another in grain production, and two others in general agricultural crop production. Although there has been no direct investment at this time from these firms, it must be remembered that Ethiopia must compete with other African countries for the investment dollar, that Ethiopia's impediments to agricultural development are severe, and that Ethiopia has widened its contacts with U.S. business.

FY 1969 funds are needed to provide for economic and technical studies on potential investment projects. **The U.S. will finance contracts for these services.**

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1967			Proposed FY 1968			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/66	53	-	53	-	-	-	To be selected			
Estimated FY 67	65	103		65	-	115		115		
Estimated through 6/30/67	118	103	15	-	-	-		-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-		-		
Proposed FY 68	115	300	533	-	65	65		-	115	115
				Total Obligations						

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Information Services	General and Miscellaneous	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-960-125	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 81, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1966	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop within the Ministry of Information the capabilities to operate a modern broadcasting system ("Radio Ethiopia") and to provide effective information services through publications.

Ethiopia is a highly diversified country, both in terms of ethnic groups and geographical features. In many cases these groups are isolated from each other and the central government by severe topographical features. The Ministry of Information, in order to build a more cohesive nation, is attempting to bridge these cultural barriers and acquaint the entire nation with political, economic, and social development in Ethiopia. Because of its problem of 95% illiteracy, the Ethiopian Government is approaching this need through the use of radio.

This project is designed to assist "Radio Ethiopia" to operate efficiently a modern national radio broadcasting service to support national development efforts in agriculture, health, and education. An earlier A.I.D. project provided for installation of three radio broadcasting transmitters which permit "Radio Ethiopia" to reach all the country with broadcasting services. This follow-up project provides through an A.I.D.-financed contract with Radio-Television, International four advisors to "Radio Ethiopia" who are assisting in improving the operations efficiency and effectiveness and two salary-topped advisors to the Ministry of Information Publications Department.

Since the arrival of the RTV team in the summer of 1966, progress in production quality of the Ministry of Information's output has been apparent. The Sales Department and Production Operations Supervision Section have been established in "Radio Ethiopia" and the News Department, which had previously existed in name only, has assumed the normal functions of such a department. The news publications have shown a marked improvement in appearance as a result of the technicians' work with the printing press as well as with the newspaper staffs.

Although one of the goals established in the project agreement, granting of financial autonomy to "Radio Ethiopia" by the Ethiopian Government, has not yet been met, it is likely that the autonomy proclamation will be issued in early 1968. If the autonomy provisions are effected, the estimated cost of the project would increase because of the need to keep the RTV team at its present level of six through phase-out rather than reducing it to three beginning in FY 1969. This would meet the Ministry of Information's request and help insure sufficient advisory services to accomplish the project objectives. In FY 1967 the RTV contract was funded through June 1968; FY 1968 funds will carry the contract through February 1969.

FY 1969 funds are needed to continue the financing of 6 RTV contract staff for one year to June 1970. Four advisors to Radio Ethiopia are fully funded while 2 news media specialists are salary-topped.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	572	292	200							RTV, International
Estimated FY 68	178	240								
Estimated through 6/30/68	750	532	218	-	178	178	-	230	230	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	230	200	1,180	-	178	178	-	230	230	

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-999-000	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 82, FY 68 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1953	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide logistic and other support for those program-funded activities which cannot be related to specific projects and which are required to implement the A.I.D. Mission's program.

Technical support costs include salaries and allowances for those U.S. technicians who work on across-the-board matters (i.e. operational program office personnel, training staff, supply advisor, contract services, office supplies and equipment, office and residential rents and utilities, travel expenses, motor pool operations, etc., which cannot be allocated to specific activities.

FY 69 funds are required to cover the services of 16 U.S. technicians and related support costs of the type described above.

* This project is to be continued subject to annual review.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	4,986	4,920	66							
Estimated FY 68	638	660								
Estimated through 6/30/68	5,624	5,580	44							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	674	*	*							
				U.S. Technicians	368		368	365		365
				Participants . . .	-		-	-		-
				Commodities . . .	63		63	79		79
				Other Costs . . .	202		202	230		230
				Total Obligations	638		638	674		674

TABLE IV
Part I

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Agro-Industrial Survey	663-11-120-127	1967	1967	1,177	166	1,011	-	550	461			-	1,177
Grain Storage	663-11-130-123	1966	1968	25	25	-	12	-	12			-	37
Labor Center	663-14-410-151	1968	1968	-	-	-	300	5	295			-	300
Public Health Demonstration and Evaluation	663-11-530-055	1960	1967	938	908	30	-	30	-			-	938
University Law Education	663-11-660-118	1965	1966	136	114	22	-	22	-			-	136
University Business College	663-11-660-121	1965	1968	522	281	241	104	254	91			-	626
Labor Development Organization	663-11-740-103	1964	1967	52	35	17	-	17	-			-	52
Aerial Photography and Mapping	663-11-990-101	1964	1967	452	328	124	-	124	-			-	452
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: Development Bank of Ethiopia

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Development Bank of Ethiopia 663-A-002	
Date Authorized: 11/8/60	Date Signed: 6/20/61
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 15 yrs
Authorized 2,000	Grace Period 1 yr.
Disbursed 1,402	Interest Rate 4%
Repayments 444	Currency of Repayment . . ETH \$
Interest Collected 188	

industry, allowing 16 subborrowers to purchase equipment and motorboats. Approximately \$550,000 has been used for nine industrial projects, including a sawmill, a printing plant, a plastics factory, an oxygen plant and a soft-drink bottling plant. The foregoing has been drawn-down, \$557,000 is committed to a \$7 million paper mill project which is being financed by the Eximbank, the IFC, and Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., as well as the DBE. Substantial drawdowns are taking place on this project. The paper mill will be completed by the end of this calendar year.

Financial Status: Except for the paper mill project, the loan funds have been virtually all disbursed. The loan provided for \$1 million in local cost financing and \$1 million in U.S. dollar financing tied to U.S. procurement.

Purpose of Loan: The purpose of this FY 1961 \$2.0 million loan was to assist the Development Bank of Ethiopia (DBE) to extend medium and long-term loans to private borrowers for agricultural and industrial projects. The DBE is an important lender of capital to Ethiopia's private sector; it has been especially helpful to providing funds to small farmers.

The DBE was established in 1961 to provide credit facilities for stimulating economic growth through encouragement of private industry and agriculture. Initial capitalization was \$4.4 million, consisting of \$2.0 million provided through a loan from the IBRD, and \$0.4 million in assets transferred from the former Agricultural and Commercial Bank which was absorbed by DBE. IBRD provided an additional loan of \$2 million in November 1961 and the Federal Republic of Germany loaned \$2.5 million (10 m. Deutschmarks) in 1965.

Physical Status: The loan is 98% committed. Two hundred and eleven agricultural subprojects were financed, using a total of \$783,000 for the expansion, mechanization and diversification of small and medium-sized farms throughout the country. A further \$70,000 went to the fishing

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: Imperial Ethiopian Government

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Third Highway Program 663-H-007	
Date Authorized: 4/10/63	Date Signed: 12/2/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 4,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 2,378	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$
Interest Collected 13	

Physical Status: Work on the Lekempti-Ghimbi road is now almost 100% complete. Similarly, work on the Agaro-Bedelle road is now more than 70% finished and is scheduled for completion in 1968. The sharp increase in the rate of implementation reflects a resolution of earlier problems which had been caused by heavy rains and differing interpretations of specifications by the contractor and the supervisory engineers.

Financial Status: The loan has been 59% disbursed. The final disbursements are expected to be made during FY 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Ethiopian Government is contributing approximately \$4.8 million to the program and, in any case, will pay all local costs above the \$4.0 million provided by the A.I.D. loan. The entire loan is subject to the Special Letter of Credit procedure whereby dollars provided for the financing of local costs are ultimately used for imports from the United States.

Purpose of Loan: The purpose of this loan is to assist the Ethiopian Government in financing the construction of two roads as part of Ethiopia's Third Highway Program. The two roads, from Lekempti to Ghimbi and from Agaro to Bedelle, are located in southwestern Ethiopia. They are 68 and 65 miles in length, respectively, and are to serve as penetration roads into fertile areas of Ethiopia where subsistence agriculture is now dominant. The roads are part of a modest nationwide highway network designed to overcome transportation problems posed by Ethiopia's rugged terrain.

This loan implements a DLF agreement with the Ethiopian Government to finance up to \$4 million of local costs for this segment of the Third Highway Program. The major portion of the Third Highway Program is being financed by the IDA through a loan of \$13.5 million.

The Imperial Highway Authority, which is responsible for carrying out the project, is being assisted by an IBRD-financed management contract with Tippetts, Abbett, McCarthy and Stratton (TAMS), a U.S. engineering firm, in a joint venture with the British firm of Scott & Wilson Kirkpatrick. Engineering supervision of construction is being carried out under a supplementary contract with the TAMS joint venture providing for three resident engineers for each of the two road construction contracts.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: Imperial Ethiopian Government

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Bridging - 663-H-009	
Amended: 6/23/66	Amended: 8/2/66
Date Authorized: 5/28/64	Date Signed: 3/30/65
Loan Status as of: 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Orig. 700	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Authorized Amended 225	Interest Rate 1/
925	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$
Disbursed 132	
Repayments -	
Interest Collected -	

Comments on Implementation: This loan has met with a sequence of lengthy delays. Negotiation of the loan agreement was completed in September 1964, but the IEG was not able to give its final approval until March 1965. The contract documents for the bridging supply contract were prepared by August 1965, and bids were opened in November.

The cost estimate on which the original loan was authorized was based on an informal quotation from Bailey Bridges, Inc. However, during the subsequent 20-month delay, Bailey Bridges was forced to sell the bridges which it had reserved for the project. Therefore, the Bailey Bridges bid, which was the low bid, was considerably higher than its original quotation. After further negotiations between the IEG and Bailey Bridges, a contract was signed in May 1966 and the loan amendment was authorized soon thereafter. The subsequent period has been required for fabrication of the bridges. However, the project is now proceeding satisfactorily.

Purpose of Loan: A loan for \$700,000 was authorized in 1964 and increased by a \$225,000 amendment in 1966 to assist in financing the increased costs of U.S. procurement of approximately 60 Bailey-type bridges to improve 1,325 miles of existing feeder roads. The lack of transportation in Ethiopia is one of the main barriers to the development of isolated but very fertile agricultural regions of the country. By providing bridging across rivers and streams, the IEG can increase the accessibility of these areas and facilitate the marketing of agricultural produce.

Physical Status: A supply contract was signed on May 6, 1966 with Bailey Bridges, Inc., of San Luis Obispo, California. Bridge abutments are being prepared and final erection of the bridges is estimated to require about two years. All 60 bridges are now in Ethiopia. The loan is almost completely disbursed and a small deobligation may be possible in FY 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The IEG will finance the entire local currency costs of the project, including inland transportation, bridge foundation construction and bridge erection. The IEG contribution amounts to approximately 50% of the total project costs. All A.I.D. loan funds were used for U.S. procurement.

1/ Original Loan:
 Grace Period 3/4%
 Thereafter 2%
 Amendment:
 Grace Period 1%
 Thereafter 2 1/2%

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Finchaa Hydroelectric Plant 663-H-011	
Date Authorized: 6/20/66	Date Signed: 6/30/66
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 21,700	Duration 25 yrs. Two-Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed -	Grace Period 6 yrs. Two-Step 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 5 1/2% Two-Step 1%; 2 1/2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . Eth \$ Two-Step US \$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The local costs of the project, amounting to U.S. \$6.1 million, will be financed by EELPA. The entire A.I.D. loan will be used for procurement of U.S. goods and services.

Purpose of Loan: To assist the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA) in the design and construction of a dam and power station on the Finchaa River and 133 miles of transmission lines in central Ethiopia. Construction is scheduled to begin in 1969 and should be completed in 1971. The dam will be 1,120 feet long and 65 feet high. This project will add initially 67,000 and ultimately 100,000 kilowatts (KW) of power to the existing 120,000 KW of the Addis Ababa Interconnected System, and will allow EELPA to meet the projected demands for electric power through 1978.

Physical Status: A contract for the final design of the project was signed on December 5, 1966, between EELPA and the Harza Engineering Company of Chicago. EELPA financed the engineering work with its own resources. Design work has been completed and the project is scheduled to go to bid in early May 1968. Numerous U.S. firms have requested prequalification forms to bid on the project.

This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the EELPA to the Ethiopian Government in Ethiopian dollars and repayment by the Ethiopian Government to A.I.D. in U.S. dollars.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: ETHIOPIAN INVESTMENT CORPORATION

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Ethiopian Investment Corporation 663-H-012	
Date Authorized: 6/30/66	Date Signed: 8/17/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 8,000	Duration 20 yrs. Two Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed -	Grace Period 5 yrs. Two Step 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 4% Two Step 1%; 2½%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment.. Eth. \$ Two Step US \$

Purpose of Loan: To provide financing for equity investments and medium and long-term loans by the Ethiopian Investment Corporation (EIC) in industrial and agricultural processing enterprises to augment the country's productivity. The EIC was established in 1965 to spur industrial and commercial development through the mobilization of capital for such enterprises and to counter stagnating effects of the lack of local entrepreneurs and of adequate private domestic savings. The EIC was capitalized at \$8.0 million through the transfer to the EIC of an Ethiopian Government portfolio of investments valued at \$5.6 million and a cash contribution of \$2.4 million. The EIC is owned by the Imperial Ethiopian Government, the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority, the Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, the Bahr Dar Textile Mills Share Company, and the Imperial Insurance Company. One of the principal aims of the EIC is to encourage greater private capital participation in industrial development of Ethiopia.

Physical Status: This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the EIC to the Ethiopian Government in Ethiopian dollars. All but two of the loan agreement's conditions precedent have been met. The EIC is planning to use the loan proceeds with particular consideration being placed on those projects complementary to the

proposed third five-year plan. Ratification by Parliament took place in early April 1968, and eight investment proposals have been identified by the EIC for financing and are currently being reviewed. The investment proposals under study include a glass and bottle making plant, \$1.6 million; a brick works, \$0.3 million; a spice extraction plant, \$0.3 million; a meat cannery, \$1.4 million; farm development, \$2.0 million; a tannery, \$0.4 million; an oil mill and a vegetable ghee plant, \$1.8 million; and economic studies, \$0.2 million.

Implementation Status: Approval of subloans and necessary procurement are expected to begin in June 1968 and be largely completed by the end of FY 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The IEG has contributed the equivalent of \$8.0 million in the capitalization of the EIC. Of the total amount of the A.I.D. loan, \$6.0 million will be used for procurement from the United States, and up to \$2.0 million is available to finance local costs of sub-projects. All loan-financed local costs will be subject to the Special Letter of Credit procedure tying A.I.D. disbursements to U. S. procurement.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: ETHIOPIA

Borrower: Imperial Ethiopian Government

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Malaria Eradication 663-H-013	
Date Authorized: 5/31/67	Date Signed: 10/23/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 5,800	Duration 40 yrs.
Disbursed "	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 2½%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US \$

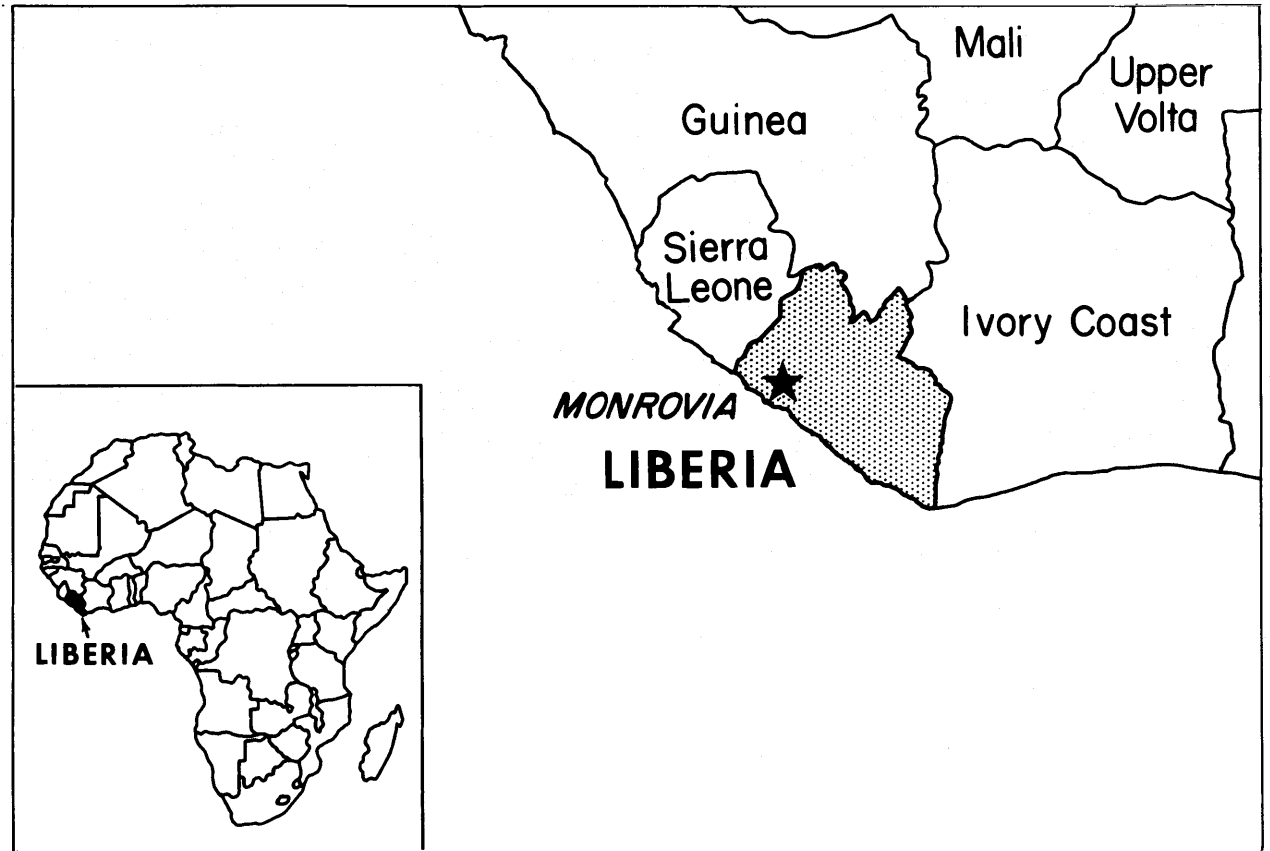
Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Ethiopian Government is required to provide the equivalent of approximately U.S. \$5.6 million during this two-year period of the 14-year program. During this same period A.I.D. will finance approximately \$3.2 million of U.S. procurement and will provide approximately \$2.6 million for local cost expenditures required to support the project. All loan-financed local costs will be subject to the Special Letter of Credit procedure tying A.I.D. disbursements to U.S. procurement.

Purpose of Loan: This FY 1967 loan is being used to finance commodity requirements and local costs during two years of a 14-year program to eradicate malaria in Ethiopia. In view of the fact that an estimated 10 million people in Ethiopia live in malarious areas encompassing substantial areas of potentially rich farm land and cattle-grazing terrain, the IEG has assigned a high priority to the elimination of malaria.

Physical Status: The eradication project is in the early stage of implementation, utilizing both prior year A.I.D. technical cooperation funds and Ethiopian budgeted funds. The country has been subdivided into four major geographic areas to facilitate management of the eradication program; spraying activity is being conducted in the first of these four areas. All operations are being conducted in accordance with a master plan developed jointly by the Ethiopian Malaria Eradication Service and the World Health Organization (WHO), on the basis of WHO's extensive world-wide experience in this type of undertaking.

Financial Status: The first disbursement under this loan is expected to be made in late FY 1968. All of the loan funds are scheduled for drawdown within a two-year period following the first disbursement.

Liberia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</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>).....	207*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	56
People Per Doctor	11,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	8
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

Country: LIBERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967	FY 1968	FY 1969
	Actual	Estimated	Proposed
Development Loans	1.9	0.6	5.0
Technical Assistance	5.4	5.3	5.2
Total A.I.D. Assistance	7.3	5.9	10.2

U.S. Aid Objectives

U.S. assistance seeks to help Liberia achieve the development progress which its ample resources should permit. A.I.D. assistance supports basic U.S. objectives in Liberia which include a continuing cooperation with the Liberian Government with respect to installations of importance to the United States which are located there. In the long run, U.S. interest includes progress by Liberia toward broader popular participation in and benefits from economic growth. Economic progress in Liberia will tend to strengthen its government's moderating influence in African political councils and demonstrate that an "open door" investment policy can help to bring economic progress to African people. Given the close historical identification of Liberia with the United States, measurable and visible development progress is important to the U.S. image in other African countries.

Country Performance and Self-Help

Liberia has substantial resources of minerals and forests, as well as considerable agricultural potential. Over the past few years, moreover, the country is believed to have maintained an annual GNP increase of between 3.5% and 4.5%, despite the continued decline in world market prices of its two major exports, iron ore and rubber. However, Liberia's growth has been primarily due to foreign private investment in concessionary enclaves for the rubber and iron ore export market. Further substantial inflow of foreign private investment is essential for continued growth in the near future. But Liberia's long-term growth also requires integration of the sharply contrasting urban and rural economies and wider participation in the modern economy by a greater part of the population.

Liberia's most critical economic problem is service of its external debt; the total public external debt is now an estimated \$233 million including interest. Anticipated export revenues

were insufficient to cover the costs of public buildings and highways constructed in 1959-1962. By 1963, Liberia found itself unable to meet its debt obligations and sought relief through debt rescheduling and International Monetary Fund (IMF) stand-by arrangements. Subsequently, Liberia avoided incurring further short-term indebtedness, tried to adhere to a balanced budget, and met its debt payments in accordance with the IMF arrangements; recently an IMF delegation expressed satisfaction with the Government's performance. However, annual payments under existing arrangements will increase by over \$2 million in 1968 and by another \$5.7 million in 1969, when such payments may require about 35% of anticipated government revenues. The government is currently studying ways and means of negotiating a second rescheduling.

The government has had considerable success in increasing its revenue collections. From 1965 to 1966, current government revenues increased from \$42.4 million to \$47.7 million. Slightly over \$2 million of this increase resulted from an A.I.D.-assisted drive to improve collection of customs and other trade duties. A special austerity tax last year produced approximately \$1 million, and accelerated real estate tax collections, although relatively small, netted an 85% increase over preceding years. Improvements in tax collection from current sources are expected to increase revenue to \$48.9 million in 1968, and further concerted tax measures recently recommended by the IMF could net additional funds.

In contrast, Liberia's allocation and effective use of resources for development purposes has not been outstanding. Substantial expenditures for such recurrent items as government salaries, the diplomatic establishment, extensive foreign travel and government rental payments have continued at the expense of increased support for schools, road maintenance, agricultural development and public health services. As debt servicing requirements rise more rapidly in 1968 and 1969 than anticipated revenues, the situation may become even more difficult.

Since 1950 Liberia has experienced a phenomenal rate of growth and rapid expansion of public services and facilities. GNP has increased almost fivefold and revenues have increased twelvefold. The country mortgaged future revenues for new public infrastructure and buildings. The road network expanded tenfold and school enrollment quintupled. Recently Liberia has made concerted efforts to introduce a more sophisticated budgetary system, to develop plans for better allocation of resources, and to create a modern educational system. However, demands generated by economic growth and expanding government services have far outpaced increases in trained and experienced manpower, hence the

Country: LIBERIA

inability to date to master its administrative, financial and technical problems. Substantial improvement may be expected as this manpower gap is narrowed and a new generation gains training, experience and influence in the country.

FY 1969 Program

The proposed A.I.D. program for FY 1969 amounts to \$10.2 million, including \$5.2 million for Technical Assistance and \$5 million for Development Loans, of which \$500,000 is for a project support loan. Liberia receives additional aid, largely from the U.N., in technical assistance, including financing of the Harvard Development Advisory Service team for assistance in development planning. The Republic of China is continuing its assistance in rice production, and small programs of technical assistance from Sweden, Israel and other countries are expected to continue.

In an effort to assure greater Liberian support for assistance activities, A.I.D. in recent years has selectively reduced its grant financing for project-related commodities and required Liberia to provide for such items in its normal budgeting process with interim financing covered by A.I.D. project support loans. In another measure, A.I.D. is requiring the Government to pay part of the salaries of A.I.D. contract technicians who are filling key operational Government positions. Future levels of assistance will depend in part on the Government's own self-help measures and the adequacy of support for existing A.I.D. activities.

In FY 1969, as in the past, A.I.D.'s program goals in Liberia are to improve Liberia's supply of trained manpower, its economic performance, its administration, and basic infrastructure.

Education. Liberia faces a serious shortage of adequately trained manpower at practically all levels. The literacy rate is about 10%, and the dropout rate is exceedingly high in the school system, especially at primary levels. Elementary schools are now producing only about 3,500 graduates annually, the junior high schools 1,000, and the high schools 500. The quality of education is low. These problems reflect administration difficulties, lack of textbooks, and insufficient numbers of well-qualified elementary school teachers, especially in rural areas. Liberia is attacking these problems with A.I.D. assistance. Liberian support for A.I.D.'s education projects, notably the Monrovia Consolidated School System and the Rural Teacher Training Institutes, has improved substantially during the last year. The Curriculum and Materials Center produces increasingly useful publications and teaching aids. However, Liberian expenditures have not been as large as desirable due to the present financial stringency; thus

the major effort must be to achieve greater returns from the limited available funds.

U.S. assistance to Liberian educational institutions will require about \$1.3 million in FY 1969, approximately the same level as in FY 1968. As some activities are reaching conclusion in FY 1968, A.I.D. is redirecting its efforts and is planning to stimulate faster progress. At the Rural Teacher Training Institutes, the contract with Tuskegee Institute for advisory assistance will be successfully terminated in December 1968, since the Liberians can now operate the two schools. The Government has demonstrated renewed support for efforts to create a more efficient, semi-autonomous school district for the city of Monrovia; hence the contract team supporting this project will be expanded. In order to involve local institutions more deeply in Liberia's national development, plans include the possible replacement of the present staff of A.I.D. rural education advisors by a contract with Liberia's Cuttington College.

Public Administration and Services. A.I.D. is helping to develop a more efficient civil service, improve fiscal management, and expand Liberia's capacity to plan and implement development activities. As indicated by the increase in customs revenue and real estate tax collection, Liberia has accomplished substantial improvements in these areas with the assistance of U.S. personnel. There has been marked improvement in the Liberian Government's procurement and supply activities. There have been some improvements, as well, in the labor and public safety areas and limited success in efforts to improve government-wide organization and personnel policies. In FY 1969, customs and public safety assistance will be continued. The advisory contract personnel for government organization will complete their phase-out by the middle of FY 1969 with only local support costs being funded that year. Continuing assistance in public administration will include support for an institute of public administration aimed at providing in-service training for middle- and upper-level government personnel. The FY 1969 request for Technical Assistance funds includes \$1.0 million for these activities.

Public Utilities and Transportation. Development of Liberia's infrastructure has lagged behind other countries of West Africa, which benefitted from extensive construction by the colonial powers. Consequently, the country entered the 1960's possessing only the minimal and most rudimentary utilities and transport facilities. A.I.D. proposes to continue assistance for the development of a public utilities and transportation structure, emphasizing projects which will increase economic production in the short run, e.g., rural access roads. Liberia's Public

Country: LIBERIA

Utilities Authority, with a small A.I.D.-financed operational team and semi-autonomous status, has become an efficient and well run organization -- excellent power and water service and profitable operation (gross profits of \$0.9 million in CY 1965 and \$1.6 million in CY 1966) have replaced the previous undependable service and operating deficit.

In FY 1969, \$358,000 in Technical Assistance funds is proposed for public works development including funds to supplement the Liberian base salary paid by the Government for five U.S. contract technicians filling key operational positions in the Department of Public Works and Utilities. A Development Loan is also proposed in FY 1969 for construction of rural access roads.

In FY 1969, A.I.D. will continue to finance training of Liberians scheduled for technical and managerial responsibilities at Roberts International Airport and in the Bureau of Civil Aviation. In addition, a Development Loan is proposed for improvements of runways, navigational aids, and other facilities at the international airport. This loan and the loan for rural access roads mentioned above have been postponed because of the cut in A.I.D. funds for FY 1968.

Revenue Producing Activities. A.I.D. proposes to continue assistance where there are promising opportunities to increase employment and income in agriculture, commerce, industry and mining. Although the Government recognizes the needs, its ambitious production plans are handicapped by inadequate planning

and staffing, and limited resources. A.I.D. assistance to the Liberia Bank for Industrial Development and Investment (LBIDI) is beginning to show results in recent approval of eleven loans and two underwritings, totalling about \$750,000; seventeen new proposals are under active consideration. Geologic exploration is continuing with increasingly effective participation by the government and improved management and performance by the Bureau of Natural Resources and Surveys. The FY 1969 request includes \$600,000 for these activities.

In FY 1968 a fact finding survey of rice production and marketing will provide further basis for subsequent activities of a rural development nature, including field services, selective credit, agricultural training, cooperatives, rural access roads, and public rice production and marketing facilities. These activities support the objectives of Liberia's "Operation Production" program which includes a "crash" effort to increase rice production. In FY 1969 \$337,000 is proposed for support of agricultural activities.

Health and Population Planning. FY 1969 A.I.D. activities in this area will require \$1.2 million in Technical Assistance funds. A.I.D. will continue support of the Medical Center complex by providing administrative and teaching staff for hospital administration and para-medical training. A demographic study for which initial A.I.D. support will be provided in late FY 1968 will commence full operations in FY 1969 and is expected to provide valuable population data and trends for future planning in all areas. In addition, a new project for improving maternal and child health is planned in FY 1969.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: LIBERIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1967				Estimate FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	1,890	XXX	XXX	XXX	550	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,000	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	3,487	3,487			3,403	3,403			3,387	3,387	
Participants	368	368			293	293			346	346	
Commodities	417	417			267	267			115	115	
Other Costs	1,151	1,151			1,357	1,357			1,302	1,302	
Total Project Assistance	5,423	5,423			5,320	5,320			5,150	5,150	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	2,933	2,933			2,521	2,521			2,323	2,323	
Other Agency	698	698			1,019	1,019			1,128	1,128	
Contract	1,792	1,792			1,780	1,780			1,699	1,699	
Program Assistance	-	-			-	-			-	-	
Total Other than Devel. Loan	5,423	5,423			5,320	5,320			5,150	5,150	
Total Assistance	7,313	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,870	XXX	XXX	XXX	10,150	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	42	37	33
Participating agency	27	29	34
Contractor technicians	74	55	44
Total	143	121	111

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	82	51	65
Contract	8	-	-
Total	90	51	65

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Production Services	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNOS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-190-101	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 93, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the formation and direction of production schemes in the field of food grains, particularly rice, and livestock on government, private and cooperative farms.

In cooperation with Peace Corps agricultural extension workers, A.I.D. has supplied commodities for demonstration and training purposes. A.I.D. also provides advisory services to the Liberian Agriculture Department in planning and for its "rice-zone" programs. A survey of rice production and marketing in Liberia will be conducted in FY 1968 to provide information to guide the development of this field of agriculture. At each of the "rice-zones" at Tchien and Voinjama the Government's goal is to have 500 acres under cultivation.

A cooperative of fifty farmers was organized at Voinjama with A.I.D.'s assistance. Financial assistance was given to purchase warehousing and milling equipment. A.I.D. also helped from another co-op at the Tchien "rice-zone" and bolstered its operations with warehousing, milling and drying equipment financed with the FY 1968 Project Support Loan. A third cooperative at Gbedin was provided with a rice mill.

The Liberian Agricultural Credit Corporation was reactivated by legislation based on recommendations made by a credit advisor provided by A.I.D. Heavy agricultural equipment was supplied in FY 1967 to accelerate clearing and planting at the Tchien and Voinjama "rice-zones". Thus far, a total of ninety acres has been cleared and thirty-seven planted.

The results of this year's survey of rice production will be used to establish a pilot project of a rural development nature. The project which will be started with FY 1969 funds would eventually encompass the following:

1. The provision of limited technical field services and rudimentary agricultural vocational training;
2. Agricultural credit to selected farmers;
3. Encouragement of simple production and marketing co-ops;
4. The construction of rural access roads;
5. The provision of inexpensive, public rice production and marketing facilities, subsidized if necessary. The selection of locations for the project will be decided jointly by the Government and the USAID and may be at already existing "rice-zones". Agricultural credit provided to selected farmers will be administered by the Agricultural Credit Corporation.

FY 1969 funds will provide one direct hire Rural Development Officer (\$30,000), one PASA Chief Agriculturist (\$44,000), and three contract technicians (\$120,000). Commodities such as hand tools, demonstration equipment for use by the Peace Corps in this activity and small rice milling equipment for demonstration purposes are planned (\$20,000). Local costs for logistic support of U.S. funded staff in the amount of \$123,000 will also be provided.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS a/						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	317	182	135		-	77	77	30	164	194	U.S. Department of Agriculture a/ DL funds FY 1968 \$20,000 b/ \$44,000 for PASA
Estimated FY 68	127	170		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/68	444	352	92	Participants . . .	12	-	12	20	-	20	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	38	-	38	106	17	123	
Proposed FY 69	337	179	960	Other Costs . . .	50	77	127	156	b/ 181	337	
				Total Obligations							

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Geological Survey and Appraisal	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-210-071	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 94, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Government of Liberia in preparing basic geological and mineral data maps of Liberia. This is designed for evaluating the mineral resources and developing the capability in the Government of Liberia to carry out surveys and evaluations of mineral deposits.

This activity, executed by the U.S. Geologic Survey, includes 1) performing systematic field surveying of specific quadrangle areas to provide geologic data for maps; 2) making a rapid country-wide field reconnaissance of geology and minerals; and 3) preparing an interim geologic map of Liberia. This effort involves an airborne geophysical survey of the country. One of the important targets of the project will be the development of the Geologic Survey Division into an organization that can conduct this work with a staff of Liberian technicians and administrators.

A reconnaissance field survey of about fourteen percent of Liberia has been completed and a geologic map of one of the eleven quadrangles covering the country is being prepared for publication. A long-standing obstacle to a more rapid implementation of the project has been the lack of good base maps. This was overcome when the USGS in Washington, D.C. agreed to prepare them for most field requirements. A preliminary geologic report based on a map of western Liberia with a scale of 1:1,000,000 and an interim map with a scale of 1:500,000 covering all of Liberia have now been completed. The latter map will provide useful regional information as it also covers

parts of adjacent countries. Considerable work has been done in investigating and evaluating various deposits of bauxite, gold, barite, kyanite, iron, lead, tin and clay some of which have been discovered as the result of this project.

Related to this project is the \$850,000 Development Loan authorized in May 1967 for an airborne geophysical survey. The flying, or data-gathering portion of the survey was completed between August 1967 and February 1968, less than half of the originally estimated time. Map preparation is underway. This will open the door to private mining concerns to investigate new minerals in new areas of Liberia.

FY 1969 funds will provide for the services of the USGS. Ten full time positions and one part-time and some shorter term specialists' services will be financed (\$390,000). A.I.D.'s agreement with the USGS also provides for their procurement of certain special purpose supplies to be included in the funds for the PASA. Other Costs include logistic support for the PASA technicians and local goods and services required to support project activities. The cost of continuing the geology training of six participants will be provided for separately. These trainees will return to fill staff positions in the Geological Survey Division - (\$38,000). A Project Support loan will be drawn upon to finance technical equipment and supplies needed for the project. The Government of Liberia intends to increase the Survey's budget approximately ten percent annually through 1971; the 1968 budget is \$187,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS a/							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			U.S. Geological Survey
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	1,354	1,263	91								
Estimated FY 68	562	550									
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,916	1,813	103								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	560	1,650	4,126	Total Obligations	147	415	562	170	390	560	a/ DL funds FY 1968 \$10,000 FY 1969 \$40,000

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Roberts International Airport Facilities and Aviation Training	ACTIVITY Transportation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-370-084	PRIOR REFERENCE p.96, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in improving the safety and operational efficiency of Roberts International Airport (RIA) and the professional capacity of the Bureau of Civil Aviation by providing technical training for 65 operational and managerial personnel.

A.I.D. is financing U.S. training of Liberian personnel on the RIA staff to enable them to assume technical and managerial responsibilities. Some of the training is carried out at Spriggs-Payne Airport and at the Bureau of Civil Aviation. This training is based on recommendations made by the Federal Aviation Agency.

Eleven participants have completed their programs and have been placed in technical and administrative positions in RIA. FY 1967 funds financed U.S. training for 9 Liberians for periods varying from six months to two years. During FY 1968, 8 participants were programmed. Training provided during the two years covered flight operations, fire protection, communications and nav aids, aircraft and radio mechanics, air traffic control, forecasting, and warehousing and supply management.

FY 1969 funds are for U.S. training for 11 participants for periods ranging from 4 to 22 months in fields similar to those mentioned above.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total		
Through 6/30/67	180	110	70	Cost Components U.S. Technicians Participants ... Commodities ... Other Costs ... Total Obligations					
Estimated FY 68	51	82							
Estimated through 6/30/68	231	192	39						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 69	56	159	446	51	-	51	56	-	56

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
National Medical Center	Health and Sanitation	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-540-054	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 98. FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1961	FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To help improve Liberian health care by assisting to develop a National Medical Center to serve as the nucleus of Liberia's para-medical training and medical care system.

The National Medical Center consists of a 250-bed general-training hospital, a maternity hospital and a teaching institution. Development Loan Funds were used for construction of the Kennedy Memorial Hospital scheduled to open late CY 1968, and related para-medical education facilities for the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts (TNIMA). A.I.D. finances the services of 12 U.S. Public Health Service administrators and nursing and para-medical teaching specialists to assist TNIMA recruit and select better students, improve budget procedures, revise the curriculum with emphasis on coordination of basic courses and develop teaching materials. It will also administer both the Center and the JFK Hospital. A.I.D. "tops off" salary of a third-country national OPEX technician responsible for developing maintenance procedures and training for maintenance staff of the new hospital.

The Government of Liberia provides office space for the USPHS team, capital contributions for local costs for construction (estimated at \$210,000 for 1968) and budgetary support for the NMC complex estimated to reach about \$790,000 in 1968. Liberia's contribution to the OPEX salary is \$4,000 in FY 1968.

Activities of the 6-man USPHS team working at the TNIMA have consisted primarily of teaching and curriculum

development for the schools of Nursing, Environmental Health, and Health Assistants. Health education, nursing, midwifery, sanitation and maintenance and hospital administration are also being planned. Total TNIMA enrollment of student nurses, midwives, health inspectors and health assistants increased from 83 in 1966 to 101 in 1967. The remaining 6 USPHS personnel have been engaged in compiling equipment lists, and drawing up policies and procedures in preparation for opening of the Hospital. The entire USPHS team has been engaged in long-range planning for the NMC.

A.I.D. also trained four participants in hospital administration, environmental sanitation and nursing services administration in the U.S. The rise in FY 1969 will fund 7 additional USPHS staff bringing the total to 19 in such fields as nursing administration, housekeeping services, nutrition and pharmacy. The new staff will be required to help operate the new hospital until Liberian replacements are available (\$596,000). \$40,000 is also requested for one year's funding for two OPEX contracts with the maintenance training director and a new electrician. Other A.I.D. funds will continue services of a direct-hire public health advisor (\$37,000), provide training for five new participants in hospital administration, environmental sanitation, nursing, X-ray technology and medical records, and complete training for a participant now in the U.S. (\$39,000). The remainder will fund logistic support and costs of limited amounts of goods and services required to support the project (\$216,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	897	821	76								U.S. Public Health Service
Estimated FY 68	641	634									a/ DL funds FY 1968 \$62,000 FY 1969 \$42,000
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,538	1,455	83	U.S. Technicians	35	435	470	37	636	673	b/ \$40,000 for OPEX contracts
				Participants . . .	22	-	22	39	-	39	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	149	-	149	216	-	216	
Proposed FY 69	928	3,780	6,246	Total Obligations	206	435	641	292	636 ^{b/}	928	

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Maternal-Child Health Training	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-540-110	PRIOR REFERENCE New	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: This is a new (Title X) project to integrate family and population planning with an improved and expanded maternal-child health services program. It will consist of providing three to six months of in-service training to about 120 Liberian nurses, midwives and other para-medical personnel of county hospitals and health centers during the next five years.

The training program will use facilities and staff of the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts (TNIMA). One U.S. Public Health Service nurse-educator will develop, direct and supervise the in-service training program including practical training in clinics. In addition A.I.D. proposes to finance family planning equipment and supplies to be used as training aids in Monrovia and by graduates of the program upon return to their rural health posts. A.I.D. will also provide training for physicians and supervisory nurses in organization, administration and operation of family planning activities as an integral part of maternal-child health services.

FY 1969 funds will finance the services of one technician (\$30,000), four participants (\$12,000), training aids and contraceptive devices (\$35,000), logistic support and the cost of local goods and services during the first year of the activity (\$23,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES U.S. Public Health Service	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-					
Estimated FY 68	-	-						
Estimated through 6/30/68	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians				
				Participants . . .				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .				
Proposed FY 69	100	351	451	Other Costs . . .				
				Total Obligations				

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Demographic Survey	ACTIVITY Health and Sanitation	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-590-109	PRIOR REFERENCE New	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: This is a new project, developed under Title X of the Foreign Assistance Act. It is directed to the collection of demographic information needed for economic development planning.

Four times annually for the next five years, American personnel will assist the Government of Liberia to collect statistics of the Liberian population on infant mortality rates, migration rates, household composition, death rates and general population trends. This information will be used for planning purposes in education, food production, public health improvement, and urban and industrial development.

Through arrangements with the U.S. Bureau of Census, A.I.D. plans to provide the services of one statistical expert, assistance in participant training, plus financial and commodity support covering the bulk of project input requirements for the life of the project. The Government of Liberia will provide staff support from the Department of Planning Bureau of Statistics, office space and secretarial services for the A.I.D. technicians, use of government equipment for printing and tabulation work, and after 1969, a limited amount of commodity support.

Work will begin in the last quarter of FY 1968 when the technician arrives in Monrovia. During his initial months at post, he will begin development of appropriate sampling procedures to cover an estimated 1,650 urban and 9,350 rural households. FY 1968 funds will finance a workshop and computer training for 3 participants at

the U.S. Bureau of Census. Procurement of 2 vehicles is also provided, as well as other needed commodities. FY 1969 funds will finance one U.S. technician who will, with the cooperation of the Bureau of Statistics staff, identify localities to be covered in the survey (\$30,000). They will also select and train the 9 regional inspectors responsible for supervision of the survey in each of the counties. Approximately 27 crew leaders and 110 enumerators will be hired and trained under this project (\$56,000). Present plans call for four samples to be taken during the year at 3-month intervals. Training of six participants in demography and computer techniques (\$31,000), and commodities such as uniforms, first aid kits and data processing cards (\$3,000) will also be provided. Other costs will also provide logistic support (\$40,000) for the A.I.D. technician and Liberian survey team members.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 68	39	11									
Estimated through 6/30/68	39	11	28								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	160	540	739								
				Total Obligations	32	7	39	130	30	160	

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rural Teacher Training Institutes		ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-640-012	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 99, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1955	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Liberia to establish teacher training institutes to train Liberian teachers for rural elementary schools. This project addresses one of the key obstacles to overcoming Liberia's shortage of trained manpower; the scarcity of qualified teachers resulting from a lack of qualified students, facilities and administrative capacity.

A.I.D. has provided staff for two rural teacher training centers through a contract with Tuskegee Institute for the services of seven technicians in the fields of English, agriculture, librarianship, teaching methods and school administration. The Government of Liberia provided \$369,000 in its CY 1967 budget for operation of the institutes and proposes a similar amount for FY 1968.

Prior to 1967 the institutes did not have full enrollment; however, a vigorous recruitment program fully supported by the Liberian Government and the institutes' growing reputations for excellence increased the enrollment to 379, exceeding design capacity, particularly at the Kakata school. A.I.D. plans to provide funds for a preliminary architectural and engineering survey for a proposed expansion of the heavily used Kakata facilities under FY 1968 funding.

The number of graduates is expected to increase sharply in the immediate future over the present total of 216. Only one of the 216 is not teaching while 208 are teachers and 7 are pursuing higher degrees.

Another important facet of the rural institutes' program is in-service training to upgrade the quality of existing teachers. In 1967, 201 teachers attended vacation-school programs at the two institutes. Approximately 15 percent of the full-time institutes' students are teachers whose positions are filled by Peace Corps Volunteers while the Liberians attend the centers for a year. In FY 1968, all faculty positions at the two institutes were filled by U. S. trained Liberians, while six U. S. staff assumed advisory roles.

FY 1969 funds will provide training for two participants in agricultural extension now in the U.S. as replacement staff for U. S. funded personnel (\$10,000). Goods, services and local travel required to effectively support the project will also be provided while the Tuskegee team is still on site until December, 1968.

A.I.D. may also consider loan financing for final A/E and construction work on the Kakata expansion in FY 1969.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS a/						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	4,190	3,849	341								
Estimated FY 68	105	386									
Estimated through 6/30/68	4,295	4,235	60	U.S. Technicians	-	50	50	-	-	-	
				Participants . . .	14	-	14	10	-	10	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	41	-	41	10	-	10	
				Total Obligations	55	50	105	20	-	20	
Proposed FY 69	20	60	4,375								

Tuskegee Institute
a/ DL funds FY 1969
\$500,000

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Rural School Development	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-640-037	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 100, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1956	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in improving the quality of education in three rural Liberian counties in order to reduce student drop-out rates, raise educational achievement levels, and increase the numbers and quality of secondary graduates through advisory assistance to county school superintendents, provision of text books and limited teaching materials, and financing rural elementary school construction.

This project has been the principal catalyst for expansion and improvement of the rural public school system. The 1967 Government of Liberia appropriation for staff and operational costs for schools under this project totalled \$450,000.

A.I.D.-financed construction and equipping of 40 rural schools was completed in two phases - 20 in 1963 and 20 in 1967, respectively, in 3 rural counties. Because of Liberian Government financial difficulties, only 32 of these schools are operational. The remainder will open in CY 1968. The Government of Liberia also built and opened an additional 28 schools. Local self-help efforts have constructed an additional 50 school classrooms and renovated 17 others.

A.I.D. has trained most of the county superintendents for these schools. Teacher workshops conducted by A.I.D. advisors in cooperation with county supervisors have almost doubled in enrollment and length in the last two years. The three counties involved in the project ranked within the top five in performance of all 9 counties and Monrovia in the last National Examinations for grades 6, 9

and 12. When the project was started, these counties had the poorest educational systems in the country.

In FY 1968, A.I.D. assisted with a secondary school remedial program in cooperation with the Government of Liberia, the U.S. Education and Cultural Foundation, Cuttington College, and the Peace Corps to provide intensive vacation-period instruction at Cuttington for selected rural students who have completed the 11th grade. The program aims to encourage greater scholastic achievement during the students' senior year to eliminate the need for university remedial programs and to increase the skills of Liberian teachers taking part in the program. About 200 students and 20 Liberian teachers enrolled in the program. This activity will continue in FY 1969 at the same level as in FY 1968 (\$58,000), with \$30,000 allocated by contract for personal services, \$10,000 for books and supplies and \$18,000 for other costs.

FY 1969 funds will also enable Cuttington College, under contract to A.I.D. and the Government of Liberia to furnish the educational services previously provided by 3 direct-hire technicians in Loffa, Nimba and Bong counties. This project will involve Cuttington College more directly in the pre-service and in-service training of teachers and in improved school supervisory services.

The Overseas Liaison Committee is assisting in the development of a work plan for which it is anticipated that \$130,000 will be needed in FY 1969 funds, with \$90,000 allocated by contract for personal services, \$32,000 for commodities and \$8,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	3,073	2,928	145								Cuttington College Bi-national Foundation
Estimated FY 68	208	264									
Estimated through 6/30/68	3,281	3,192	89	U.S. Technicians	45	143	188	-	120	120	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	42	42	
				Other Costs . . .	20	-	20	-	26	26	
Proposed FY 69	188	900	4,369	Total Obligations	65	143	208	-	188	188	

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Professional and Higher Education	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-660-047	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 101, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the University of Liberia and Cuttington College develop their capability to increase output of college-level graduates.

This project has provided assistance to improve the University of Liberia's administration curriculum and staffing. A 10-man team from Cornell University is working in business administration and economics, remedial mathematics and science, development of the library and library services, improvement of liberal arts program and financial management. A.I.D. also provides graduate-level training in the U.S. for Liberian faculty members of both schools and is helping with construction to augment the University's inadequate facilities. A.I.D. plans to assist the Liberian government in constructing sufficient facilities for an enrollment of 1000 students at the university. In addition, OPEX professors will be provided to cover certain vital departments until Liberians can be trained to assume the positions.

Student enrollment at the University of Liberia increased from 437 in 1965 to 618 in 1967 with increasing proportions of junior and senior-year students, indicating a reduction in the drop-out rate. Administrative efficiency continued to grow, especially in Financial management, budgeting, and registrar functions. Since July 1965, 27 A.I.D. trained Liberians have returned to the University to assume teaching positions. A.I.D. continues to encourage efforts to coordinate the programs of the University and Cuttington College in order to avoid wasteful duplication of effort.

In FY 1968, the Cornell team continued to provide advisory and teaching assistance. A.I.D. financed a survey and requirements analysis of the University capital improvements. The Liberian Government is expected to recommend renovation of several existing facilities and construction of a limited number of new facilities. A.I.D. may consider initial loan financing for the architectural work for these improvements.

A.I.D., in cooperation with the University of Liberia School of Law and the Liberian Supreme Court also sponsored a two-week seminar to familiarize rural Justices of the Peace and magistrates with basic elements of Liberian law relating to torts, property and criminal law.

Liberian Government support for the University is approximately \$800,000 annually.

FY 1969 funds will finance 3 OPEX technicians in the fields of teacher education, chemistry and business administration/economics to replace the Cornell team whose contract expires in July 1968. FY 1968 funds provided one year's funding (\$30,000) for the chemistry professor to ensure his services for the academic year beginning in March, 1968. Funds are also required to assist Cuttington establish a student work/study/loan program (\$42,000). Other elements of the FY 1969 program are continuation of the Justices of the Peace seminar, training for two new participants to replace the OPEX technicians (\$14,000), and a small amount of local support for U.S. OPEX technicians (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	3,466	3,101	365		Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 68	398	541		U.S. Technicians	-	294	294	-	90	90	Cornell University
Estimated through 6/30/68	3,864	3,642	222	Participants . . .	6	-	6	14	-	14	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	98	-	98	6	42	48	
Proposed FY 69	152	787	4,803	Total Obligations	104	294	398	20	132	152	

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Monrovia Consolidated School System	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-690-073	PRIOR REFERENCE p.103, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in establishment of an integrated, multi-purpose primary and secondary school system in Monrovia.

The primary goal of the Monrovia City School System has been to institutionalize a decentralized, semi-autonomous administrative system with trained Liberian personnel. The formation of a Council provided the MCSS with a governing body which adopts policies, rules and regulations for governing the schools of Monrovia. The appointment of a Liberian as Superintendent of the MCSS has effected an exchange of roles between the Liberians and the Americans and the readiness of qualified Liberians to assume responsibilities has been truly responsive to the needs of Liberia.

The Monrovia Consolidated School System Council has been established and is functioning effectively. During 1967, the Council met some 25 times. It appointed a Liberian Superintendent of Schools and 8 of 52 U.S. trained Liberians to responsible administrative and supervisory positions within the System. It received approval of a budget submission of \$954,000 which reflected a firm commitment of the Government to the project.

In addition to policy and administrative developments, the Council has approved a new elementary and secondary course of study for 1968. The MCSS Central Office has continued preparation of fiscal, budget plan-

ning and management procedures. MCSS administrators have prepared detailed curriculum materials for grades 1-12 and launched an improvement program of in-service training for teachers. In 1967, there were 169 such training sessions comprising 6,732 man-hours of instruction and reading and language arts instruction for teachers of grades 1-6 with emphasis on phonics, reading, spelling and vocabulary usage. The supply warehouse and school service center were completed and occupied. The high school and two elementary schools will be occupied during the 1968 school year. Through FY 1967, 52 participants trained at SFSC have returned to positions in the system.

FY 1969 funds include one year's funding of the expanded SFSC team of 15 (\$552,000) and also contract funds for \$20,000 for one year's operation of an on-the-job occupational training program for MCSS eleventh and twelfth graders in cooperation with local private enterprises. Participant funds, \$31,000, will train five new candidates in vocational subjects and science and will continue to train two others in mathematics and science to replace SFSC personnel. FY 1969 funds will also provide logistic support for the contract staff and a limited amount of local goods and services (\$179,000). Limited quantities of library and text books, furniture, and other equipment and supplies are to be provided for the MCSS under the FY 1969 Project Support Loan.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	5,819	4,639	1,180								San Francisco State College DL funds FY 1968 \$58,000 FY 1969 \$75,000
Estimated FY 68	346	1,143									
Estimated through 6/30/68	6,165	5,782	383								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	782	1,125	8,072								
				Total Obligations	146	200	346	210	572	782	

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Educational Materials Development	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-690-092	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 102, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To help meet the need for textbooks and other educational materials by providing technical assistance to Liberia's Department of Education Curriculum and Materials Center and by providing textbooks to the Department of Education. (In the FY 1968 Presentation, these activities were programmed under the Education Administration and Training project)

At the request of the Liberian Government, A.I.D. is continuing to provide the services of individual technicians instead of contracting with the Oregon State Department of Education, as was once intended. One U.S. specialist has assisted Center personnel adapt foreign elementary textbooks to acceptable texts and produce limited numbers of other texts, publications and teaching aids for use in Liberian schools. During FY 1967, the Center produced about 20 publications ranging from 250 to 9,000 copies each. Subject matter included Department of Education operations syllabi for all school levels, grades 1 to 12 scope and sequence charts, study guides and descriptive materials on various educational programs in Liberia. Elementary texts have also been prepared for grade 4 Liberian geography and grade 5 health. A second technician is to be added in FY 1968 to work on materials production.

The present technician has also helped the Center conduct workshops for in-service teachers, concentrating on appropriate use of texts and teaching aids and on a maximum use of indigenous instruction materials. Since 1965, the Center has sponsored 20 such workshops. These

activities will continue in FY 1968 and FY 1969 under the currently assigned technician in curriculum guidance.

Textbooks were purchased under this project with Project Support Loan funds in FY 1966. Because of Liberia's difficulties in processing and distributing textbooks in an orderly manner, funds were not provided from the FY 1967 Project Support Loan. Funds for the books will be included in the FY 1968 Project Support Loan if Liberia meets A.I.D.'s requirements for handling and distributing the books.

FY 1969 funds will provide for the second-year costs of two personal services contractors (\$23,000 and \$15,000) who will assist the Center. In addition to the Curriculum/Language Arts technician now on the job, a new production specialist will be added to help relieve the Center's serious deficiencies in materials production and distribution. \$15,000 in FY 1968 funds will be set aside for the first year costs of this contract to enable the technician's arrival to coincide with delivery in early FY 1969 of production equipment purchased under the FY 1968 Project Support Loan. The new specialist will also relieve the present technician of many supervisory duties so that she may concentrate on curriculum improvements. FY 1969 funds will also provide logistic support for the technicians and will meet the costs of local goods and services. Textbooks and a small quantity of additional production equipment may be included in an FY 1969 Project Support Loan.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS 2/						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	286	260	26							Personal Services Contracts a/DL funds FY 1968 \$107,00 FY 1969 \$203,000
Estimated FY 68	60	69								
Estimated through 6/30/68	346	329	17							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	64	160	570							
				Total Obligations	23	37	60	26	38	

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Public Safety	ACTIVITY	Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	669-11-710-027	PRIOR REFERENCE	p.105, FY 1968 AFR, P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1957	FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To help increase the effectiveness of Liberia's internal security agencies in maintaining law and order, safeguarding against subversive insurgency and controlling the movement of people and goods across Liberia's borders. A.I.D. technicians work with the National Police, the Bureau of Investigation and the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. These technicians conduct training courses for law enforcement officers and provide advisory services to the National Police Academy. They provide instruction in motor vehicle operation and maintenance, patrol techniques and investigation, and advise the various police organizations on operational and administrative improvements.

As a result of A.I.D. advisory and commodity assistance, a special 100-man unit of officers with regular police duties can now be mustered on short notice to handle civil disturbances. Three A.I.D.-financed rural police stations, the last of which was completed in mid-1966, became operational during the past year. A.I.D. has financed vehicles and radios to form three motor patrol units with two-way radio communication for Monrovia and has helped to develop and improve police operational capabilities throughout the country. With the installation of its first telephone switchboard, the National Police Force now is able to meet telephone calls for help. Other communication services were improved as a result of

radio training classes. Reorganizations in the Police Force Headquarters and improvements in its supply and budget control activities have increased the Force's effectiveness.

FY 1969 funds will provide for six technicians and one secretary, a reduction of one technician from the FY 1968 staff level (\$144,000). Other costs of \$4,000 will fund local travel of technicians and local goods and services for support of the project. A portion of the Project Support Loan will be used for commodities for the Police Force. A.I.D. will fund 8 participants in immigration operations and records and in the general police officers course (\$33,000). An additional \$80,000 is requested for logistic support. The calendar year 1968 Liberian budget in support of this project for the three agencies is \$1,063,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	2,440	2,365	75		220	-	220	144	-	144	a/ DL funds FY 1968 \$23,000 FY 1969 \$20,000
Estimated FY 68	372	377		U.S. Technicians	52	-	52	33	-	33	
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,812	2,742	70	Participants ...	11	-	11	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	89	-	89	84	-	84	
Proposed FY 69	261	500	3,573	Other Costs ...	372	-	372	261	-	261	
				Total Obligations							

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Government Reorganization and Management		ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety		FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-720-061		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 106, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To help improve organization and administrative efficiency of the Government of Liberia. A.I.D. will provide three contract technicians for the institute of Public Administration, participant training for replacement staff and commodities for the Institute.

In previous years A.I.D. financed 3 advisors from the Public Administration Services who served as technical staff members of the Liberian Special Commission on Government Operations (SCOGO). Because of the diminution of SCOGO's effectiveness, A.I.D. will terminate the PAS contract in December, 1968, but will pursue more effective government operations through establishment of an Institute of Public Administration. The Institute will provide training for middle and upper-level management personnel and technical assistance directly to all executive departments and agencies on organization analysis and implementation of reform. In cooperation with Liberia's Scholarship Committee and external aid donors engaged in training programs, the Institute will assist Government departments develop professional training programs for government employees.

Under the past help, A.I.D.'s contract staff completed a personnel classification plan, an accompanying salary plan and revised personnel rules, together with a draft of enabling legislation. Liberia enacted legislation they had prepared, providing for centralized government procurement. The Bureau of General Supplies, an arm of the proposed administration, has already begun operations

and has assumed responsibility of carrying out government-wide procurement. SCOGO last year added four staff members for management analyses. A cabinet-level committee on organization was appointed to review recommendations which the SCOGO made for reorganizations within the Government. A proposal to transfer the Liberian Development Corporation from Treasury to the Department of Commerce and Industry was adopted.

FY 1969 funds will finance the services of three contract technicians for the proposed Institute of Public Administration for 18 months (\$167,000) and the cost of commodities such as books, office furniture and equipment for the new organization (\$15,000). Funds are also requested for two direct-hire advisors and a secretary for the A.I.D. mission's Public Administration staff (\$75,000). Additional funds will be needed for five participants in public administration who will assume positions at the Institute after completion of their training (\$35,000). The five participants are expected to depart for the U.S. in August, 1968 and return in July 1970. The balance of the FY 1969 request will provide logistic support and the cost of local goods and services in support of U.S. financed technicians (\$71,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	2,640	2,431	209							Public Administration Service
Estimated FY 68	138	328								
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,778	2,759	19							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	363	500	3,641							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	79	-	79	75	167	
				Participants . . .	6	-	6	35	-	35
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	15	-	15
				Other Costs . . .	53	-	53	71	-	71
				Total Obligations	138	-	138	196	167	363

PROJECT TITLE Fiscal and Supply Management		ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-720-078		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 107, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Liberia improve its financial and supply activities to overcome the past inadequacies in fiscal control that confuse and hamper the Government's administrative operations.

Four Public Administration Service (PAS) technicians in the Treasury, funded through the "Government Organization and Management" project have worked in key departmental divisions to prepare and effect improved financial management procedures. These advisors will phase-out by December 31, 1968.

In FY 1967, the PAS Budget Advisor prepared and drafted revised code classifications used in preparing the 1968 Government Budget. The advisory technicians in the Treasury helped prepare revenue estimates and have studied revenue collection operations. In the Budget Bureau, the OPEX Chief of Pre-Audit has been effective in improving the control of documents and helped improve control over the budgetary allotment transfer problem. An accounting system was prepared and installed in the Justice Department. Operators were trained on a bookkeeping machine installed in Internal Revenue and all accounts have been transferred to new ledger cards. Cash-receipting machines were installed in Internal Revenue and Customs. The OPEX Deputy Controller in Treasury aided in improving the scheduling of payment of bills, processing payrolls, and collection of delinquent income and property taxes. The OPEX Chief of Audit in Internal Revenue has exercised complete operational authority and has steadily improved

the skills of tax auditors by daily-on-the-job training. He has also worked with expatriate auditors examining tax returns of corporations operating in Liberia and other large taxpayers. New automotive licensing and recording methods now assure systematic collection of vehicle and driver license fees.

The OPEX Deputy Director of the Bureau of General Supplies, has assisted the Bureau take on responsibility for conducting practically all government procurement.

Following an extensive review of this project, the Government and the USAID agreed that the services of the OPEX type technicians could be used more easily by the Government than the regular USAID advisors. It was therefore decided to finance the following nine OPEX positions: (1) Deputy Director, Bureau of General Supplies; (2) Deputy Controller, Treasury; (3, 4, 5) Departmental Chief Administrative Officers (for Program and Finance), Departments of Education, Treasury, and Commerce and Industry; (6) Real Estate Tax Specialist, Treasury; (7) Chief, Income Tax Pre-Audit Division, Treasury; (8) Chief of Audit Section, Bureau of Internal Revenue and (9) Machine Operations Specialist, IBM Unit, Department of Planning and Economic Affairs.

These new OPEX positions will be initially funded in FY 1968. The Government pays part of the base salaries of the positions (\$7,200) and A.I.D. will "top-off" the salaries with the FY 1969 funds requested for the second year costs (\$270,000). Contract funds will be used to provide logistic support. \$7,000 is for one participant.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components						
				Estimated FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969					
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	792	541	251	-	270	270	-	270	270	Public Administration Services
Estimated FY 68	357	428		18	-	18	7	-	7	
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,149	969	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	69	-	69	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	277	250	1,676	87	270	357	7	270	277	

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Education Administration and Training	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p.102, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-740-050			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Liberia Department of Education improve the effectiveness of overall education planning, programming and administration. Working on a continuing basis with the Department of Education, the University of Liberia, Cuttington College and other public and private officials, five A.I.D. technicians provide technical advice and assistance in priority areas of Liberian Education. In addition, specialized personnel have advised and assisted in fields such as evaluation of educational systems, enrollment policies, budgetary matters, vocational education and general administration. Training of selected individuals in the U.S. in specific priority areas is helping provide a basic staff of capable leaders in the Department of Education and other educational institutions and agencies.

Acting on a recommendation of the Oregon Survey Team, the Secretary of Education has proposed that a teacher training stream be added to selected secondary schools. This move, when implemented will improve the quality of teachers produced and also reduce the costs of such training. Other recommendations of the Oregon study and of the Vocational Education study are being examined to ascertain the parts that may be implemented within present fiscal restraints. The Government has adopted as its policy the improvement of the quality of education rather than trying to extend educational opportunities to ever larger segments of the population. This move is in keeping with recent efforts to reduce costs and improve output and should contribute to the long-term improvement

of education. Improvements have been noted in the production of Liberian teaching materials and the Department of Education has recognized the Monrovia consolidated school system as a semi autonomous system which has a functional school board. Both the Government of Liberia and A.I.D. are watching this innovation to see whether it is applicable to other areas in Africa. To date, 23 members of the Department of Education staff have received U.S. Training and are back providing better leadership in improving education in Liberia.

A.I.D. has assisted in establishing a closer working relationship between the Department of Education and Cuttington College and the University of Liberia. It is now expected that Cuttington will serve as an arm of the Department in Nimba, Loffa, and Bong Counties, providing educational services in cooperation with the Department. U.S. advice in educational planning, programming, and administration continues to reflect itself in positive educational decisions being made by the Government of Liberia.

FY 1969 funds will provide 3 direct-hire education advisors and one secretary (\$96,000) and logistic support such as housing, utilities and transportation for U.S. direct-hire technicians (\$51,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	2,031	2,021	10							
Estimated FY 68	189	176								
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,220	2,197	23							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	147	936	3,303	189	-	189	147	-	147	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants ...						
				Commodities ...						
				Other Costs ...						
				Total Obligations						

PROJECT TITLE Public Works Administration & Training	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-740-077	PRIOR REFERENCE p.109, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Liberian Department of Public Works and Utilities (DPW&U) plan, administer and supervise capital development activities. Limited Liberian Government funds has increased the need for more efficient public operations.

A.I.D.'s assistance is directed toward fiscal control, highway construction, road and equipment maintenance and training.

A.I.D. has provided advisory services through a contract with J. G. White for a combination of direct-hire technicians and on-the-job training in the DPW&U. In FY 1967, the five technicians were placed in operational positions in the DPW&U, drawing Liberian Government base salaries at a rate of \$4,560 each per annum which A.I.D. funds "top-off". Liberia's total contribution to this project is about \$25,000 per annum.

Work with DPW&U has indicated a serious deficiency in human as well as budgetary resources on the part of the Liberian Government. DPW&U requires outside assistance for some years to come. A.I.D., therefore, plans to help furnish five operational personnel (with full authority and responsibility as bona fide senior members of the DPW&U staff) as far as FY 1975. They serve as assistants to the Deputy Under-Secretaries, the assistant finance director, master mechanic, and a maintenance and construction engineer. The Secretary of Public Works and the Liberian Technical Assistance Commission have also acted to improve DPW&U budgetary

allocations and to establish more effective control measures regarding use of DPW&U equipment and supplies. Work on three A.I.D.-financed force-account roads is nearing completion.

FY 1969 funds will finance five direct-hire technicians (\$124,000), while prior year funds are sufficient to finance the J. G. White contract for the five OPEX technicians to its expiration date in June, 1969. Pipeline balances as of 6/30/68 include forward funding for this contract through June, 1969. Training for three participants in civil and architectural engineering already in the U.S. and for three new trainees in administrative management, auto mechanics and civil engineering is also included (\$34,000). These participants will help fill the Department's need for skills in these fields. Five new OPEX technicians will be funded in FY 69 under a contract with CIPM (\$140,000). The Other Costs element includes logistic support and the costs of local goods and services for 10 U.S. funded technicians (\$60,000). A.I.D. is presently considering Development Loan financing for construction of four rural access, i.e., farm-to-market, roads in either late FY 1968 or early FY 1969 depending on availability of funds. FY 1968 Project Support Loan funds are also projected for the DPW&U for spare parts and construction equipment and materials.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS ^{a/}			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	3,939	3,507	432							J. G. White Engineering Corporation Council for International Progress in Management a/DL funds FY 1968 \$245,000 PSL FY 1969 \$100,000 Roads FY 1969 \$2,000,000	
Estimated FY 68	489	591		U.S. Technicians	125	240	365	124	140		264
Estimated through 6/30/68	4,428	4,098	330	Participants ...	42	-	42	34	-		34
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-		-
				Other Costs ...	82	-	82	60	-		60
Proposed FY 69	358	2,068	6,854	Total Obligations	249	240	489	218	140		358

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Liberian Development Finance Institutions PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-910-070	ACTIVITY Private Enterprise PRIOR REFERENCE p. 112, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FUNDS TA INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
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Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in expanding private, domestic and foreign investment in Liberia through promotion of identifiable investment opportunities and through technical assistance to the Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment.

A.I.D. provided assistance to the Liberian Development Corporation through a prior contract with the Checchi Company which is terminating March 31, 1968. The Liberian Development Corporation has become an active, functional organization providing assistance to existing and new private business on a variety of financial and technical problems. The LDC has been continuing to survey business opportunities and to make analyses of those that appear promising. With Liberian staff trained in marketing, industrial engineering and financial analysis who now assume responsibilities previously held by the contract group, the LDC should be able to continue on its own.

Through a second Checchi contract, A.I.D. finances the services of a chief executive officer who has been made president of the Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment (LBIDI). The latter was established in November, 1965 with access to \$4.5 million. While large scale industrial opportunities are limited in Liberia because of the small domestic market, there are possibilities for small service industries, cottage industry and agro-industrial enterprises. With the assistance of the contract technician, the Bank's work has begun to gain momentum. During the first quarter of 1967, the Bank approved three loans for a total amount of

\$95,000 and made an underwriting commitment of \$92,000. As of the beginning of 1968, however, the Bank had approved eleven loans and two underwritings for a total of \$750,000.

The FY 1969 request will forward fund the Checchi contract for the LBIDI President to the completion of the project in July, 1969. Other costs will provide logistic support for the technician.

There are no U.S. technicians' costs in FY 1968.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/67	1,611	1,337	274							Checchi and Company	
Estimated FY 68	30	246									
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,641	1,583	58					15	15		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	26	-	1,667	30	-	30	11	-	11		
				30	-	30	11	15	26		

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Experimental Farming Project	669-13-130-105	1967	1970	375	229	146	410	399	157			17	802
Forestry	669-11-170-002	1952	1967	939	919	20	-	20	-			-	939
Southeastern Area Development	669-12-390-096	1965	1966	757	257	500	-	450	50			-	757
Labor Administration and Training	669-11-470-079	1963	1968	247	226	21	49	61	9			-	296
Public Utilities Management	669-11-740-083	1964	1967	876	743	133	-	133	-			-	876
Power Development Study	669-12-740-104	1967	1968	305	80	225	115	200	140			-	420
Total													
TC.....													
SA.....													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency.....			
Contractor technicians.....			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: National Medical Center - 669-H-004	
Amended : 6/11/65	Amended : 6/17/65
Date Authorized: 6/18/63	Date Signed: 12/6/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized - Original ... \$5,300	Grace Period 10 yrs.
- Amendment .. 1,550	Interest Rate $\frac{1}{4}$
Disbursed \$6,850	Currency of Repayment .. U.S.\$
Repayments -	
Interest Collected 9	

and training facilities has been completed, and procurement of these items should commence by May 1968 and be completed by the end of 1968.

Financial Status: Disbursements under this loan were relatively slow until full construction activities began in the latter part of 1966. It is expected that the loan will be almost fully disbursed by the end of 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Liberia is financing about 13% of the total project cost. Liberia's contribution includes land acquisition, site clearance, and architectural and engineering services for the hospital. The Government of Liberia will also meet all recurrent operating costs. All loan funds which are being utilized to meet the project's local cost component are restricted to United States procurement through the use of the Special Letter of Credit procedure. All materials and services financed under the loan have their source in the United States or Liberia.

Comments on Implementation: The contractor fell behind schedule in 1966 when he was unable to obtain the needed number of Liberian construction supervisors and had to recruit additional professional assistance from the United States. In addition, a number of change orders were made to the construction contract in the spring of 1967 to incorporate the most recent developments in hospital design.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the materials and services to construct and equip a 250-bed hospital, which will include a dormitory and paramedical training facilities for approximately 75 students. This facility, together with an existing 100-bed maternity hospital, will constitute the National Medical Center which in turn is the nucleus of the Government of Liberia's Ten-Year Health Plan. This plan is based on the concept of developing proper medical and sanitary practices at the village level through a paramedical staff. The hospital will provide services to persons living in the environs of Monrovia and to patients referred to it by clinics and regional hospitals. The training facilities will replace existing makeshift facilities.

Physical Status: Construction bids for this project were let in conjunction with bids for the Junior/Senior High School (A.I.D. Loan 669-H-006), the Elementary School (A.I.D. Loan 669-H-007), and the Monrovia Consolidated School Project (A.I.D. Grant) in order to have a larger bid package that would be more attractive to United States firms. The low bid was received from the joint venture of Leavell, Olson and Farrar. Construction commenced in January 1966 and is now approximately 70% complete. The constructor expects to complete the structures by October 1968. A list of movable equipment for the hospital center

$\frac{1}{4}$ /Interest Rate: Original Loan - $\frac{3}{4}$ %
Amendment - Grace Period 1%; thereafter $2\frac{1}{2}$ %.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Mount Coffee Hydroelectric 669-H-005	
Date Authorized: 5/7/63	Date Signed: 9/26/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 35 yrs.
Authorized \$24,300	Two-Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed \$24,115	Grace Period 5 yrs.
Repayments -	Two-Step 10 yrs.
Interest Collected 312	Interest Rate 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
	Two-Step 3/4%
	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$

debt service capacity to sustain a loan with harder terms. The Government of Liberia will repay the United States in United States dollars over a 40-year period with a 10-year grace period, with interest paid at the rate of three-quarter percent.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: Of the total project cost of \$26.9 million, the Government of Liberia is providing at least \$2.6 million, which represents ten percent of the total cost. The Public Utilities Authority will meet all recurrent operating costs from power revenues. All materials and services financed under the loan had their source in the United States or Liberia. Loan funds which are being utilized to meet the project's local cost component are restricted to United States procurement through the use of the Special Letter of Credit procedure.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the construction of a run-of-river hydroelectric facility on the St. Paul River about 15 miles from Monrovia. The initial power installation consists of two 15,000 kw generators, with facilities for later installation of four additional generators of the same size. Also included in the project are transmission facilities required to connect the project to the existing electric utility system and to additional service areas. The dam and power facilities include a main dam across the St. Paul River, together with a forebay canal, power forebay, powerhouse and tailrace channel.

Physical Status: Construction is complete. Power generation commenced November 1966. The prime contractor was a joint-venture of two United States companies, Raymond Concrete Pile, Ltd, and Utah Mining and Construction Co. The Stanley Engineering Company of Muscatine, Iowa, was the design and supervising engineer.

Financial Status: Approximately 99% of loan funds have been disbursed. The final payment under the loan is expected in early 1968. This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the Public Utilities Authority (PUA) to the Government of Liberia over a period of 35 years, with a five-year grace period, at an interest rate of three and one-half percent. The PUA is a semi-autonomous, revenue-producing government entity with adequate

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Monrovia Elementary School - 669-H-007	
Amended : 6/11/65	Amended : 6/17/65
Date Authorized: 3/30/64	Date Signed: 7/31/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$350	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Amendment 150	Interest Rate 1/
Disbursed \$500	Currency of Repayment.. U.S.\$
Disbursed \$420	
Repayments -	
Interest Collected 1	

ment. Liberia will also meet all recurrent operating costs. All loan funds which are being utilized to meet the project's local cost component are restricted to United States procurement through the use of the Special Letter of Credit procedure. All materials and services financed under the loan have their source in the United States or Liberia.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the materials and services to construct an elementary school in Monrovia to accommodate 500 students. The physical facilities will consist of a 14-classroom building, an administrative building and a multi-purpose cafeteria building. The new school will be incorporated into the Monrovia Consolidated School System under an overall education plan drawn up by San Francisco State College under an A.I.D.-financed contract.

Physical Status: Construction bids for this project were let in conjunction with bids for the Junior/Senior High School (A.I.D. Loan 669-H-006), the National Medical Center (A.I.D. Loan 669-H-004) and the Monrovia Consolidated School Project (A.I.D. Grant) in order to have a bid package that would be more attractive to United States firms. The low bid was submitted by the joint-venture of Leavell, Olson and Farrar. Construction of the school is about completed and occupation is underway although there may be some claims remaining to be settled. Procurement of equipment is now underway and is expected to be completed by the fall of 1968.

Financial Status: The loan will be fully disbursed by the end of 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Liberia is financing 14% of the total project cost, which represents about 50% of the local cost compo-

1/Interest Rate: Original Loan - Grace period 3/4%; thereafter 2%.
Amendment - Grace period 1%; thereafter 2 1/2%.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Monrovia Water Supply 664-H-008	
Date Authorized: 6/12/64	Date Signed: 8/27/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 35 yrs
Authorized \$7,000	Two-Step 40 yrs
Disbursed \$4,392	Grace Period 5 yrs
Repayments -	Two-Step 10 yrs
Interest Collected 11	Interest Rate 3 1/4%
	Grace Period 3 3/4%
	Two-Step 2%
	Currency of Repayment U.S.\$

about 40% complete, the distribution system 85% and 90% of the needed equipment has been procured. The overall project is judged to be approximately 50% complete, with completion estimated for December 1968.

Financial Status: Disbursements are about two-thirds complete. This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the Public Utilities Authority to the Government of Liberia over 35 years, with a five-year grace period and at an interest rate of three and one-half percent. The PUA is a semi-autonomous revenue-producing entity of the Government of Liberia with adequate debt service capacity to sustain a loan on these terms. The Government of Liberia will then repay the loan to the United States in United States dollars over a 40-year period, with a ten-year grace period at an interest rate of three-quarters percent during the grace period and two percent thereafter. The PUA will own and operate the facilities with initial management and training assistance from United States firm Sanderson and Porter of New York City.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Liberia's contribution of \$800,000 represents approximately ten percent of total project costs. All materials and services financed under the loan will have their source in the United States or Liberia. All dollars used to finance local costs will be subject to Special Letter of Credit arrangements limiting their use to United States procurement.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in the financing of materials and services to construct an expanded water supply system to deliver an average of eight million gallons daily to Monrovia and environs. Water will be taken from the St. Paul River, seven and one-half miles north of Monrovia, treated, filtered through rapid sand filters, and pumped through a transmission main for delivery into the Monrovia distribution system. Extensions to the existing distribution system require laying of 101,300 feet of additional mains. The system will correct a severe shortage in water supply.

Physical Status: A contract was awarded by the Public Utilities Authority (PUA) of Liberia in 1965 to Alvord, Burdick and Howson of Chicago for design, specifications and engineering supervision of construction. Design and specifications were completed early in 1966. The PUA advertised for bids and awarded a construction contract on December 6, 1966, to Raymond Concrete Pile Company, Ltd of Liberia, a United States firm. Four additional contracts for supply of equipment and materials have been awarded to United States firms: the BIF Division of New York Air Brake Company; the Jeffery Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio; Byron-Jackson Pumps, Inc. of Los Angeles, California; and the Worthington Corporation of New Jersey. Construction of the filter plant and transmission mains is

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Monrovia Sewerage - 669-H-009	
Date Authorized: 6/17/65	Date Signed: 10/8/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized \$7,200	Duration 1/ Two-Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed 275	Grace Period 1/ Two-Step 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 1/ Two-Step 2/
Interest Collected 2	Currency of Repayment.. U.S.\$

for repayment by the Public Utilities Authority to the Government of Liberia under terms and rates now being considered on the basis of a rate study conducted by Sanderson and Porter, a U.S. management consulting firm. The PUA is a revenue-producing public corporation, and it is intended that sewerage services will be self-financing based on reasonable user chargers. The Government of Liberia will repay the United States in U.S. dollars over a 40-year period, including a 10-year grace period, with interest to be paid at the rate of 1% during the grace period and 2½% thereafter.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Liberia's contribution of \$800,000 represents approximately 10% of the total project cost. All loan funds which are being used to meet the project's local cost component are restricted to United States procurement through the Special Letter of Credit procedure. The PUA will be responsible for supervision and operation of the project. Comments on Implementation: This project has slipped approximately five months behind schedule, due to the necessity for redesign and rebidding. A contract should be signed, however, by May 1968, and construction should get under way by June 1968.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the materials and services to provide the Monrovia area with new and expanded sanitary sewerage collection and treatment facilities. The expansion is designed to serve collection requirements through the year 1985 and treatment requirements through 1976. It will provide a daily capacity of six million gallons of disposal and treatment.

Physical Status: The Public Utilities Authority (PUA) of Liberia entered into a contract with Alvord, Burdick and Howson of Chicago (January 6, 1966) for final engineering services, and the final engineering services report was received February 1967. The invitation to bid for construction was issued in August 1967 to prequalified United States firms. However, when bids were received on October 20, 1967, all bids were considerably in excess of available funds for the project. It was decided that the project should be re-designed to effect various economies and rebid. Redesign was accomplished in November/December 1967, and award was made to Raymond Concrete Pile Company, Ltd, a United States firm, on April 16, 1968.

Financial Status: Disbursements for design engineering services are nearly complete. A substantial increase in disbursements will take place when the first progress payments for construction are made, probably in the last quarter of FY 1968. This is a two-step loan which provides

1/To be determined.
2/Grace period 1%; 2½% thereafter.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Technical Assistance - 669-H-010	
Date Authorized: 1/24/66	Date Signed: 2/18/66
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$1,324	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 1,147	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1 %
Interest Collected 15	Currency of Repayment . . U.S.\$

carried out by the Bureau using the Afro-American Purchasing Center (AAPC) as its United States procurement agent. The Liberian Government must account for all expenditures under the loan and show that the items were used in accordance with the terms of the various technical assistance project agreements. The source of procurement is either the United States or Liberia; items of Liberian source are limited to no more than 20% of the amount of the loan.

Comments on Implementation: The major implementation problem with this loan, which was the first to combine Development Loan and technical assistance procedures, has been the slow rate at which the Government accounted for advances made for procurement carried out by Government Agencies. Consequently, a full accounting for advances under this loan was made one of the conditions precedent to the FY 1967 project support loan.

Purpose of Loan: To assist the Government of Liberia meet the cost of commodities and services for A.I.D. technical assistance projects. Such commodities for technical assistance projects are usually financed by A.I.D. with grant funds with the recipient country providing a fair share. In the case of Liberia, the cost of A.I.D.-financed commodities has exceeded the usual level of A.I.D. commodity financing. For this reason and because of Liberia's poor financial position, A.I.D. assisted Liberia by providing loan funds to buy the commodities. Repayment will be made by the Government of Liberia later when its capacity to repay should be substantially improved.

Physical Status: This loan has been implemented under usual A.I.D. technical assistance procedures. All purchase requests were issued prior to July 1, 1966.

Financial Status: Procurement under this loan is almost completed. Documentation to account for advances made has been received for all but about \$87,000. The loan was reduced to \$1,324,000 on March 28, 1967. Final disbursement is anticipated by August 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Liberian contribution is represented by the operational costs of the Bureau of General Supplies which are related to this procurement; available information does not permit isolating this part of those costs. Procurement will be

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Technical Assistance 669-H-012	
Date Authorized: 3/7/67	Date Signed: 4/25/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 550	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 224	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$

commodities and services. The loan was 40% disbursed as of December 31, 1967.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement Source: The Liberian contribution is represented by the operational costs of the Bureau of General Supplies which are related to this procurement; available information does not permit isolating this part of those costs. The Liberian Government must account for all expenditures under the loan and show that the items were used in accordance with the terms of the various technical assistance project agreements. The source of procurement is either the U.S. or Liberia; items of Liberian source are limited to no more than 20% of the amount of the loan.

Comments on Implementation: Implementation of the loan has proceeded slowly mainly because of the delay until October, 1967 in opening the letter of credit for AAPC. It is expected that the present practice of tying the items to be purchased with loan funds to parts of the Government's budget should help to avoid future delays in procurement.

Purpose of Loan: To assist the Government of Liberia meet the costs of commodities and services required for certain A.I.D. technical assistance projects.

Commodities for technical assistance projects are usually financed by A.I.D. with grant funds with the aid recipient providing a fair share. In the case of Liberia, the cost of commodities financed with grant funds has in the past been above the usual level of A.I.D. commodity financing. For this reason and because of Liberia's continuing poor financial position, A.I.D. provided loan funds for the needed commodities. This loan permits the Government of Liberia to defer actual payment of the commodities until a time when its financial position is substantially improved.

Physical Status: This loan is being implemented under usual A.I.D. technical assistance procedures. Beginning with the FY 1967 project support loan, items to be financed were incorporated in the Liberian Government budget. Procurement under the loan is expected to be completed by the end of 1968.

Financial Status: A letter of credit in favor of the Afro-American Purchasing Center (AAPC), which will handle a substantial portion of the procurement on behalf of the Liberian Government, was opened in October, 1967. Purchase orders and contracts have been issued for the required

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Roberts International Airport 669-H-013	
Date Authorized: 2/28/67	Date Signed: 4/25/67
<small>Loan Status as of 12/31/67</small>	<small>Loan Terms</small>
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$300	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1 %
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S.\$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: A.I.D. is providing financing for only the United States costs of the project, and the Government of Liberia will provide all of the local costs which are currently estimated at \$30,000.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing architectural and engineering services required to complete field investigations and to prepare final plans, specifications and bid documents for certain improvements to the facilities of Roberts International Airport. The planned improvements will enable the airport to handle all-weather, long-range jet operations. The major facilities to be designed include an extension of the runway from 9,000 feet to 11,000 feet, installation of high intensity runway lights, provision of an instrument landing system, a new control tower, expanded ground and communication services and the necessary supporting functions. This loan will be complemented by a subsequent loan for financing the needed improvements. These facilities, when completed, will be the first of a three-phased master plan intended to cover the airport's requirements for the next ten years.

Physical Status: The Government of Liberia is in the final stages of choosing a United States firm to provide the required architectural and engineering services. It is anticipated that the construction document will be ready for bidding by December 1968 and final architectural and engineering work completed by March 1969.

Financial Status: There have been no disbursements. It is expected that about 75% of the A.I.D. loan will be disbursed in calendar 1968.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: LIBERIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF LIBERIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Mineral Resource Survey 669-H-014	
Date Authorized: 5/29/67	Date Signed: 8/10/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$850	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 66	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1 %
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S.\$

Financial Status: Since the project began late in the year, a relatively small amount of the loan was disbursed in FY 1967. The project will be completed in 1968 and all required funds should be disbursed by early 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: A.I.D. is financing the United States costs of the project and the Government of Liberia is financing all local costs. The borrower has currently budgeted \$90,000 for local costs which represents approximately ten percent of the total project cost.

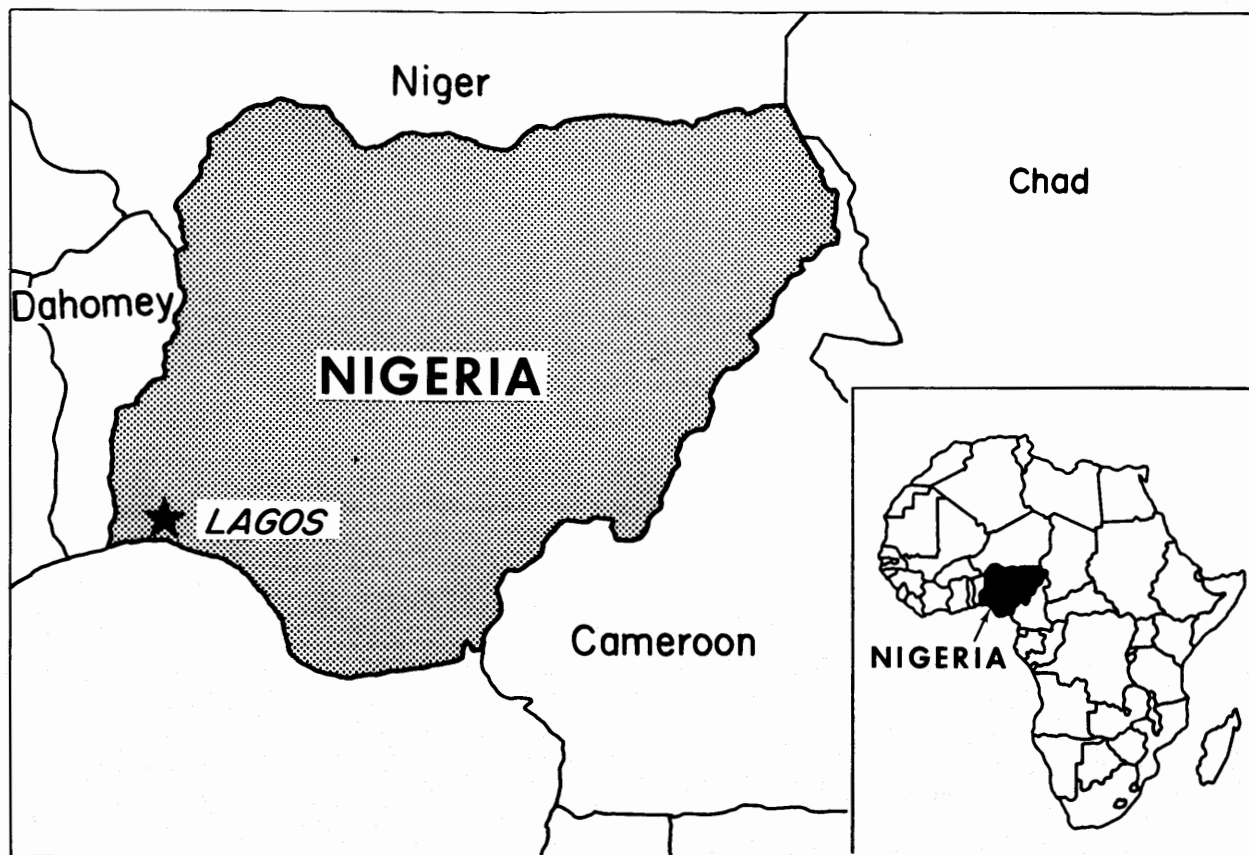
Purpose of Loan: To conduct an airborne geophysical survey of Liberia utilizing magnetic and radioactivity measuring devices in order to prepare magnetic contour and radio-activity level maps of Liberia.

This project will complement geological investigations under way by a team from the United States Geological Survey (USGS). This team is in Liberia under an A.I.D. grant-financed program to prepare a geological map of the country, evaluate the mineral resources and improve the effectiveness of the Liberian Bureau of Natural Resources and Surveys.

The survey maps, after interpretation, will enable the USGS team and the Liberians to concentrate on their future ground investigations in the areas of the country which appear to have the best geological potential for mineral deposits.

Physical Status: The contractor, Lockwood, Kessler and Bartlett, a United States firm, began the flying portion of the project in late October 1967. The firm has been well ahead of schedule at every point with all flying completed by the end of February 1968, some four months ahead of the scheduled completion date. It appears that the contractor will also continue ahead of schedule for the mapping portion of the project and will complete their work by October 1968.

Nigeria



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	44.5	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	125*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.1	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	50
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	357	People Per Doctor	10,800
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	124	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10-15
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	24	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	10
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	80	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

Country: NIGERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Estimated	FY 1969 Proposed
Development Loans	6.0	9.7	-
Technical Assistance	15.5	10.5	10.5
Total A.I.D. Assistance	21.5	20.2	10.5

U.S. Aid Objectives

The long-range U.S. objective is to help Nigeria resume a comprehensive economic development program so that, as a vigorous, open economy, it can move toward self-sustaining growth. However, the present conflict has required curtailment of A.I.D. assistance. All activities in the Eastern region have been suspended due to the hostilities in that area. A.I.D. is continuing existing programs in other parts of the country, but, given present uncertainties, no funds are presently proposed in FY 1969 for new projects. However, as conditions permit, A.I.D. will consider additional assistance for reconstruction and renewed development efforts.

The United States is convinced that Nigeria's political problems can only be solved by the Nigerians themselves. While we have been urging both sides to reconcile their differences, we have not become involved in the conflict and have not sold or otherwise supplied arms or ammunition to either side. The Soviet Union has helped supply the Federal Military Government. We continue to recognize only the Federal Military Government and are sympathetic to its desire to preserve Nigeria's territorial integrity and end the rebellion as quickly as possible. We are providing concrete evidence of our continuing interest in constructive ways, including A.I.D. support for Nigeria's economic and social development. Unfortunately, the end of the conflict is not yet in sight. Nevertheless, physical damage to the infrastructure and the disruptive effects of the conflict on the economy in general have been less severe than expected. Outside assistance to help Nigeria resume its task of nation-building when hostilities end will be of critical importance. Nigeria's sheer size and potential, and the tragic consequences elsewhere in Africa should Nigeria fall, compel a continuing U.S. interest.

U.S. technical and loan assistance, although less in magnitude than that of the IBRD and the U.K., are also important means of helping Nigeria to retain the free world pattern of its political and educational institutions. The A.I.D. program will continue to assist Nigeria in increasing agricultural production and developing viable institutions for support of the agricultural sector, improving technical training and higher educational institutions in critical technical and professional fields, supporting expansion of productive enterprises through promotion of private investment and provision of training in entrepreneurial and managerial skills, and developing the public infrastructure essential for economic expansion.

Country Performance and Self-Help

With its 45 million inhabitants, Nigeria is the largest country in Africa and one of the most populous in the world. Its reservoir of trained manpower, diversified resource base, and sizeable oil deposits make Nigeria one of the most important countries in Africa. Although considerable progress was made following Nigerian independence, that progress has been overshadowed by the current internal conflict. Civil war since July 1967 and political disturbances going back to early 1966 have set back Nigeria's development. War needs and withdrawal of skilled Ibos have created new manpower shortages which Nigerian and foreign technicians cannot fill rapidly through current training efforts. Despite high returns from cocoa and peanuts, exports dropped 35% for the third quarter of 1967 compared with 1966, primarily because oil exports were reduced drastically by Federal blockade of the Eastern region. Official reserves declined by 46% in 1967 to a new low (\$122 million at year end) sufficient to finance just over two months' imports, as compared to nearly four months' imports at the end of 1966. Foreign private investment, primarily by oil companies, and new loan assistance from external donors decreased markedly from 1966 to 1967.

Nigeria's rate of economic growth estimated to have averaged 5%-6% annually in 1964-1966 is believed to have dropped to about 1% in 1967. Because of the burden of supporting the war effort and the cost of reconstruction in the Midwest and Eastern states, the Nigerian financial situation will undoubtedly deteriorate further, although agricultural and other domestic production have been relatively stable, as have price levels in the major cities. To meet budgetary deficits, Nigeria has imposed new taxes retroactive to April 1967, and introduced compulsory savings schemes

Country: NIGERIA

which are expected to increase annual revenue by about \$28 million. In addition to seeking short-term relief from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), it is probable that Nigeria will seek increased assistance from the IBRD and other external donors. With the cessation of the war and resumption of large-scale crude oil exports, the Nigerian economy should be able to regain its forward movement within a year. Despite wartime budgetary and administrative problems, the Federal and the State Governments have continued to provide good financial and program support of A.I.D.-financed technical assistance and loan activities.

FY 1969 Program

The proposed FY 1969 A.I.D. program consists of \$10.5 million of Technical Assistance. The \$20.2 million FY 1968 program contains the same amount for Technical Assistance, plus \$9.7 million in Development Loans for construction of a water treatment plant to complete the Ibadan water supply system. P.L. 480 assistance is expected to continue in FY 1969, with a voluntary agencies donation program amounting to \$800 thousand, although it is possible that a larger emergency relief program administered by the voluntary agencies in cooperation with Nigerian authorities may become necessary for the former Eastern region. It is also hoped that improved conditions in Nigeria will permit the Export-Import Bank to resume consideration of loans to Nigeria and allow the Peace Corps to renew its large Nigerian program (estimated at \$4.5 million in FY 1967).

Assistance from other donors will probably include about \$12 million in U.K. disbursements and renewed consideration of new loan proposals by the IBRD, which in past years has provided the major assistance, including \$114 million in 1965-1966, for infrastructure development. Limited assistance from a large range of other donors is also expected to continue. In early 1967 the Government announced acceptance of prior economic aid offers from Communist countries totalling \$70 million; to date, however, none of the loan proceeds have been earmarked for specific projects. Following an economic reconnaissance study in the spring of 1968, the IBRD is expected to reactivate the Nigerian Consultative Group to consider the roles which the Bank as well as the U.K., West Germany, Italy, Canada, the United States, and other donor countries may again play in assisting Nigerian development.

The interim U.S. strategy is to continue technical assistance in FY 1969 for ongoing projects in agriculture, industry, education and public administration located in the States controlled by the Federal Military Government. Additional Technical Assistance funds may be required for reactivation of the technical assistance projects in the education, agriculture and industry fields in the former Eastern region, if and when this becomes possible. No new projects are currently proposed due to the uncertainties arising from the political-military situation and the administrative changes involved in shifting from four semi-autonomous regions to twelve new States with less well-defined relationships with the Federal Government; however, some technical assistance may be needed to respond to Nigeria's rehabilitation/reconstruction needs after hostilities end. Similarly, although no specific Development Loan amounts are contained in the FY 1969 request for Nigeria, the current strategy is to undertake contingency planning for possible short-term reconstruction requirements and to continue assistance for high priority infrastructure projects. Hence, additional FY 1969 Development Loan funds estimated at over \$10 million may be needed for an engineering study of the Lagos water supply system, engineering surveillance for a large telecommunications project, additional requirements for a previously authorized loan for construction of the vital Western Avenue-Agege Road on the outskirts of Lagos, a satellite ground station, an agricultural school, and fertilizer imports.

Agricultural Production. Agriculture is dominant in the Nigerian economy, employing three-fourths of the labor force, contributing over 60% of the gross domestic product, and accounting for about two-thirds of the total value of domestic exports. Hence, Nigeria's development is heavily dependent upon agriculture for (1) both foreign exchange earnings and domestic savings essential for development investment, (2) production of raw materials for domestic industry, and (3) food production to maintain present self-sufficiency and improve the diets of its people.

The Nigerian Government's agricultural development programs have had successes in several areas, despite some overconcentration of resources in resettlement and government plantation schemes. In the North, peanut farmers have taken advantage of research, fertilizer and insecticide distribution programs, and consequently the output of peanuts--a major export crop--has increased one-third since 1963/64. At least part of this improved performance is due to the success of extension efforts with demonstration plots, initiated with A.I.D. assistance, which increased in

Country: NIGERIA

number from 600 in 1963 to 7,000 in 1967 and expanded to cover three times as many crops. In the area of livestock production, the government is devoting considerable resources to range land and water development. However, shortages of extension agents, storage facilities and credit institutions continue to hinder agricultural programs throughout the country.

About \$4.5 million or almost 45% of the proposed Technical Assistance funds for FY 1969 will be devoted to agriculture programs to which the Government has continued to provide full support in those areas not affected by recent hostilities. A.I.D. assistance in both FY 1968 and FY 1969 is directed primarily toward support of (1) extension, research and credit programs for cash crop and livestock production; (2) agricultural economics and planning to enable the Nigerian Government to allocate resources rationally; and (3) university training in agriculture and veterinary medicine, and training in middle-level agricultural schools. In line with these emphases, A.I.D. proposes to continue to assist the agricultural colleges of Ahmadu Bello University and the University of Ife and, if the situation permits, to renew similar assistance to the University of Nigeria in the former Eastern region. A series of A.I.D.-financed studies of the agriculture sector, to be completed in FY 1969, will provide a basis for improved agricultural planning.

Improved Skills and Educational Institutions. Over 15%, or about \$1.8 million of the Technical Assistance funds requested for FY 1969, will be used for education and public administration training to help Nigeria meet critical skilled manpower requirements from indigenous training and education facilities. In FY 1968 A.I.D. will complete assistance to the Technical College and the Teachers Colleges at Ibadan and to the College of Education at the University of Lagos. In FY 1969 A.I.D. will complete curriculum development and teaching contracts at the Faculty of Business, University of Lagos, and at the Northern Nigeria Teachers Colleges. Also, coming to an end in FY 1968 is A.I.D. assistance for projects to expand and test modern teaching aids, to develop an indigenous book industry, and to improve educational and aptitude

testing. All of these projects met with considerable success and are expected to continue to function effectively with Nigerian leadership and staff. Except for continued assistance to two university faculties of agriculture (Ife and Ahmadu Bello) and one of administration (Ahmadu Bello), and the possibility of renewed assistance to the University of Nigeria in the East, A.I.D. university-level advisory services will have been completed by the end of FY 1969.

Nigeria's establishment of several new comprehensive high schools similar to those assisted at Port Harcourt and Aiyetoro is evidence of positive Nigerian response to A.I.D.'s efforts. The employment of graduates of the Faculties of Administration at the Universities of Lagos and Ahmadu Bello, and of nearly all of the 1,265 Nigerians returned from training in the United States, demonstrates the same.

Industry and Private Enterprise Development. A.I.D. has provided technical assistance through teams of technical advisors to two indigenous Industry Development Centers (IDCs), industrial planners for the Federal and Regional Ministries of Industry, and a foreign investment promotion advisor. Such assistance will require slightly less than 10% of Technical Assistance funds in FY 1969. Technicians will continue at the IDC in the North and, if conditions permit, the IDC in the East will be reactivated on a small scale.

FY 1969 Technical Assistance funds will also provide for a continuing labor training project, economic and financial planning for the Midwest State, engineering and feasibility studies, and technical support costs. Housing assistance in the Eastern region was terminated one year early in FY 1967-1968 due to the hostilities, but had achieved its major goals.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION

Country: NIGERIA

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1966				Estimate FY 1967				Proposed FY 1968		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	6,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	9,700	XXX	XXX	XXX	-	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	10,275	10,275			6,588	6,588			7,261	7,261	
Participants	1,299	1,299			1,249	1,249			700	700	
Commodities	1,069	1,069			710	710			846	846	
Other Costs	2,897	2,897			1,903	1,903			1,643	1,643	
Total Project Assistance	15,540	15,540			10,450	10,450			10,450	10,450	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	8,848	8,848			6,863	6,863			5,643	5,643	
Other Agency	513	513			744	744			559	559	
Contract	6,179	6,179			2,843	2,843			4,248	4,248	
Program Assistance	-	-			-	-			-	-	
Total Other than Devel. Loan	15,540	15,540			10,450	10,450			10,450	10,450	
Total Assistance	21,540	XXX	XXX	XXX	20,150	XXX	XXX	XXX	10,450	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
A.I.D. employed	159	135	127
Participating agency	30	19	16
Contractor technicians	217	140	94
Total	406	294	237

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1966	Estimate FY 1967	Proposed FY 1968
Non-contract	261	260	176
Contract	91	43	41
Total	352	303	217

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Faculty of Agriculture - University of Ife	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-742	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 128, FY 1968 AFR/P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the development of a Faculty of Agricultural and Biological Sciences at the University of Ife, Western Nigeria, which will train professionals for positions in Nigerian agriculture.

An A.I.D. contract team from the University of Wisconsin is helping to organize the Faculty, develop a research program, strengthen the extension service, select equipment and teaching materials for the school's farms, classrooms and research laboratory, teach courses and prepare the Nigerian staff to administer the Faculty.

Prior to the scholastic year 1964/65, A.I.D. specialists employed on other projects provided part-time assistance to this Faculty in planning, initiating and instructing courses for first and second year students. In October 1964, the Rockefeller Foundation sent five professors to meet staff shortages and shortly thereafter A.I.D. financed a team of University of Wisconsin professors in various agricultural fields.

The current senior staff consists of 13 Nigerians and 9 Wisconsin University contract staff which will be increased to 15 in FY 1969. It is planned to increase the Nigerian senior staff to 24 during the next two years and to 36 by 1972, at which time Wisconsin University assistance will be terminated and complete responsibility will be turned over to the Nigerians.

Enrollment has increased from 47 in 1965/66 to 116 in 1967/68 and the projected enrollment is 400 by 1975. In June 1967 the third graduating class finished studies in the Faculty of Agriculture and six students received B.S.

degrees bringing to 24 the total number of graduates to date.

The University of Ife, temporarily established at Ibadan, has begun moving to its permanent 13,000-acre campus near Ife and the Faculty of Agriculture began classes at the new site in January 1968.

Six Nigerian staff members are currently studying animal husbandry, agricultural economics, agronomy and home economics in the U.S., one of whom is scheduled to complete his studies and return to Nigeria in the summer of 1968. New courses have been added to the curriculum and agricultural research has begun.

The Nigerian Government has contributed about \$11 million to this project for scholarships and for construction.

The FY 1968 pipeline is primarily for forward funding of the contract. FY 1969 funds will extend the contract technicians through March 1970, (\$675,000); finance six new participants and six extensions of participants in fields of agricultural economics, soils and plant sciences, statistics and farm management (\$70,000); provide teaching aids, laboratory and farm equipment, vehicles (\$130,000); and furnish logistic support of the technicians (\$40,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	1,744	845	899	-	-	-	-	675	675
Estimated FY 68	60	694		-	30	30	-	70	70
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,804	1,539	265	-	-	-	-	130	130
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	30	-	30	-	40	40
Proposed FY 69	915	1,750	4,469	30	30	60	-	915	915
				Total Obligations					

University of Wisconsin

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine - Ahmadu Bello University		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-743		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 135, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Ahmadu Bello University develop Schools of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine to train the agriculturalists needed to expand agriculture's role in the development of Northern Nigeria.

Kansas State University (KSU) is assisting Ahmadu Bello University in the development of the Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine on the pattern of an American land-grant university. The emphasis is on (1) assisting in preparation of curricula and research programs; (2) advising on the facilities presently required by the Schools and on their future expansion; (3) coordinating teaching, research, and extension, and (4) assisting in the preparation of Nigerians for both Faculties.

The Nigerian contribution to the project is estimated at \$9,000,000 mostly for salaries, other recurrent expenditures, and construction.

The Faculties of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine enrolled their first students in 1964 and 1965, respectively. Enrollment in the two faculties rose to an estimated 151 in 1967/68 and will total about 300 by 1970. New agriculture and veterinary buildings were completed and occupied early in the 1967/68 school year.

Sixteen KSU contract team members are presently on board. A curriculum for the doctorate of veterinary medicine (DVM) was completed in 1966. A revised report has been prepared on 15 crops based upon the KSU team's agricultural research and extension work.

The 20 Nigerians scheduled to receive U.S. training under the project will replace the KSU advisors. To date four have completed training and are now staff members at ABU while two others will complete their studies in late CY 1968.

In addition to its contribution to meeting Nigeria's needs, ABU's facilities have attracted students from other parts of Africa. In 1967/68 seven Ghanaians were admitted to the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and more are anticipated in the future. A.I.D. plans to develop the Veterinary Medicine school as a regional center and to include ABU in the AHEP program to train students from other African countries in this field.

The final obligation for this project is scheduled for 1972 and by 1973 the KSU team will be completely withdrawn and the faculty will be completely staffed by Nigerians.

FY 1969 funds (\$875,000) are required for the 16 KSU technicians (\$730,000), for five new participants (\$25,000), and for direct and contract other costs (\$120,000). The 6/30/68 pipeline includes \$334,000 for forward funding of contract technicians, \$200,000 for commodities on order or which have been delivered but billings have not been received, and \$80,000 for contract participants.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	2,877	1,823	1,054							
Estimated FY 68	510	950								
Estimated through 6/30/68	3,387	2,773	614							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	875	2,870	7,132							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	-	335	335	-	730	730
				Participants ...	-	50	50	-	25	25
				Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs ...	32	93	125	40	80	120
				Total Obligations	32	478	510	40	835	875

Kansas State University

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Education - Western Nigeria		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-744		PRIOR REFERENCE P, 129, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Western State increase its trained middle-level agricultural extension, research and technical staff. The Government of the Western State is attempting to develop staff for a well-functioning agricultural extension system to introduce improved agricultural methods and expand agricultural production. The U.S. is assisting this project by expanding the enrollment and improving instruction at the Schools of Agriculture in Ibadan and Akure, and by providing vocational agricultural training at three Farm Institutes.

Until the end of 1965, eight direct-hire technicians worked with both the Schools and the Institutes. In 1966 seven University of Wisconsin contract technicians assumed responsibilities for work at the Schools of Agriculture. An eighth was added in 1967. The three direct-hire technicians are continuing to assist with instruction and training at the three farm institutes.

The Ibadan School of Agriculture graduated 56 Agricultural Superintendents from its two-year course in 1966 and 57 in 1967, as well as 34 Animal Health (Veterinary) Assistants in 1966 and 33 in 1967. Of the 415 two-year Agricultural Assistant students at Akure in 1966/67, 211 graduated and were available for employment in the various extension services of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Each of the three Farm Institutes provides two years of vocational education in agriculture for rural youth following primary school. Three direct-hire technicians

work with the Farm Institutes. The combined enrollment of the Institutes was 397 during the 1966/67 school year, of whom 186 graduated.

During the past year two participants departed for the U.S. for 12 months of specialized training before assuming teaching positions at the Ibadan School of Agriculture.

The Nigerian contribution to the project-mainly construction, staff salaries, and some logistic support for U.S. technicians has been in excess of \$7 million. Present plans call for extension of the project termination date one year to FY 1971, because of a delay in the implementation of the University of Wisconsin contract. Training of teachers will continue to be a key project component to insure an adequate number of well-trained Nigerian staff when this project phases out.

The pipeline of June 30, 1968 is primarily for contract forward funding (\$233,000), small amounts of commodities and logistic support. FY 1969 funding (\$226,000) is required to fund the University of Wisconsin contract team of 8 technicians (\$150,000) to December 1969 and three direct-hire technicians (\$56,000) and logistic support costs (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	1,974	1,272	702	Cost Components U.S. Technicians Participants ... Commodities ... Other Costs ... Total Obligations						
Estimated FY 68	120	517								
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,094	1,789	305							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	226	450	2,770							

University of Wisconsin

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Future Agricultural Leaders	Agriculture Natural Resources	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-748	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P, 125, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1962	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in developing a corps of approximately 300 Nigerians trained for positions in the ministries of agriculture and natural resources, divisions of animal and forestry resources, schools of agriculture, farm institutes, farm training centers, universities, agricultural research stations, and agricultural extension services. The Nigerian contribution to this project is estimated to total \$650,000, to date, mainly for travel costs and allowances.

After careful selection based on aptitude, interests and recommendations by sponsoring agencies, 315 Nigerian participants have been sent to U.S. land-grant universities and schools of veterinary for undergraduate training in the fields of agricultural engineering, chemistry, economics, botany, extension, fisheries, forestry, agronomy, horticulture, range management, plant pathology, and veterinary medicine. Care has also been taken to achieve, insofar as possible, a balance among the various agricultural specialties to meet the country's projected needs. To date 80 have completed their training and returned to Nigeria. Eight students have failed to finish their training and have also been returned to Nigeria. 37 participants, no longer funded under this project, are continuing training in the U.S. for Master of Science degrees. 190 students are still working toward B.S. or D.V.M. degrees. 91 members of this group are expected to graduate in June 1968. Nigerian universities recently began to provide specialized training in some agricultural specialties at

the undergraduate level. Consequently, AID will not send any new participants to the U.S. under this project.

FY 1969 funds (\$180,000) plus the \$269,000 pipeline at 6/30/68 will continue for one year the 99 participants who will still be in school after June, 1968. In June, 1969 it is expected that 86 of the 99 will be graduated leaving only 13 extensions whose training can be completed with FY 1970 funds. No new participants are planned under this project, and it is planned that all project trainees will return to Nigeria by 1972.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	3,930	3,360	570							None
Estimated FY 68	500	801								
Estimated through 6/30/68	4,430	4,161	269							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	180	55	4,665	500	-	500	180	-	180	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Research - Mid-Western Nigeria PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-749	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 143, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To stimulate natural rubber production in Nigeria's rain-forest area. Rubber exports are one of the most important foreign exchange sources for Nigeria and an increase in production will improve the Nigerian trade balance as well as develop Nigerian agriculture.

Two A.I.D. direct-hire technicians are serving on the staff of a Central Rubber Research Station in the Mid-Western State. They are advising on the establishment and development of the Rubber Research Station's facilities, assisting in the selection and training of staff members, supervising existing research projects, and helping develop a program of applied research which will provide information for use by Nigerian extension personnel in promoting a good smallholders' rubber program.

The Civil disturbances forced evacuation of project technicians and temporarily suspended this project, but work was resumed in November 1967 and is proceeding only slightly behind schedule.

The Administrative Laboratory Building has been completed and 21 miles of the secondary road network within the Rubber Station are in use. Over 3,800 acres of land have been acquired for future cultivation and an additional 1,357 acres are in the process of acquisition.

The A.I.D. technicians continue to train Nigerian staff members as well as personnel from the Northern Region's Ministry of Agriculture and Peace Corp Volunteers. Five junior staff members were selected for further train-

ing by the Mid-West Ministry of Agriculture.

Maintenance and development of rootstock nurseries and budwood gardens have been carried out to meet the planting needs of the station. An additional 70 acres of field plantings were made, bringing the total planted acreage to about 570 acres. Investigations on intercropping, root disease control, tapping methods, herbicide application, and fungicide use have been carried out. Surplus planting stock and 40,000 clonal seedlings have been distributed to local farmers through the Mid-West Extension Service. Clonal seedlings have also been supplied to other Regional Ministries of Agriculture and to commercial plantations. Five rubber culture bulletins have been issued.

Planned local government expenditures for this project through 1974 are \$1.7 million.

The A.I.D. advisors will continue to work in all areas with emphasis on training station staff and developing the necessary basic and applied research programs. Funds will be required for two A.I.D. technicians (\$55,000), two participants in physiology and soil science (\$10,000), commodities such as pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, tools, and laboratory equipment (\$5,000), and logistic support of technicians (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	436	319	117							
Estimated FY 68	60	138								
Estimated through 6/30/68	496	457	39							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	75	284	855	60	-	60	75	-	75	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Research and Extension Western Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-764	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 130, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To help Western Nigeria organize, expand, and develop effective government extension services that will contribute to increased agricultural output through the application of improved farming practices. The A.I.D. advisors assigned to this project assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources in training staff to plan and carry out sound extension activities, in research, youthwork and home economics to improve extension service and expand the extension staff from over 1,500 in 1967 to 2,500 by 1970.

Four A.I.D. extension advisors have helped develop a coordinated program of training for both senior and junior extension staff while also helping establish 270 acres of maize demonstration plots, six rice culture demonstrations, and seven rice cooperatives.

Assisted by an A.I.D. advisor, the Young Farmers Clubs with 6,172 members continue to grow and play an important role in the maize demonstrations. Training sessions were held last year for 30 Young Farmers Club staff members and a quarterly newspaper started. The club members are taught fundamentals of farming, home making and leadership to encourage them to choose agriculture and home economics as vocations, which will eventually result in improved farm family living and increased agricultural production.

The Ministry of Information, with guidance from an A.I.D. agriculture information specialist, has prepared over 250,000 publications on about 150 topics dealing with

various aspects of agriculture and crop production. Through distribution of leaflets, charts, posters and other instruction aids farmers are encouraged to use new and improved methods of farming to increase crop yields and to utilize effectively available resources.

Five A.I.D. specialists at the Moor Plantation Research Station at Ibadan continue research in a variety of areas. Research emphasizes increased protein content in corn. Fertilizer use and weed control demonstrations in citrus plantings are being carried out and 138,194 budded citrus trees have been distributed or are on order. Three cucumber varieties, after testing, are being recommended to growers. Adaptable tomato varieties have been found. Improved mango varieties are being multiplied for distribution. Rice demonstrations have resulted in the adoption of new methods by local farmers.

Western Nigeria's contribution to this project has been over \$13 million including recurrent and capital costs of the Extension and Research Division.

Major emphasis will continue to be dissemination of research results and training. FY 1969 funds are required for 11 direct-hire technicians; training 7 new participants in agricultural extension, agricultural information and rural youth work; commodities including demonstration materials, laboratory equipment, seeds, fertilizer tools and vehicles; and support of the A.I.D. specialists.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	None
Through 6/30/67	2,632	2,457	175								
Estimated FY 68	465	476									
Estimated through 6/30/68	3,097	2,933	164								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	375	169	3,641	Total Obligations	465	-	465	375	-	375	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Extension - Northern Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 137, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-770			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the government in Northern Nigeria to organize, expand and develop agricultural extension, technical information, rural youth, and home economics programs. Studies of Nigerian agriculture indicate that increased agricultural output and improved family living can result from better farming information organizations. A.I.D. advisors train Nigerian staff in extension methods, program contents, and extension service organization and operations. Demonstration plots started by A.I.D. advisors have been expanded from 598 in 1963 covering 6 crops to over 7,000 in 1967 covering 16 crops. These plots show how to achieve greater agricultural productivity through the "package approach" -- combining fertilizer application with improved cultivation practices. In 1967, the project helped produce a record output of peanuts, the North's main cash crop.

Agriculture information units assisted by A.I.D. are now located in each of the 13 provinces and augmented by 17 mobile units. They have prepared guides for 16 major crops and over 500,000 copies of extension materials.

In-service training of junior staff now exceeds 200 yearly sessions with over 2,000 participants. With increasing Nigerian responsibility for courses, A.I.D. specialists can concentrate on other project activities.

A.I.D. has completed its assistance in home economics and no longer funds a specialist in rural youth work.

Young Farmers Clubs in Northern Nigeria now number 210 with over 5,500 members.

Northern Nigeria's contribution to the project, including the recurrent budget and all capital costs of district buildings of the Extension Services, has exceeded \$5 million. The agricultural extension service staff of the former Northern Region grew by 300 to 2,000 last year -- approaching the Development Plan target level of one extension staff member for each 2,000 farm families. The new states created in April 1968 are expected to maintain high priority support for this project.

Work will continue to 1974 towards the Nigerianization of the extension service through improved in-service training, preparation of extension materials, and larger numbers of demonstration plots. FY 1969 funds are required to fund the 9 direct-hire extension advisors; 6 participants in agriculture extension and horticulture; vehicles, construction materials, training aids, seed processing equipment, horticultural and small irrigation equipment; and logistic support of the technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	1,521	1,452	69							None	
Estimated FY 68	410	465									
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,931	1,917	14	U.S. Technicians	325	-	325	256	-		256
				Participants ...	40	-	40	30	-		30
				Commodities ...	20	-	20	25	-		25
				Other Costs ...	25	-	25	25	-		25
Proposed FY 69	336	1,575	3,842	Total Obligations	410	-	410	336	-	336	

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Extension - Mid-Western Nigeria PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-780	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 144, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Mid-West Ministry of Agriculture in organizing and developing an extension service which will bring practical information to the farm people of the Mid-Western Region, thereby promoting increased agricultural output and modern farming methods. Three technicians (two extension advisors and one horticultural advisor) assigned to this project are helping develop an institutional framework and guidelines for extension services, training programs for extension workers, and field demonstrations primarily to increase production of rubber, oil palm, cocoa, citrus, bananas and other tree crops.

Despite a four months interruption due to civil disturbances, A.I.D. has helped the Mid-Western government formulate a development plan for agriculture which includes a coordinated extension program. During the past year a well functioning technical information section has been formed in the Ministry's Extension Services Division with A.I.D. assistance. Several publications have been issued including "The Production of Early Maize", and "Improved Rubber Tapping procedures for Smallholders".

Since 1965, 462 Nigerians have been trained in extension work at Agbadu Training Center. In addition to regular in-service training sessions for extension field supervisors, senior staff, and junior staff, special training was given to 66 agricultural credit specialists in the past year. A.I.D. has assisted at the Center in setting up training schedules, conducted weekly training sessions

for instructors and prepared instructional materials on livestock, poultry, food crops, and tree crops. These materials were produced in bulletins and distributed throughout the Mid-West. The A.I.D. horticultural advisor succeeded in getting a rubber tapper training program started with training provided to 64 demonstration tappers who have in turn trained 15,787 local tappers since January 1967.

The horticultural specialist helped develop a "Smallholders Rubber Scheme" for the Mid-West. A "Clean Coagulum" campaign led by A.I.D. specialists and Peace Corps Volunteers resulted in the formation of a cooperative of 9 villages to provide better latex to the crepe rubber factories. A.I.D. also supplied a clean water system which is upgrading rubber quality. The formation of a Mid-Western Rubber Advisory Board has been approved by the Ministry and is expected to start functioning this year. Extension advisory councils are being developed on local, divisional and regional levels to involve people in the developmental process and to encourage community action and self-help. Progress was made in food crops, especially a floating rice project at Illushi where 1966 acreage was more than doubled with 650 acres planted in 1967.

Mid-Western Nigeria's annual support of extension is about \$1 million.

In FY 1969, institutional and staff development and dissemination of instructional materials will be stressed. Funds are for 3 technicians; 3 new participants and 2 extensions; demonstration materials, and logistic support.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated								
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
Through 6/30/67	248	148	100	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	None
Estimated FY 68	95	165			70	-	70	80	-	80	
Estimated through 6.30.68	343	313	30		15	-	15	25	-	25	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	5	-	5	
Proposed FY 69	120	360	823		10	-	10	10	-	10	
				Total Obligations	95	-	95	120	-	120	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Land and Water Resources - Western Nigeria		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-120-766		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 132, FY 1968 AFR P.O.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources by introducing new concepts and skills for land and water conservation. A.I.D. assistance is directed toward overcoming Nigerian staffing deficiencies by providing in-service training; undertaking extensive demonstrations of proven conservation practices; and participating in soil and land capability surveys that can be useful in planning the government's farm settlements, farm institutes, and agricultural schools and in helping private farmers.

Since 1962 two U.S. soils advisors have been demonstrating a program of soil and water conservation on both public and private land. This includes: soil conservation programs and demonstrations at farm settlements; installation of water impounding structures; and other conservation measures at strategic locations throughout the West. Training of Nigerians under this phase of the project includes practice in planning, surveying, layout of conservation work, and operation of heavy construction equipment. The Nigerians, using their training, have constructed and vegetated 79 miles of terraces, constructed 5,566 lineal feet of waterways, established contour cultivation on 7,025 acres of land, and constructed six farm ponds. These ponds are used for fish culture, potable water supply, water for livestock and for irrigation of dry season gardens.

A third soils advisor has provided on-the-job training in soil and land capability studies. During the past year

46 land surveys have been completed and maps produced for each. This phase of the project has been completed and the advisor has returned to the U.S.

During their tours in Nigeria the three advisors also taught soil science classes at the Moor Plantation School in Ibadan. On-the-job training was provided for four government senior staff, seven subprofessional staff members, and 100 semi-skilled and unskilled field workers. Four participants have received training in the U.S. and have returned to Nigeria; one is currently in training.

One Soils Advisor will remain to continue working on the soil and water conservation demonstration phase of the project. It is expected that this will be completed by September 1969. An extension of the project termination date by one year to FY 1970 will, therefore, be required.

The major cost element of \$28,000 (\$25,000 for salary and \$3,000 for logistic support), during FY 1969 will be the continued services of the one remaining technician. In addition one new participant (\$5,000) will be sent to the U.S. for training in soil mapping.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	758	757	1							
Estimated FY 68	55	55								
Estimated through 6/30/68	813	812	1	U.S. Technicians	45	-	45	25	-	25
				Participants . . .	5	-	5	5	-	5
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .	5	-	5	3	-	3
Proposed FY 69	33	35	881	Total Obligations	55	-	55	33	-	33

None

PROJECT TITLE Land and Water Resources - Northern Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 139, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-120-772				

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Northern Nigerian agricultural officers to plan and execute irrigation projects through the establishment of procedures and mechanisms for the collection and evaluation of basic data in hydrology, meteorology, soils, and engineering.

Specific activity goals have been (a) organizing a Soils Laboratory and training staff to operate and maintain it; (b) establishing, organizing, and training staff for a hydrology operation; (c) completing dam site reconnaissance on the Hadejia, Chalawa, Kano, and other rivers within the Lake Chad Basin; (d) conducting engineering and hydrologic studies in the Hadejia and South Chad areas; (e) formulating policies relative to the investigation of land and water resources; (f) inventorying soil and water resources of Northern Nigeria; and (g) mapping the areas under investigation, with large scale topographic maps, soils classification maps, and land use maps.

Project targets have been pursued by an eight-man U.S. Bureau of Reclamation team and one U.S. Geological Survey Surface Water Hydrologist. The latter is assisting the Hydrology Office to record and analyze rainfall, surface run-off, water storage, and stream flow data and is giving in-service training to 20 Nigerian junior staff officers.

Progress during FY 1967 includes completion of reconnaissance surveys to find dam and reservoir sites throughout the Nigerian portion of the Lake Chad Basin,

examination and classification of more than 400,000 acres of land, and laboratory analysis of over 4,300 soil samples and over 600 water samples. Sites for nine potential dams were located in the Chad Basin. The approximate dam heights, size of spillways, and reservoir capacities have been determined. About 135,000 acres were classified as suitable for irrigation. The 8 man Bureau of Reclamation team has now concluded its field investigation and is in the U.S. preparing a report, due in June 1968, which is the scheduled completion date of that portion of the project.

Four participants completed their training in the U.S. Nigeria expertise in irrigation was increased by counterpart training. The North-Eastern state being created April 1, 1968, is expected to continue to supply counterparts and budgetary support in FY 1969 for the remaining project technician. Nigerian contribution to the project is estimated at \$300,000 and includes provisions of office space and equipment, housing and basic furnishings for the specialists, and international transportation for participants.

All FY 1969 funds are for the salary and support of one U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologist who will continue to train Nigerian Staff and to assist in collection of surface water hydrologic data in the Chad Basin until December 1968, the currently scheduled project completion date. Termination has been accelerated one year as a result of more rapid completion, of the Bureau of Reclamation investigations than originally expected.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	1,553	1,223	330		-	180	180	-	15	15
Estimated FY 68	205	318		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,758	1,541	217	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs ...	25	-	25	3	-	3
Proposed FY 69	18	-	1,776	Total Obligations	25	180	205	3	15	18

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

U.S. Geological Survey

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Livestock Development - Western Nigeria	Agriculture and Natural Resources	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-130-767	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 133, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1961	FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To help establish a program of livestock production, processing and marketing in Western Nigeria in order to increase the quantity and quality of animal protein available to consumers while increasing farm incomes through diversification of farm enterprises. A.I.D. provides advisors in livestock planning and development of cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, and dairying. Emphasis is placed on training Nigerian counterparts and on developing support functions within the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) for assisting private farmers.

Delays in participant training and disturbances in Nigeria have slowed down effective achievement of project objectives, resulting in extension of the project from FY 1969 into FY 1971. Since 1961, the A.I.D. livestock advisor has helped establish two pilot abattoirs and meat marketing facilities. At the one at Bodije, for example, over 40 head of cattle and 30 pigs were slaughtered per month during the first seven months of operation from December 1966 - June 1967. The A.I.D. advisor has also helped manage the Ado-Ekiti flock of 172 sheep.

An A.I.D. dairy advisor at Agege has been training Nigerians in dairy operation with marked improvement in milk production and quality. He will complete his work in early FY 1969. This year the Nigerian government placed a second dairy farm, at Ikenne, into operation.

Limited A.I.D. assistance to poultry development ended in FY 1968 with all responsibilities assumed by Nigerians at both the Agege and Fashola Poultry centers.

A U.S. technician has organized beef programs, conducted basic research, and helped local cooperatives develop beef cattle projects, including one at Ilero with over 1,200 head of cattle. Ministry officials and local farmers have been trained in beef cattle management, scientific breeding and artificial insemination. Assistance in beef cattle production will continue through FY 1970.

The swine sub-project continues to be emphasized as a significant means of increasing animal protein supplies in the Western State. Activities at Fashola include: evaluation of breeds, training programs for herdsmen for distribution of breeding stock, demonstrations in herd management and research on feed mixtures. A herd of over 343 swine is being maintained. A swine advisor will be funded into FY 1971.

More and more project activities are being assumed by Nigerians as reflected in the reduced funds and personnel request. Western Nigeria's contribution to the project includes \$742,000 allocation for capital expenditures in its 1962-68 Development Plan and recurrent expenditures of approximately \$1.2 million per year.

FY 1969 funds are required for the swine and beef technicians and for the advisor to the Chief Livestock Officer of the Ministry (\$80,000); for one new participant in animal science (\$5,000); and for logistic support of the technicians (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/67	1,345	1,251		94	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
						Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 68	141	221		U.S. Technicians	110	-	110	80	-	80	None
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,486	1,472	14	Participants . . .	15	-	15	5	-	5	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	6	-	6	-	-	-	
				Other Costs . . .	10	-	10	10	-	10	
Proposed FY 69	95	65	1,646	Total Obligations	141	-	141	95	-	95	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS TA	
		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
Soil and Water Conservation - Northern Nigeria	Agriculture and Natural Resources	FY: 1962	FY: 1972
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-120-773	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 140, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.		

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture to organize, plan, and implement a soil and water conservation and management program for representative Northern Nigeria ecological zones. The lack of knowledge of the need for soil and water conservation to minimize soil erosion and soil depletion has contributed to the loss of productive agriculture acreage.

A.I.D. is furnishing training in (a) methods and standards of land conservation; (b) soil surveys and interpretative uses; (c) land use capabilities and land use determinations; and (d) soil and water conservation practices. All work is being done by 4 specialists from the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Two teams of specialists, each with a soils conservation engineer and a soils agronomist, work closely with provincial agricultural officers at Katsina and Mubi. They have selected 9 demonstration sites in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture, District Heads, Village Heads and farmers on the basis of the relative needs of each area, the demonstration and training value afforded by each area, and the interest shown by local farmers. Field work at these sites has included channel improvements, terracing, construction diversions, spillways, dikes, and farm ponds, tree and grass plantings, surveying, and design work needed for the areas treated. Productivity of the land has radically improved.

Thirty-seven Ministry of Agriculture employees have received on-the-job field training at the demonstration centers. Eleven new employees were assigned to a year's training course in April 1967. To date, 11 of 14 participants sent to the U.S. for training with the SCS have returned to Nigeria. The others will complete their training in FY 1969.

The Nigerian contribution to the project has exceeded \$300,000 to date, in counterpart staff salaries, equipment, and soil and water conservation program implementation.

Later this year, team strength will be increased from four to five so as to add an advisor in soil conservation planning and coordination to the Ministries of Agriculture of the states. The FY 1969 funds will fund the five Soil Conservation Service specialists; the three continuing participants; commodities such as tillage and survey equipment, spare parts and miscellaneous supplies for maintenance; and other costs such as local travel, per diem, residential furnishings and utilities not provided by the Government of Nigeria and logistic support.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	584	351	233							
Estimated FY 68	200	428								
Estimated through 6/30/68	784	779	5							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	195	485	1,464	Total Obligations	35	165	200	25	170	195

Soil Conservation Service,
U.S. Department of
Agriculture

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE		ACTIVITY		FUNDS	
Livestock Development - Northern Nigeria		Agriculture and Natural Resources		TA	
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-130-774	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
		p. 141, FY 1968	AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1961	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Animal and Forest Resources in Northern Nigeria to develop livestock and poultry industries. A.I.D.-financed activities include (a) introducing range management techniques; (b) increasing poultry production; (c) demonstrating cattle fattening techniques; (d) establishing livestock breeding stations to upgrade stock; (e) constructing and operating a demonstration abattoir and two retail outlets; and (f) helping train livestock and veterinary technicians. In carrying out these activities, four A.I.D. technicians are assisted by six specialists from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) of the U.S. Department of the Interior, and one Virologist from the U.S. Public Health Service.

Since 1961, ten livestock experimentation and breeding centers have been established to conduct research on animal selection, cross-breeding, and artificial insemination.

Four demonstration grazing areas totaling about one million acres and supporting over 90,000 cattle have been established with dams, stock ponds, and controlled grazing. The BLM range management team overseeing this activity was supplemented last year by a special, short-term BLM survey team which has recommended priority areas for future range management operations including larger-scale range management.

Two poultry stations are in operation at Jos and Kaduna with a combined capacity of about 360,000 chicks

per year. A third is under construction. The A.I.D. poultry technician has trained 25 Nigerian extension workers.

The economics of fattening and marketing trade cattle are studied at the Manchok fattening ranch which handles 500-600 cattle. Although construction delays have occurred as a result of unsettled conditions, planned facilities will permit a carrying capacity of 5,000 head. Animal selection and breeding have been assisted by a Kansas State University technician (funded under project 110-743) at an A.I.D.-supported breeding ranch at Bornu and 9 other livestock breeding centers.

A.I.D. has helped build an abattoir, cold store facilities and retail outlets at Kaduna, training about 30 Nigerians in meat processing, permitting phaseout of this subproject 17 September 1968.

A two-year curriculum in range management and veterinary medicine has been developed at Mando Road Livestock Training School which last year had 48 Students.

The Northern region's government spent about \$14 million on livestock improvement to which the new states are expected to accord high priority.

FY 1969 funds cover the 4 direct-hire technicians, six BLM specialists, and the USPHS virologist who will assist in rinderpest vaccine production; 9 participants in range management and animal husbandry; plus agricultural tools, seeds and fertilizers; and other demonstration commodities; and logistic support.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/67	4,265	3,504	761									Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of Interior U.S. Public Health Service
Estimated FY 68	573	1,027										
Estimated through 6/30/68	4,838	4,531	307	U.S. Technicians	200	253	453	125	240	365		
				Participants . . .	53	-	53	55	-	55		
				Commodities . . .	35	-	35	10	10	20		
				Other Costs . . .	32	-	32	22	-	22		
Proposed FY 69	462	355	5,655	Total Obligations	320	253	573	212	250	462		

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Credit	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-140-082	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 145, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and course of Action: To assist in planning agricultural credit programs and improving the administration of credit institutions in order to expand borrowing by the growing agricultural sector. Besides providing advisory services to agricultural credit institutions, project technicians also train Nigerians in procedures for implementing a supervised agricultural credit program and assist them in coordinating credit programs with agricultural extension activities.

The project has been providing assistance to the Eastern and Western regions. Before hostilities disrupted activities in the East, an American Farmers Home Administration (FHA) credit specialist was stationed at Enugu as advisor on agricultural credit to the Fund for Agriculture and Industrial Development, and to the Supervised Agricultural Credit Branch, Ministry of Agriculture.

Eastern Region accomplishments for the year ending May 31, 1967, included approval of 147 loans totaling \$537,177 and disbursements totaling \$279,056 for 122 loans. The number of agricultural credit offices and supervisors increased from 8 to 13. Junior staff increased from 45 to 71. On-the-job training was given to about 80 Eastern agricultural credit personnel and revised forms prepared and approved for use.

In the West, three advisors remained until the end of their tours in mid-FY 1968. After their departures the government agreed to an agricultural credit work plan prepared by the FHA team which A.I.D. had set as a prerequisite to continued assistance. After appropriation and enabling

legislation by the West, four FHA advisors will be sent into Nigeria promptly, possibly before the end of FY 1968.

In the West in FY 1967, 236 agricultural loans were made to Western farmers for \$97,446, bringing cumulative loan activity in the region to 375 loans totaling \$134,761. Administration has improved, as evidenced by improved repayment records of borrowers. Technicians provided training to credit personnel in 55 local and 3 area agricultural loan offices. The project sent 19 employees of the Agricultural Credit Corporation for one year's training in technical agriculture at the Akure School.

During the year ending March 31, 1967, Government of Western Nigeria financial support for this project amounted to over \$730,000.

In anticipation of Western State implementation of the agreed work plan, A.I.D. will resume assistance in the West to up-grade the agricultural credit institutions with emphasis on increasing the number of loans made, improving collection methods and in-service training. As a result of delays in implementation, the project funding now is scheduled to be completed in 1972. FY 1969 funds are required to fund the 4 credit advisors (\$124,000), training for 5 participants (\$15,000), office machines and materials (\$5,000) and logistic support for the technicians (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Farmers Home Administration U.S. Department of Agriculture
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	501	453	48	-	75	75	-	124	124	
Estimated FY 68	105	130		10	-	10	15	-	15	
Estimated through 6/30/68	606	583	23	10	-	10	5	-	5	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	10	-	10	10	-	10	
Proposed FY 69	154	250	1,010	30	75	105	30	124	154	
			Total Obligations							

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Planning and Advisory Services	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS * TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 147, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY. 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-190-212				

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide advisors to plan and supervise the A.I.D. program of agricultural assistance to Nigeria and to advise the governments of Nigeria in carrying out the agricultural program of the Development Plan.

The A.I.D. staff includes area agricultural advisors accredited to the several Northern state governments and to the Western State, and staff in Lagos with country-wide responsibilities. It includes high level technicians in agronomy, livestock, agricultural engineering, conservation, agricultural economics, university and vocational agricultural education, and agricultural extension, who evaluate A.I.D. agricultural projects, develop work plans, assist with feasibility studies, coordinate the Food for Freedom program in Nigeria, and oversee all A.I.D. projects in agriculture. This planning and supervisory organization also provides direct advisory services to the several agricultural ministries of Nigeria. Personnel under this project also have been responsible for assisting in the development of feasibility studies for possible development loan assistance, and advising the Federal Ministry of Agriculture on ways of improving agricultural administration, economic analysis and planning capacity throughout Nigeria.

In FY 1968 for the first time five participants were selected for training in the U.S. All of them are federal government employees not directly associated with any of the other on-going A.I.D. agricultural projects, and will receive training in plant quarantine, administration,

agricultural economics and agricultural statistics. Also beginning in FY 1968 a Potato Production Specialist funded since 1966 under project 620-11-110-770 was shifted to this project. The objective of this technician is to develop a highly resistant agronomically desirable seed potato by 1969.

With 12 new state governments coming into being, advice to the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources will become more important as it assumes functions previously handled by the regions.

The \$525,000 requested for FY 1969 will fund 19 U.S. direct-hire personnel, one contract potato specialist, permit training in the U.S. for 5 new participants in fields of agriculture economics and statistics and administration, and provide for logistic support of the 20 specialists, including local travel, per diem and other support costs.

* This project will continue, subject to annual review in support of A.I.D. assistance in the field of agriculture in Nigeria.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			Personal Services Contracts		
					Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total			
Through 6/30/67	2,522	2,406	116							
Estimated FY 68	510	563								
Estimated through 6/30/68	3,032	2,969	63							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	525	*	*	Total Obligations	488	22	510	515	10	525
				U.S. Technicians	425	20	445	375	10	385
				Participants . . .	20	-	20	20	-	20
				Commodities . . .	-	2	2	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .	43	-	43	120	-	120

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Development Studies and Evaluation		ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources		FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-190-755		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 148, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	
				SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	

Project Target and Course of Action: To examine A.I.D. assistance to Nigeria's agricultural development program; to provide basic information and guidance for A.I.D. and the Government of Nigeria for use in formulating and redirecting agricultural programs as necessary, and to improve Nigerian capabilities in agricultural analysis and evaluation.

The present Nigerian Development Plan has serious shortcomings in information on the economics of producing, processing, storing, and marketing of Nigeria's agricultural products. Decisions have not been made on investment priorities for agriculture and ways of increasing incentives to producers. Nigeria needs information on credit, extension, fertilizer utilization, improved crop varieties, mechanization and nutrition. An evaluation of Nigerian agricultural education and training is required.

The project is being conducted by a consortium of U.S. universities with advice from U.S. government agencies active in agricultural programs in Nigeria. Michigan State University coordinates the work of the other contract participants: University of Wisconsin, Colorado State University, and Kansas State University.

Studies covering agricultural education at the university level and agricultural research requirements will be submitted to A.I.D. by July 1968. The two-volume agricultural credit study has been completed. Field

work on the other topics has been largely completed. A draft agricultural sector analysis will be written. Other subproject reports on education and extension and on investment in agriculture will be available in time for A.I.D. to receive the final report by the November 30, 1968 project termination date.

Nigerian scholars have participated in project research. In addition to working with the consortium on its studies, two Nigerian institutions have also received contracts to conduct related studies under this project. The Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of Ibadan has submitted preliminary drafts on seven projects including benefit-cost analyses of proposed government investment in palm oil, cocoa, rubber, and agriculture generally, and of the demonstration extension programs in Northern Nigeria. Analyses by the Economic Development Institute at the University of Nigeria in the East were terminated last year due to unsettled conditions.

The estimated June 30, 1968 pipeline consists of five months forward funding, sufficient to complete the contract at a lower cost than originally planned. Total funding provides \$1,480,000 for 47 instead of 60 man-years of services for consortium researchers and clerical help. The balance of \$479,000 has been obligated for studies by the Nigerian institutions. Funding for FY 1969 is required only to provide logistic support (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	1,604	570	1,034							Michigan State University for the Consortium for the Study of Nigerian Rural Development
Estimated FY 68	355	1,134			330	330				
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,959	1,704	255							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	20	-	1,979	25	330	355	20		20	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Engineering - Western Nigeria PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-190-765	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 131 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (MANR) to improve agricultural production through more efficient use and maintenance of Farm machinery and equipment: construction of more and better storing, drying, and processing facilities for farm produce; and training personnel to carry out an agricultural engineering program in Western Nigeria.

Three A.I.D. advisors assist the Ministry's agricultural engineers by helping to improve the system of procurement and stocking of spare parts. They help develop adequate maintenance facilities for farm machinery; provide in-service training for Nigerians; test and adapt farm equipment to the Nigerian environment.

The U.S. advisors have been instrumental in developing an equipment management program and a region-wide network of 68 repair shops, training facilities, and tool and equipment centers and a spare parts warehousing and supply organization. A.I.D. has provided funds for construction of some of the buildings including a central

A.I.D.-financed warehouse at Ibadan, shop tools, equipment and farm machinery. The Ministry operates approximately 300 fully equipped tractors from these centers on government farms, demonstration areas, farm settlements, and through tractor-hire units on private lands. On Government-owned mechanized farms, 4,000 acres of food crops and 7,000 acres of kenaf were grown last year. Four private implement and tractor dealers now sell U.S. farm equipment in the region.

The U.S. specialists have trained 400 tractor operators, 150 mechanics and 25 agricultural superintendents in farm equipment maintenance since 1962. 16 Nigerians attend diesel and petrol mechanic courses at the Oyo trade school and 2 Nigerians will study engineering in the U.S. in FY 1969.

One U.S. grain storage and farm structure specialist continues to assist the Ministry to develop a demonstration program on proper storage, drying, grading and handling of grain in order to overcome losses due to improper storage. A.I.D. and MANR have erected 114 grain storage and drying bins with over 10,000 tons of capacity on an equal cost basis, with MANR responsible for construction. A.I.D. has helped construct and finance some of the MANR's school shops and farm service buildings. Last year formal and on-the-job training in the drying, storing, grading, testing and handling of grain was given to 35 Nigerians. Two participants have returned from the U.S. with training in grain storage methods and warehouse principles and practices.

MANR estimated 67-68 contribution includes about \$377,160 for recurrent costs of its Engineering Branch which was established as a result of A.I.D. recommendations, and approximately \$95,000 for capital expenditures, including farm machinery and equipment.

FY 1969 funds are required for salaries and support cost for the 3 engineers until they complete their tours in mid 1969. MANR should be able to carry on its agricultural engineering work without outside help.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			None		
					Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	1,092	1,050	42							
Estimated FY 68	102	140								
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,194	1,190	4							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	45	-	1,239	Total Obligations	102	-	102	45	-	45

NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

Country:

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Engineering - Northern Nigeria	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-190-771	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 138, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Northern Nigerian agricultural officials to stimulate mechanization of agriculture. Under this project, A.I.D. will continue to work with and train provincial agricultural officers, Native Authority agricultural supervisors and junior staff officers of the states of Northern Nigeria to design, test and demonstrate improved hand tools, animal drawn implements and power equipment suitable for adoption by Northern Nigerian farmers. The three agricultural engineers assigned to the project also develop equipment utilization and maintenance programs. As a result of this project, an agricultural mechanization center has been developed and assisted by A.I.D. engineers in each of the three ecological zones of Northern Nigeria: at Maiduguri since March 1963, Bida since October 1964, and Daudawa beginning in the fall of 1963. An agricultural engineering and development building in Kaduna has been designed and is about 65% completed. A.I.D. has contributed building materials and farm shop tools, engineering drafting equipment, and supplies.

Activities at the Centers up to the present have included research development and maintenance work on general purpose tractors, single axle tractors, small estate-type tractors, hand tools and animal power; testing of herbicides in controlling weeds in upland rice; investigation of the suitability of different types of farm machinery to the ecological zones with reports written on 11 machines tested; both on-the-job and formal

training for 18 staff members to enable them to assume direction of the centers when A.I.D. technicians depart; and practical training for agricultural students from Ahmadu Bello University.

The contributions of Northern Nigeria have exceeded \$320,000 including transportation costs of a participant. Work on the testing and development of new machines under this project is completed and the 1969 program will emphasize the demonstration of agricultural machines and mechanized agricultural practices. This shift of emphasis will increasingly engage and train the extension services of the North. Funds for FY 1969 are required for two continuing U.S. farm machinery engineers, commodities (contruction materials, tools, repaid parts), and logistic support of the technicians. The third technician will depart in mid-FY 1969.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/67	405	353		52	Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 68	100	135		U.S. Technicians	90	-	90	55	-	55	None
Estimated through 6/30/68	505	488	17	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities ...	-	-	-	10	-	10	
				Other Costs ...	10	-	10	5	-	5	
Proposed FY 69	70	-	575	Total Obligations	100	-	100	70	-	70	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Industrial Planning and Project Appraisal	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-290-761	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 149, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide technical assistance to the Federal Ministry of Industries in the techniques of industrial planning and project appraisal in order to further maximum industrial growth in Nigeria. Through an AID-financed contract between the Arthur D. Little Company of Cambridge, Mass. (ADL), and the GON, A.I.D. is (a) helping to establish an industrial planning unit within the Ministry in Lagos and in the capitals of the former regions; (b) training participants and counterparts to staff the planning unit so that it will continue to function when the ADL team leaves; (c) advising the Ministry in establishing industrial targets, policies, and programs; (d) conducting feasibility studies and sub-sector analyses; and (e) appraising individual projects and investment proposals for the Ministry.

ADL was chosen by the Ministry because of its prior Nigerian experience in an earlier A.I.D.-financed project in investment promotion. The GON supports the contractor with over \$100,000 per year for office space and professional and clerical staff.

The organization of the industrial planning unit has been completed, and is partially staffed by Nigerians. 18 participants funded under this project have completed the 9-month training course in industrial development given at ADL headquarters (in addition to 30 trained under the previous project). ADL has helped determine industrial targets for the next development plan by estimating investment requirements and planning the

programs and policies needed to achieve these targets. A number of general appraisals in the agricultural sector have been completed to identify the most promising products for future agri-industrial development. ADL has reviewed three government-owned industrial enterprises and advised on ways to minimize losses. It has examined other industrial problems as requested by the Ministry, including the production of building materials, establishment of a phosphate fertilizer plant, the viability of a vehicle assembly plant, and ways of obtaining duty relief and tariff protection for tires.

With the withdrawal of the Enugu team member, the team has been reduced to 9 full-time experts in business administration, industrial engineering, business economics and law, and an administrative assistant, plus short-term specialists as required. Because less than half of the planned FY 1968 funding for this project was authorized, with a resultant drawdown of the pipeline to about six months' forward funding at 6/30/68, project funding has been extended into FY 1969. The \$327,000 will carry the fixed-price contract plus consultants to contract termination in June 1969, including experts in engineering and technical industrial problems from ADL's home offices. \$34,000 for direct other costs is required in support of the contract technicians.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	1,642	832	810						
Estimated FY 68	420	805							
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,062	1,637	425						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 69	361	-	2,423						
				Cost Components					
				U.S. Technicians					
				Participants . . .					
				Commodities . . .					
				Other Costs . . .					
				Total Obligations					

Arthur D. Little Inc.

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	Labor Training	ACTIVITY	Labor	FUNDS	TA
PROJECT NUMBER	620-11-410-779	PRIOR REFERENCE	p. 150, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
				FY: 1965	FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Nigeria's largest union, the United Labor Congress (ULC) which is also its major moderate union, to provide needed training. The project finances technicians from the African-American Labor Center (AALC) of the AFL-CIO who seek both to upgrade workers' skills and to improve union capacity to carry on worker education after project completion at two schools in Lagos. A Trade Union Institute for Social and Economic Development (TUI) provides weekend and monthly seminars for union leaders and organizers in trade union organization and administration, union finance, collective bargaining, and trade union education. The Institute also gives four-month courses on a full time basis. A motor driver and basic vehicle maintenance school is run by the ULC's Motor Drivers and Allied Transport Workers Union with some support from Nigerian firms which employ some of the drivers involved.

In addition to about 150 short-term students who attended the TUI last year and two groups of 25 in the four months TUI courses, 10 of 21 planned participants have returned from short-term training in the U.S. in trade union administration, labor negotiations, union finance, and worker education. These Nigerians are being trained to serve as staff members of the Institute.

About 100 students graduated from the Drivers School in 1967. The AALC instructor is in the process of upgrading the vehicle maintenance curriculum to assure that the Nigerian staff will be thoroughly

trained in auto mechanics when he leaves.

FY 1969 funding will continue the two task orders to completion in mid-FY 1970, covering the two technicians; training materials for the TUI and automotive maintenance equipment for the motor driver school; and other costs which include subcontracting costs for shop repair, school operating expenses, and technicians' logistic support. Extension of this project to FY 1969 was necessitated in part by delays in arrival of the first AALC technicians and in getting the motor driver training facilities into operating condition, and in part by the unexpected amount of time required to develop ULC capacity to carry on the two schools -- particularly during the recent period of uncertainties.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
	Through 6/30/67	117	49	68	Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969				
					Estimated FY 68		202	170	Cost Components	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated through 6/30/68	319	219	100	U.S. Technicians	-	103	103	-	80	80	African-American Labor Center (AALC) of the AFL-CIO
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities ...	-	34	34	-	50	50	
				Other Costs ...	-	65	65	-	63	63	
Proposed FY 69	193	-	512	Total Obligations	-	202	202	-	193	193	

Country:

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Northern Nigeria Teacher Training College 620-11-640-710	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 155, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the quality of primary teacher education as a necessary step in the expansion and improvement of education at all levels in Northern Nigeria. In addition to technical assistance provided under this project, A.I.D. in 1964 authorized a \$3.8 million loan to assist the government to build six new teacher training colleges and expand 12 existing colleges.

A.I.D. in conjunction with the Ford Foundation, is providing technical assistance in curricula, programs and teaching techniques for the new and expanded schools. Work on the project began in late 1962 with the A.I.D.-financed Wisconsin study of teacher education in Northern Nigeria, which was the basis for A.I.D.-Ford planning for the project during 1963/64. Since January 1965, 32 University of Wisconsin specialists have been stationed at the Ministry of Education at Kaduna, at the Institute of Education at Zaria, and at 7 primary teacher training colleges. They have been working in areas of curriculum development, course content, creation of indigenous teaching materials, skill teaching and the use of educational radio and television. Ford financed the first two years of the project and A.I.D. funding picked up the cost of the reduced staff (now 19) in 1967.

The Northern states are expected to contribute \$6 million to the teacher college program through 1970 for construction, equipment, and recurring costs. The Project Agreement also committed the Government of Nigeria (GON) to make quarterly payments to a USAID trust fund in partial

reimbursement of contract salaries. Additional personnel have been supplied by Canada (20 teachers), Peace Corps (35 teachers) and Northern Region graduates of the advanced teachers college in Lagos and Zaria (UNESCO supported).

Work has continued on the production of syllabi, courses of instruction and other educational materials developed earlier by the Ford specialists. These materials are being used on an experimental basis in mathematics, geography, history, English, principles of education, general science, and domestic science. In-service programs for teachers' college instructors emphasize new approaches to education. Five participants in the U.S. are studying English, mathematics, general science, social studies, and principles of education. Project delays due to the political situation caused departure of Ibo teachers, cancellation of 77 Peace Corps teachers, and delays in the arrival of 13 contractor replacements.

The \$1.5 million 6/30/67 pipeline will carry the contract to about 1/69. Since no contract funds were therefore authorized in FY 1968, final funding was postponed one year. FY 1969 funds will cover the 19 technicians plus 5 new participants.

The project will end June 1969 unless a reassessment currently involving the Ford Foundation and the new states as well as USAID, dictates otherwise on the basis of achievements to date and project problems arising from creation of the states. A concurrent study is reviewing political/administrative arrangements prerequisite to implementation of the loan.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Through 6/30/67	Estimated FY 68	Estimated through 6/30/68		Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
	1,762	242	1,520									University of Wisconsin
	40	1,220		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	333	333		
	1,802	1,462	340	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	50	50		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Other Costs . . .	40	-	40	40	-	40		
Proposed FY 69	423	-	2,225	Total Obligations	40	-	40	40	383	423		

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Kano Teacher Training College	ACTIVITY Education	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-660-732	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 156, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To help increase the number and quality of teachers in Northern Nigeria by developing a college to train primary school teachers and instructors for teacher training colleges. The former will hold Grade II certificates, signifying completion of primary school plus a five-year teacher training course, while the latter will hold the Nigerian Certificate of Education (NCE), signifying attainment of the Grade II - level plus three more years at an Advanced Teacher Training College. The Kano Teachers College will also carry out an in-service program to upgrade uncertified and primary teachers as well as develop courses of study for use in other teacher training colleges. The 19-member Ohio University contract team has assisted in administration, in-service training, teaching and curriculum development in such areas as English, mathematics, science and education. A.I.D. has also assisted in the design and construction of a new physical plant.

The Peace Corps has provided 29 teachers and Nigeria's total contribution is expected to be \$12.35 million for construction of staff houses, furnishings for campus buildings, and recurrent expenditures.

The College moved into the completed facilities in early FY 1968. Nigerianization of the staff is proceeding with 10 returned participants teaching and one as principal, with the result that the Ohio team was reduced to 15 advisors this year. Total enrollment has reached 500 in the Grade II program and 270 in the NCE program.

The in-service course has enrolled 3,000 teachers in summer courses since 1964 and 5 in-service training centers located in rural Kano province conducted courses for 3,000 teachers in the 1967 spring session. The U.S. Team has provided a visual aids laboratory and prepared 5-year correspondence courses in English, mathematics, and principles of education. Two series of radio programs for teachers were completed and broadcast by the Ministry of Education. The library has 8,000 books and the instructional materials center has acquired 500 audio-visual aids. All curriculum syllabi and class requirements for major and minor subject matter areas in the NCE program were completed. Grade II syllabi were revised.

In FY 1969, the 15 Ohio technicians will increase emphasis on counterpart training and in-service work, although some teaching will be necessary due to rapid enrollment increase, delays in Peace Corps replacements, and the long process of preparing Nigerian teachers. These reasons prevented a planned phasedown in contract team size. Final contract funding is now planned for FY 1969 instead of FY 1968, Final non-contract other costs through project termination in December 1969 will be covered by FY 1970 funds. FY 1969 funding will also cover seven continuing participants in science education, education TV, audio-visual training, counselling, and physical education, as well as five new trainees in library science, educational TV, in-service education and school administration. Commodities funded will include teaching aids and vehicle replacement.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Ohio University
Through 6/30/67	3,902	2,372	1,530								
Estimated FY 68	120	1,464									
Estimated through 6/30/68	4,022	3,836	186	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	640	640	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants ...	-	60	60	-	85	85	
				Commodities ...	-	30	30	-	50	50	
Proposed FY 69	815	20	4,857	Other Costs ...	30	-	30	20	20	40	
				Total Obligations	30	90	120	20	795	815	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
		TA	
Educational Planning and Advisory Services PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-690-747	Education	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 159, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1961	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To implement, backstop and evaluate A.I.D. education projects and to provide advice to the Federal and State Ministries of Education in such areas as educational statistics (both reporting and projections), manpower requirements and higher, secondary and technical education and teacher training.

The staff of the A.I.D. Education Division in Lagos, composed of experts in secondary and teacher education, communications media, vocational training and public administration, has assisted in long term planning of education in Nigeria and has helped insure the successful functioning of education contract teams. The staff has also been responsible for development of educational statistics, preparation of projections of enrollment and teacher needs to meet educational planning targets in the Northern and Eastern Regions, and for improving management of the Ministry of Education. Forty participants from various segments of Nigerian education have received training in the U.S. including 16 top Nigerian educators in comparative education, planning, administration and statistics. Under a contract with Education and World Affairs (EWA), a report has been submitted which assesses Nigeria's manpower and education requirements and evaluates the A.I.D. education program in light of its findings. The report stresses the need (1) to direct Nigeria's educational and training system to increase the ability of small industry, business and

agriculture to contribute to economic growth; (2) to continue efforts to meet the needs for highly skilled scientific and technological manpower; (3) to use more efficiently available human, physical and financial resources; (4) to improve the quality of teaching at all levels; and (5) to improve and make more widely available vocational education directed toward attaining Nigeria's development goals.

The education staff which has been reduced from 10 to 6 will continue to plan, backstop, and coordinate the A.I.D. education program and will study ways in which to implement the proposals of the EWA report. Five participants in educational statistics, comparative education, and audio visual techniques will continue their training and two new participants in educational administration and supervision and educational psychology will be sent.

The \$260,000 FY 1969 requirement is composed of \$180,000 for the services of the 5 member education division and one secretary, \$10,000 for two new participants, \$30,000 for books and equipment for the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, and \$40,000 for other costs.

* This project will continue, subject to annual review, in support of A.I.D. assistance in the field of education in Nigeria.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969
Through 6/30/67	2,304	2,053	251	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 68	280	437		160	-	160	
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,584	2,490	94	40	10	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	50	-	50	
Proposed FY 69	260	*	*	30	-	30	
				30	-	30	
				Total Obligations		260	
				280		280	
				260		260	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Public Services Training and Staff Support PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-720-214	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS TA
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 160, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide training to meet the need for a substantial expansion in the number of skilled Nigerian civil servants which was greatly reduced following independence and attendant departure of expatriate officials. This shortage has been aggravated recently by dislocation of many senior civil servants due to the political disturbances.

One specific target is to provide short term U.S. training for 270-300 middle and high level officials from public service and statutory corporations directly involved in implementation of National Development Plan goals. High priority sectors include education, agriculture, industry, capital development, public works, and local administration. The Government of Nigeria (GON) will provide \$560,000 for international travel, salary and support of participants. This program supplements the special efforts of the GON and other public and private international assistance organizations to upgrade and train Nigerian officials.

The second specific goal is to help place up to 20 Americans in Nigerian government positions for which trained Nigerians are not yet available. Through the use of the "salary topping" procedure, Nigerian ministries and institutions will begin to budget for the services provided by A.I.D. and are expected to assume full salary and support costs in the future.

238 Nigerians from all regions and the Federal Government have received training in the U.S. under this

project. Surveys show that a majority of the returnees occupy middle or high level positions such as Director, Federal Survey; Administrative Officer, Premier's Office; General Manager, Nigerian Railway Corp.; and Chief Water Engineer, Ministry of Works. Eleven have become Permanent Secretaries.

Three project technicians are now serving as Nigerian government staff members, as (1) communications media advisor to Ahmadu Bello University's educational audio-visual operation, (2) advisor to the newly established Information and Investment Promotion Center in the Federal Ministry of Industries, and (3) Principal Fisheries Officer with the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Western State. Additional needs for such operational experts will result from the need for more administrative personnel for the new states created April 1, 1968, and from the reconstruction/rehabilitation needs of Nigeria as a result of demobilization of soldiers and return of the economy to a civilian basis.

\$40,000 will be required to train approximately 10-15 Nigerian officials. Two U.S. specialists will be recruited for the Nigerian public service in addition to the 3 already serving in Nigeria (\$60,000); one will assist the GON to rehabilitate persons displaced by the war and to provide retraining to enable soldiers to re-enter civilian life, and the other will assist the GON as required.

*Annual review will be made of the need for the project to help provide administrators for the new states.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Through 6/30/67	883	758		125	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 68	110	154			-	50	50	-	60	60	Personal Services Contracts
Estimated through 6/30/68	993	912	81		50	-	50	40	-	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	
					-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	100	*	*		50	50	100	40	60	100	
				Total Obligations							

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Economic Development Analysis and Project Planning - Mid-Western Nigeria PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-720-756	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Planning	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 161 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the staff of the Mid-West Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in development analysis and in project planning and preparation. The executive and professional capabilities of the Nigerian state governments have been severely strained by the pressures for rapid development. Overall economic analyses as guides for government policy have generally not been undertaken or well done. Progress under the Development Plan has not been carefully measured. The recognized need for assistance in national planning by the Mid-West has become much more acute with that state's efforts to recover from occupation by the Eastern troops and from the dislocations and economic cost of the civil war.

A direct-hire economic advisor was provided to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development from 1965 to 1967. During his tour, the advisor produced three major project appraisal reports on a rubber estate, a smallholder rubber estate project, and a child health center project. He conducted cost-benefit surveys of various projects in educational and transportation sectors and completed an economic appraisal of the Benin City drainage project. With the completion of his tour and because of the political situation, the project was suspended in July 1967. Negotiations with a contractor to provide three specialists were suspended at the same time. The Mid-West government covered recurrent costs of the planning unit, office space for the project advisor, and in-country transportation.

The Nigerian Government has recently requested A.I.D. to use a direct-hire advisor rather than a contractor in implementing the project. USAID will deobligate the prior year contract funds as soon as possible which will make it possible to eliminate the unliquidated obligations.

FY 1969 funds will provide for appointment of another direct-hire economist on a salary-topping basis to assist the Mid-West State's economic advisor and resume planning assistance to the state. He will assist in project appraisal, project preparation and development planning.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be negotiated			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/67	324	41	283				15	-	15
Estimated FY 68	-	-					-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/68	324	41	283				-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 69	15	60	399				15	-	15
				Cost Components					
				U.S. Technicians					
				Participants ...					
				Commodities ...					
				Other Costs ...					
				Total Obligations					

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Zaria Institute of Administration - Ahmadu Bello University	ACTIVITY Public Administration and Public Safety	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 157, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-770-740			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Northern Nigeria overcome its acute shortage of trained civil servants by helping to upgrade a public administration institute and by providing consultants to government as appropriate. Since 1962 A.I.D. has financed a University of Pittsburgh contract team at Zaria Institute, a semi-autonomous division of Ahmadu Bello University (ABU). Eight project-financed public administration advisors lecture; prepare curricula in public and business administration, economic and social development, international administration, and local government; organize research and conference programs; and fill administrative positions. Both the B.A. degree (Administration) and short-term courses are professional in character and stress a multi-disciplinary approach. A.I.D. has also helped construct the Institute's library and added to its collection. In addition, the Ford Foundation has contributed \$400,000 for facility development, conferences and short-term training; the University of Manchester has provided staff recruiting and advisory services; and American, British, and Nigerian businesses and public organizations have contributed over \$200,000 in grants and scholarships. The Northern Nigerian Government has provided international travel for participants, physical plant, administrative support, and recurring costs, including other faculty salaries and student scholarships.

The Institute is recognized as one of the best public service training centers in the developing countries. When the project terminates in 1971, Nigerian staff is

expected to operate the Institute. Three returned participants are now on the staff, 4 more are expected in FY 1968 and 6 others are currently studying at the University of Pittsburgh. In spite of the withdrawal of Eastern region students, enrollment in the B.A. (Admin.) program has risen to 116. In June 1967, 40 students, the largest class thus far, graduated. Several hundred others have participated in short term training and conference programs. Between 15 and 20 major research items have been produced on business administration, local government, community development, education administration, urbanization, and tax management. Institute graduates are employed by government and the private sector.

Five Pittsburgh advisors will continue to teach, develop curricula and textbooks oriented toward Nigerian requirements, support the conference program and the library, and work with returned participants on teaching practices and application of their training to the Nigerian situation. More local government courses and consulting services will be offered to meet needs arising from creation of the six Northern states April 1, 1968. Future development of the Institute will depend on continuing financial support from the new states.

FY 1969 contract funds will carry the Pittsburgh team through termination in 1971. Even though previous projections set the final year of funding as FY 1969, additional project funding will be required in FYs 1970 and 1971 for participant training, due to delays caused by civil unrest.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	1,536	1,472	64		-	280	280	-	350	350	University of Pittsburgh
Estimated FY 68	380	315			-	30	30	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,916	1,787	129		-	10	10	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		12	48	60	-	15	15	
Proposed FY 69	365	60	2,341	Total Obligations	12	368	380	-	365	365	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Industrial Management and Technical Services	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-15-950-712	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 162, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To help Nigeria expand and modernize the industry sector of its economy through assistance in improving the investment climate and by providing advice and training for Nigerian businessmen and government officials. The three members of the A.I.D. Industry Division conduct training programs, publish circulars on modern management techniques, and provide advisory assistance to Ministry of Industry officials and private entrepreneurs in business organization and management, production, cost control, and marketing techniques. They select participants for training in the U.S. in these fields.

The staff also coordinates, plans, evaluates and otherwise backstops existing industry projects including those operated by A.I.D. contractors. As required, the staff carries out field work and reporting for A.I.D.'s investment guaranty and investment survey programs.

The Industry Division technicians have presented 25 management seminars to an average of 41 middle-level and top management persons from government, statutory corporations and private business. Nineteen students have satisfactorily completed the Division's correspondence course and 28 other are continuing their studies. 63 participants, many of them leading Nigerian businessmen, have been sent to the U.S. for tours ranging from 10-14 week observation trips to two years of academic study in business and industrial management subjects.

The Division has channeled about 1,400 inquiries to

A.I.D./W's Technical Inquiry Service. The Industry Division's technicians have also prepared and distributed newsletters in industrial management and technical matters to over 13,000 readers.

In FY 1969 the staff of the Industry Division will be reduced to 2 technicians and clerical staff (\$65,000). \$20,000 is needed to provide short-term training in the U.S. of a fifth top management team of participants, plus selected additional industrial management participants. The \$30,000 for other costs will print the two continuing newsletters, finance local employees, and provide local travel. The technicians will arrange eight or nine management seminars in Nigeria in FY 1969 and will work toward their institutionalization through increasing the responsibility of the Nigerian Institute of Management. The Industry Division plans to expand the correspondence course program to allow 50 new students who will henceforth contribute 10% of the cost per student.

* This project will continue, subject to annual review in support of A.I.D. assistance in the field of Industry in Nigeria.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	1,237	1,213	24		100	-	100	65	-	65	None
Estimated FY 68	131	142			10	-	10	20	-	20	
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,368	1,355	13	U.S. Technicians	1	-	1	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	20	-	20	30	-	30	
				Commodities . . .							
Proposed FY 69	115	*	*	Other Costs . . .	131	-	131	115	-	115	
				Total Obligations							

Country:

NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Indigenous Industry Development	Industry and Mining	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-15-950-714	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED ANNUAL OBLIGATION
	p. 163, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1961	FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To help expand and improve Nigerian participation in the private industrial sector by providing assistance to two regional Industrial Development Centers (IDCs). These IDCs help indigenous small manufacturing and services firms locate new business opportunities; apply for credit; start up, expand, or improve on-going operations through demonstration of improved production, financial, and management techniques. In addition to management seminars and general business consulting services, A.I.D. direct-hire technicians provide specific skills demonstration training in the IDC shops and at plants using simple but modern machines.

U.S. assistance has been directed to two centers - one at Zaria in the North, and the other, until the war interrupted operations last year, at Owerri in the East. Before evacuation of A.I.D. technicians from the East for jobs elsewhere, 4 Eastern Nigerian participants had been trained in small industry management, 1,700 consultations had been provided to entrepreneurs at the IDC and at their firms, and 40 weeks of seminars had been held. New product demonstrations had included hooked rugs, bedspring production tools, small iron smelting furnaces, permanent casting molds, tooled leather, wheel bearing pullers, and modern design furniture. A textile building conference hall and library had been completed and were in use. Dutch advisors also assisted the IDC, and the Eastern Region government gave it active support. Project funding will resume if and when conditions permit.

The Zaria IDC technicians have provided over 200 consultations to new and established small industries; a new gari (yam) grater has been designed and a prototype is being built to facilitate processing as a food; wood-working and boatbuilding design have been taught at Zaria, Lake Chad, and other communities; seminars for over 300 small business entrepreneurs have been held in several locations in production methods, bookkeeping, marketing, sales and management techniques; loan application assistance has been given; and IDC shop buildings are almost completed with machinery installed. Counterparts have been assigned and are being trained. Returned management training participants funded under other projects have assisted the Zaria IDC. Nigerian staffing, financial and equipment support for the Zaria IDC will be continued by the six states formed in April, 1968.

1969 funds will fund five advisors at the Zaria IDC to assist in loan development, woodworking, metal working/auto maintenance, management advisory services and mechanical skills; two participants; training equipment and maintenance/repair tools and parts; and logistic support for specialists, local travel, and residual furnishings and utilities not provided by the GON.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	1,443	1,164	279							
Estimated FY 68	285	454								
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,728	1,618	110							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	200	200	2,128	285	-	285	200	-	200	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Technical Support	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-990-000	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 164, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1958	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide general staff and logistic and other support directly related to program and project implementation, as distinguished from more general administrative planning and management of the USAID and from specific project technicians.

Specifically, this project provides funds for (a) 42 American staff members; (b) salaries for local employees whose activities support the general program; (c) travel costs for personnel assigned to the project; (d) office space, motor pool, and warehousing used by the entire staff; (e) rentals for residences in Lagos; (f) office supplies, vehicles, equipment, and services not chargeable to other projects, and (g) Mission inventory of residential furnishings.

The U.S. technicians whose salaries are funded under this project work primarily in the broad areas of program operations and planning, training, general services and supply, engineering, and secretarial help for the technicians. Technical support personnel are based in Lagos, Kaduna, and Ibadan.

FY 1967 expenditures were much higher than anticipated last year as a result of multi-year lease financing late in the year, with a resultant unexpected drawdown in the pipeline. FY 1969 funds will provide salaries and personnel benefits for 50 American technicians and about 250 local employees (\$1,285,000); commodities such as office supplies, residential furnishings, vehicles and equipment (\$481,000); and logistic support costs

(\$888,000) for: (a) local travel and transportation; (b) office, warehouse and residential rent, maintenance, repair and utilities; (c) contract services for vehicle maintenance, guard duty, rental of equipment, etc.

The 6/30/68 pipeline is expected to include about \$200,000 for U.S. and local technicians' costs including salaries for about two weeks, allowances, in-country travel not yet paid, and costs of transferring direct-hire employees including shipment of their household effects; \$250,000 for residential and office building equipment and automotive commodities on order or delivered but for which bills have not yet been paid, and \$350,000 for other costs including miscellaneous contractual services such as for guard services.

*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	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	14,795	13,811	984							None	
Estimated FY 68	2,850	2,966									
Estimated through 6/30/68	17,645	16,777	868	U.S. Technicians	1,477	-	1,477	1,285	-		1,285
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-		-
				Commodities . . .	370	-	370	481	-		481
				Other Costs . . .	1,003	-	1,003	888	-		888
Proposed FY 69	2,654	*	*	Total Obligations	2,850	-	2,850	2,654	-	2,654	

PROJECT TITLE Feasibility Studies	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-12-990- 781	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 243, FY 1967 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: To conduct feasibility studies necessary to help the Nigerian Government develop significant capital investment projects. Bilateral and international aid donors' prerequisites for development lending include adequate feasibility studies as a basis for economic and engineering decisions on prospective capital projects. Separate feasibility studies provided under this project furnish the technical, economic, and financial information required.

The Nigerian Government provides some logistic support to the A.I.D.-financed contractors on these projects. In addition a portion of the feasibility work on some projects has been funded by the Nigerians. The IBRD and the UN Special Fund have also financed feasibility studies, including \$750,000 for the Niger Dam and additional amounts for studies of road requirements in the Northern, Western and former Eastern regions.

Feasibility studies have been carried out by A.I.D. contractors on such projects as the national telecommunications system, the Lagos and Kano airports, and Eastern Region Electrification. A study of the Port Harcourt arterial streets has been completed and draft reports have been received. The Calabar-Ikom Road, Western Avenue Agege Road in Lagos and the Ibadan Water Supply projects developed from such studies. A.I.D., along with several other donors, is also helping

to finance telecommunications improvements recommended by the A.I.D.-financed feasibility study.

Funds requested for FY 1969 will be used for studies of possible capital projects for construction of university buildings and fertilizer importation and distribution. It is also anticipated that additional studies will be required to evaluate future capital projects not yet firmly identified.

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

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	2,492	2,373	119		Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 68	-	-		U.S. Technicians							Economic/engineering firm including, in the past, Western Electric, Stanford Research Institute, Robert Nathan Asso., Tippetts, Abbott, McCarthy, Straton; Wilbur Smith; Louis Berger, Inc.; Gilbert Assos.; Sverdrup & Parcel, Inc.
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,492	2,373	119	Participants . . .			-	200	200		
				Commodities . . .			-	-	-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs . . .			-	-	-		
Proposed FY 69	200	*	*	Total Obligations			-	200	200		

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
<u>Agriculture and Natural Resources</u>													
Ag. Ed. Research and Extension - East	620-11-110-722	1964	1968	4,545	3,381	1,164	95	600	659				4,640
Water Supply Investigations -West	620-11-120-702	1966	1968	1,074	989	85	50	99	36				1,124
Land and Water Resources - East	620-11-120-769	1966	1968	1,220	1,172	48	26	74	-				1,246
Hadejia Valley Development - North	620-11-130-703	1966	1967	506	488	18	-	18	-				506
Fertilizer Commodity Study	620-12-130-784	1967	1968	50	-	50	-	50	-				50
Fisheries Development	620-11-180-704	1962	1967	615	533	82	-	82	-				615
Ag. Cooperatives - West	620-11-140-750	1965	1967	123	85	38	-	38	-				123
<u>Industry and Mining</u>													
Electricity Corporation of Nigeria	620-11-220-759	1965	1967	587	463	124	-	124	-				587
Urban Rural Electrification Study - East	620-12-220-778	1966	1967	103	95	8	-	8	-				103
<u>Transportation</u>													
Western Avenue-Agege Road Study (Lagos)	620-12-310-754	1964	1967	142	116	26	-	26	-				142
Port Harcourt - Aba Road Study-East	620-12-310-758	1964	1967	132	100	32	-	32	-				132
<u>Education</u>													
Technical College - Ibadan - West	620-11-610-736	1965	1968	2,064	1,839	225	200	414	11				2,264
Manual Arts Training	620-11-610-737	1965	1967	420	407	13	-	13	-				420
Engineering Training	620-11-610-738	1965	1967	245	242	3	-	3	-				245
Port Harcourt Comprehensive Sec. School -E	620-11-650-735	1965	1968	2,526	1,820	706	10	475	241				2,536
University of Nigeria - East	620-11-660-602	1960	1968	8,702	7,979	723	550	800	473				9,252
University of Lagos, College of Education	620-11-660-730	1965	1968	1,968	1,796	172	10	162	20				1,978
Advanced Teachers College Ibadan - West	620-11-660-731	1965	1968	4,153	3,619	534	25	539	20				4,178
Total													
TC													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency.....			
Contractor technicians.....			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/68	Funds	Amount		
<u>Education (Contd)</u>													
Modern Aids to Education	620-11-690-208	1960	1968	1,605	1,215	390	15	343	62				1,620
Educational Book Program	620-15-690-723	1964	1967	294	179	115	-	115	-				294
Aptitude Testing Development and Research	620-11-690-746	1965	1968	416	301	115	8	113	10				424
<u>Social Welfare and Housing</u>													
Housing and Home Finance - East	620-11-830-711	1963	1967	526	513	13	-	13	-				526
Housing and Home Finance - National	620-11-830-763	1966	1968	70	66	4	20	24	-				90
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Government of Nigeria

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Ibadan Water Supply System 620-H-004	
Amdt: 8/23/67 Amdt: -	
Date Authorized: 4/30/63 Date Signed: 12/4/63	
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized	Orig..... 12,100 Amdt..... 4,600 16,700
Disbursed	8,738
Repayments	-
Interest Collected	49
Loan Terms a/	
Duration	40 yrs.
Grace Period	10 yrs.
Interest Rate	Orig..... 3/4% Amdt..... 1%; 2 1/2%
Currency of Repayment	US\$
a/ Two-Step loan terms to be determined.	

management and training assistance to the Western Region Water Corporation, a public corporation which has responsibility for the operation of all water systems in the Western Region.

Financial Status: Disbursement of funds for engineering services and five of the construction contracts is in progress. A.I.D. has followed a policy of authorizing the anticipated additional funding only as it is needed. The \$4.6 million amendment was authorized to finance the distribution system. It is anticipated that a \$5.1 million final amendment will be authorized in FY 1968 in order to finance construction of the treatment plant.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Western Nigeria will provide 20% of the project costs. All procurement will be in the United States or Nigeria. The local cost component will be subject to disbursement under a Special Letter of Credit, assuring ultimate U.S. imports in an equivalent amount.

Comments on Implementation: The Ministry of Works of the Government of Western Nigeria is responsible for execution of the project, which is proceeding on schedule. The new water corporation will assume responsibility for operation of the project once construction is complete.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing foreign exchange and local costs for engineering, construction and management services to expand the water supply system of the City of Ibadan. This project is given first priority among water systems in the Western Nigeria Development Plan. The improved system will increase the potential of Ibadan for rapid industrial development.

Physical Status: The Government of Western Nigeria retained the U.S. firm of Gilbert Associates as consulting engineer for review of final design, preparation of bid documents and supervision of construction. Five of the six contracts for construction have been awarded by the Government of Western Nigeria to U.S. firms. Construction of storage reservoirs is complete and work on the dam, transmission mains and supply of pipe is under way. Based on newer population estimates for Ibadan, the design for the treatment plant and distribution system was changed to allow for an increase in the system's capacity. Bids on these two project elements were received in January 1967. The contract for the distribution system was awarded, but the one bid received on the treatment plant was rejected as being excessive in price. It is planned that the treatment plant will be rebid this fiscal year. The Government of Western Nigeria has also employed Stanley Engineering, a U.S. firm, to provide

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Government of Nigeria

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Calabar-Ikom Road 620-H-005		Amdt: 12/30/66		Amdt: -	
Date Authorized: 8/30/63		Date Signed: 12/4/63			
Loan Status as of 12/31/67			Loan Terms		
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)			Duration 40 yrs.		
Orig. 8,600			Grace Period 10 yrs.		
Authorized Amdt. 6,000			Interest Rate Orig. 3/4%		
14,600			Amdt. 1%; 2 1/2%		
Disbursed 3,757			Currency of Repayment . . US\$		
Repayments -					
Interest Collected 22					

Financial Status: Initial disbursement for engineering services under the loan took place in May 1964. An amendment of \$6 million was authorized to cover increased costs resulting from certain design changes to raise the standard of the road and price escalation. Negotiations on the amendment were suspended because of the outbreak of war in the Eastern Region.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Nigerians will provide 20% of project costs. All external procurement is to be made from the United States. The local cost element will be subject to disbursement under a Special Letter of Credit, assuring ultimate U.S. imports in an equivalent amount.

Comments on Implementation: The responsibility for the project was held by the Ministry of Works of Eastern Nigeria. Over the past several months, the Federal Ministries of Finance and Works have reviewed the project. These ministries are assuming responsibility for the project for purposes of handling the problems of the project's contractors. Construction proceeded from January 1967 until the Nigerian civil war forced the suspension of work in the summer of 1967. The contractors secured their equipment and left the project area. The project area is still in a war zone. Negotiations are taking place in Lagos between the contractors and the Federal Military Government over contract and payment matters. Because of its political and economic importance it is likely that the project will be one of the first developmental issues to be discussed in any political settlement of the current crisis. The project has a very high economic priority and is located in a politically important area.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing about 71 miles of road construction, improvement of 43 miles of connecting road, and construction of a bridge over the Cross River at Ekuri. Construction of a two-lane, blacktop highway will provide access to the Cross River Basin and direct linkage with the Abakaliki-Enugu area of Eastern Nigeria. The road will assist in opening up a highly fertile, but under-populated and under-developed area--a result considered essential to the success of the development plans of Eastern Nigeria.

Physical Status: In 1964 the Government of Eastern Nigeria retained the U.S. consulting engineering firm of Louis Berger, Inc., for preparation of final design and bid documents and construction supervision. The project was bid twice. The first bid was delayed several months to accommodate several potential bidders. The bids received during the first bid period were rejected as being excessive in price. The project was rebid which resulted in substantially lower bids. The project is expected to take three 8-month dry seasons to construct. The construction contract was signed in October 1966 with the U.S. joint venture of Reynolds-Brezina-Brown. Because of the civil war in the eastern part of Nigeria the project is shut down.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Niger Dams Authority

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Niger Dam 620-H-006	
Date Authorized: 3/31/64	Date Signed: 6/16/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 35 yrs. Two-Step 40 yrs.
Authorized 7,000	Grace Period 5 yrs. Two-Step 10 yrs.
Disbursed 1,428	Interest Rate 5 1/2% Two-Step 3/4%; 2%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . LC Two-Step US\$
Interest Collected 14	

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing U.S. procurement involved in construction of the Niger Dam hydroelectric project. The project consists of the following major works: a dam and power plant at Kainji on the Niger River, navigational locks, and a transmission grid. The project has been accorded top priority in the Nigerian Development Plan and is the most ambitious single project in the Plan. Initial installed capacity is designed to meet the 1970 power demand of major load centers. Subsequent installation of additional generating units would provide capacity sufficient to meet forecast requirements through 1982.

Physical Status: Balfour, Beatty & Company of England and NEDECO of the Netherlands are consulting engineers for the project. Impregilo, an Italian firm, has the major civil works contract and construction is proceeding on all phases. Construction camps, access roads, and cofferdams are in place and concrete foundation work for the intake, powerhouse, and spillway areas is in process. Work was impeded in late August and early September 1966 by two unfortunate incidents. The first involved the collapse of the No. 1 cableway. The second involved riots and civil disorder which occurred in September in many parts of the Northern Region. As a result of these riots, about one-third of the semi-skilled workers (mainly Nigerians of Ibo descent and

Italians) left the project. However, the project is now proceeding satisfactorily.
Financial Status: Bids on the main civil works contract for the project were invited on the basis of international tender in 1963 and were received late in that year. Subsequently, financing commitments for the bulk of the estimated \$140 million of foreign exchange costs of this project were obtained in early 1964 among member countries comprising an IBRD Consultative Group established for this purpose. Sixty percent of the amount, or \$84 million is being provided by the IBRD. Other long-term loans include \$25.3 million from Italy, \$14 million from the UK and \$3 million from the Netherlands. A.I.D.'s original loan was for \$14 million. Loan proceeds are limited to financing 50% of the costs of U.S. procurement for the project. U.S. procurement was originally estimated at \$28 million. This estimate, however, was revised downward to \$14 million. Because of this, A.I.D. in February 1967 deobligated \$7 million from the original loan. A further deobligation may be made during FY 1968.

This is a two-step loan which provides for repayment by the Niger Dams Authority to the Government of Nigeria in Nigerian pounds and repayment by the Government of Nigeria to A.I.D. in U.S. dollars. The Niger Dams Authority pays interest of 5 1/2% per year and has a 35-year amortization period which includes a 5-year grace period on principal repayments.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Nigeria will finance all local costs, which are estimated at \$63.5 million, and any foreign exchange costs not otherwise financed. The A.I.D. loan is limited to U.S. procurement.

Comments on Implementation: The project is expected to be completed late in 1969.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Government of Nigeria

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Port Harcourt Comprehensive School 620-H-007	
Date Authorized: 4/14/64	Date Signed: 12/29/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,800	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 77	Interest Rate Grace . . . 3/4%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2%
Interest Collected 1	Currency of Repayment . . US\$

of U.S. financing will be subject to disbursement under a Special Letter of Credit procedure, assuring ultimate U.S. imports in an equivalent amount.

Comments on Implementation: Frequent changes in design requested by the Government of Eastern Nigeria have been the basic cause of the extended design period. The future of this project is dependent on the outcome of the present political crisis in Nigeria.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the expansion of an existing comprehensive secondary school. The expanded facility will have a capacity for the training of 1,400 students in contrast to its existing capacity of 300. Additionally, the new facilities will permit greater emphasis on technical and vocational courses in contrast with the present emphasis on an academic curriculum in most secondary schools in Nigeria.

Physical Status: The American firm of Dalton, Dalton and Associates, consulting architects and engineers, completed preparation of the final drawings, plans and specifications in June 1967. Bid opening has been delayed pending resolution of the current civil crisis. Bidding initially will be limited to U.S. firms and their subsidiaries in Nigeria. The construction period is 550 days.

Financial Status: Disbursements for only the services of the architect/engineer have been made under this loan. Because of cost escalation and some changes in project design, a loan amendment of \$600,000 may be needed to cover construction cost.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: It had been expected that the Government of Eastern Nigeria would provide part of the local costs of the project. All off-shore procurement will be of U.S. source. The local cost element

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Government of Nigeria

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Telecommunications (Engineering Services) 620-H-008	
Date Authorized: 6/23/64	Date Signed: 12/29/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 3,200	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 2,399	Interest Rate Grace . . . 3/4%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2%
Interest Collected 20	Currency of Repayment . . US\$

Step III after the few proposals to the first solicitation were rejected as being too high. The revised Step III did attract more bidders at lower costs since it divided the main part of the work into several contracts. According to specifications, no U.S. firms submitted bids. Awards have been made to two separate contractors which will be financed by the Governments of the United Kingdom and Canada, and additional consideration of Step IV (replacing small manual exchanges and providing 10,000 added lines) has been postponed until after Step III is under way. The additional work requires further supervisory engineering, and A.I.D. will consider a \$2 million amendment in FY 1969.

Financial Status: Engineering services provided by WECO through November 1, 1964, were financed from grant funds. Disbursements under the loan have been made for engineering services provided thereafter. An amendment to the loan will be necessary to cover increased engineering costs due to re-bidding Step III.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Nigeria is providing all local costs incurred in connection with engineering services financed under this loan. A.I.D. is financing only U.S. costs of the project.

Comments on Implementation: Step I is completed and most of Step II is almost completed. The WECO contract will be completed on that portion toward the end of 1968.

The Government of Nigeria is planning to award the contracts for Step III within the next two months. The surveillance by WECO for Step III should begin shortly thereafter. The engineering amendment will depend upon the construction contracts currently being negotiated.

Purpose of Loan: To finance foreign exchange costs of engineering services required to carry out the Nigerian Five Year Telecommunications Plan. These services involve preparation of bid documents, evaluation of bids, engineering surveillance and inspection, and services of an advisor to the Ministry of Communications. The plan for development of Nigeria's telecommunications was prepared in 1963 by Western Electric Company (WECO) under an A.I.D. grant.

Physical Status: WECO has prepared bid documents, evaluated bids and undertaken surveillance assignments for British firms. The contract for Step I covered construction of the microwave radio route between Lagos and Port Harcourt. Construction was completed in June 1966, and WECO surveillance was completed in June 1967. Step II construction, comprising cable and conduit installations in major cities, was complicated by the civil war, but the WECO surveillance contract is being continued in areas controlled by the Federal Military Government.

Step III construction calls for installation of an additional exchange in Lagos, additional switching systems in other parts of the country, a new short wave radio transmission facility and replacement parts for the external plant throughout the country. Bids were re-solicited for

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Government of Nigeria

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Northern Nigeria Teacher Training 620-H-009	
Date Authorized: 6/23/64	Date Signed: 8/31/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 3,800	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate Grace... 3/4%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. US\$

ceed. The Northern authorities have been pressing for completion of the project, even during the civil crisis. USAID/Nigeria and AID/W are working on expediting the project.

Financial Status: It is expected disbursements will begin in late 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Northern Nigeria is financing the entire cost of the expansion of schools operated by voluntary agencies in the Northern Region. All off-shore procurement for the government schools will be from U.S. sources. The prime contracts will be awarded on the basis of competitive bidding to either U.S. or local firms. Local cost financing will be handled under a Special Letter of Credit, assuring ultimate U.S. imports in an equivalent amount.

Comments on Implementation: It is expected that the project will be able to move forward by mid-1968.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing a major expansion of facilities in Northern Nigeria for the training of teachers for primary schools. There are at present some 14,000 primary school teachers in the Northern Region. At this level only 12% of school-age children are now receiving a primary education. The project involves construction of four new government schools and additions to 12 existing government schools; the Northern Nigeria Government contribution to the project will be in expanding the facilities of 23 schools operated by voluntary agencies.

Physical Status: The individual projects are widely scattered geographically, requiring the division of the construction job into four small contracts. The project had been delayed because of lengthy negotiations with the Nigerian Regional and Federal Governments before the loan agreement was signed and because preparation of the bid documents has been much behind schedule. The bid documents were prepared by the Northern Region's Ministry of Works. Due to the loss of expatriate and non-Northern personnel the documents were not produced on schedule and substantial corrections were needed.

When the civil war began, A.I.D. withheld approval of the bid documents. Although there have been major changes in Northern Nigeria, it is likely that the project can pro-

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Government of Nigeria

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Port Harcourt-Umuezeala Road 620-H-010	
Date Authorized: 2/25/65	Date Signed: 8/31/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 7,600	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 338	Interest Rate Grace . . . 1% Thereafter 2½%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . US\$
Interest Collected 2	

their source in the United States or Nigeria. The local cost element of U.S. financing will be subject to disbursements under a Special Letter of Credit, assuring ultimate U.S. imports in an equivalent amount.

Comments on Implementation: A.I.D. intends to review the project, particularly the administrative arrangements for carrying out the project, when the civil crisis is settled.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing foreign exchange costs and part of the local costs of constructing a major highway from Port Harcourt in the Eastern Region north through a heavily populated area to Umuezeala. Port Harcourt is one of the principal ports in Nigeria and the center of the expanding oil industry. Existing highway facilities in this area have become inadequate to handle the steady growth in traffic and present connections consist principally of two congested highways following circuitous routes.

Physical Status: The contract for final design and supervision was signed in March 1966. The design work and contract documents have been completed and submitted for review. Recently submitted reports on interconnecting roads at the southern end of the planned project indicate the possibility of a need to revise some aspects of the planned project.

Financial Status: A letter of commitment has been opened, and drawdowns have taken place under this loan to accommodate the engineering work.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Nigeria is financing 20% of the total cost of the project, which includes an estimated 40% of the local costs. All material and services financed under the loan will have

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Government of Nigeria

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Umudike Agricultural Center 620-H-011	
Date Authorized: 3/31/65	Date Signed: 8/31/65
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 2,800	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 19	Interest Rate Grace . . . 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2½%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . . US\$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Government of Nigeria is financing 20% of the project, which involves approximately 40% of the estimated local cost expenditures. All materials and services required for the project will be procured in the United States or Nigeria. The local cost element of U.S. financing will be subject to disbursements under a Special Letter of Credit, assuring ultimate U.S. imports in an equivalent amount.

Comments on Implementation: The project will be reviewed with the Government when the situation is settled in the East to determine suitable actions.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the procurement of materials and services required for expansion of the facilities of the Umudike Agricultural Center in the Eastern Region of Nigeria, which are necessary to improve the quality of the training of agricultural extension workers and other personnel for the Ministry of Agriculture of Eastern Nigeria. Also involved is an expanded research capacity at Umudike and additional facilities for the Federal Research Center located on the same site.

Physical Status: The contract for consulting engineering services is with the U.S. firm of Dalton, Dalton & Associates. Preparation of final design was suspended by the consulting engineer in June 1967, shortly after the Nigerian civil war commenced. A.I.D. intends to review this project with the Nigerian Federal Government when the situation in Eastern Nigeria is settled. If at that time A.I.D. and the Nigerians agree, as they did once before, that the project has a high development priority, work on the project will be resumed.

Financial Status: Disbursements under this loan were made for the engineering contract in CY 1967.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Government of Nigeria

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Telephone Instruments 620-H-012	
Date Authorized: 8/6/65	Date Signed: 2/11/66
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,600	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 648	Interest Rate Grace... 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2½%
Interest Collected 3	Currency of Repayment .. US\$

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: All procurement financed by the A.I.D. loan will be of U.S. source. The Government of Nigeria will finance all local costs, consisting of installation of the telephones plus the small amount of ancillary equipment procured in Europe.

Comments on Implementation: Because of delays in the construction of the facilities contemplated under the Five-Year Telecommunications Plan, the Federal Military Government has initiated procedures to terminate the contract, with delivery of 59,000 telephone instruments. The remaining 26,000 instruments would be ordered some time after construction estimates again can be carefully prepared.

Purpose of Loan: To finance procurement of 85,000 telephone instruments and related equipment. The procurement is part of the telecommunications expansion program associated with the over-all Nigerian Five-Year Telecommunications Plan prepared by the Western Electric Company under a contract financed by A.I.D. The telephone instruments, as part of the plan, will facilitate the more efficient operation of the commercial sector of the economy and permit faster communication between the outlying areas of the country. Procurement under the telecommunications plan is placed on the basis of international tendering. The United States, the United Kingdom and the Canadian Governments have indicated their willingness to finance contracts for procurement awarded to firms in their respective countries and all of these governments are now sharing in the financing of projects for the telecommunications plan.

Physical Status: The loan agreement was signed in February 1966, and the contract for supply of telephone instruments has been awarded to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. Shipments of the instruments have commenced.

Financial Status: A letter of commitment has been issued and disbursements made for partial deliveries of equipment.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: NIGERIA

Borrower: Government of Nigeria

Funds: Development Loan

Title and Number of Loan: Western Avenue-Agege Motor Road 620-H-013	
Date Authorized: 6/28/66	Date Signed: -
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 3,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate Grace... 1%
Repayments -	Thereafter 2½%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. US\$

procurement is to be made from the United States. The local cost element will be subject to disbursement under a Special Letter of Credit, assuring ultimate U.S. imports in an equivalent amount.

Comments on Implementation: The loan agreement is expected to be signed during FY 1968.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the final design and construction of the expansion of a 5.4-mile section of the Western Avenue-Agege Motor Road in Lagos. This is one of the two major arterial routes leading from the Federal capital of Lagos to the north. The construction will consist of adding two lanes adjacent to the existing two lanes of Western Avenue and replacing the present two-lane Agege Motor Road with a new four-lane facility. Necessary drainage, lighting, signs and traffic control devices will also be included as part of the project.

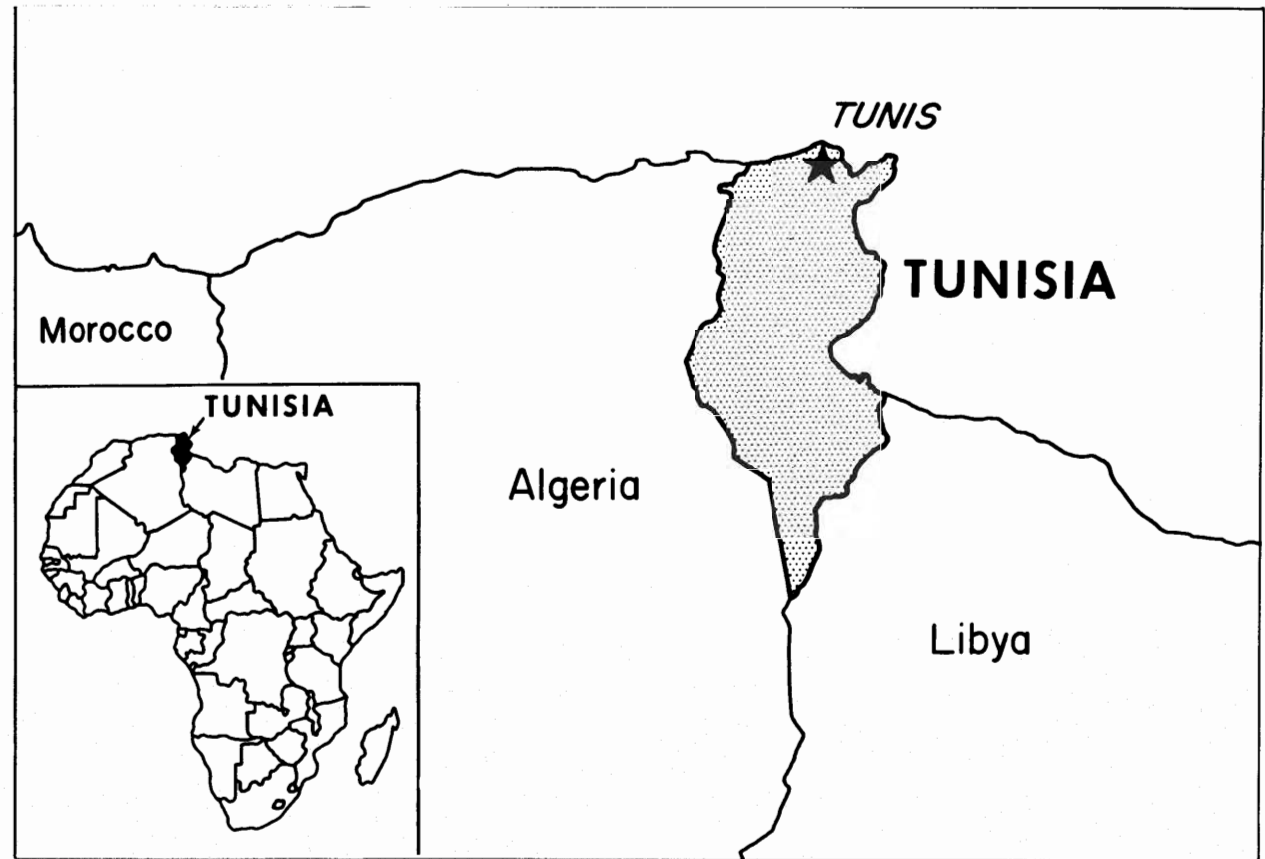
A.I.D. and the Federal Government of Nigeria have been engaged in lengthy negotiations concerning the possibility of financing for some of the additional improvements indicated in a supplementary Lagos city streets study performed by Wilbur Smith & Associates, Inc., and Sverdrup & Parcel Associates. Signing of the loan agreement, which has been held up pending the outcome of these discussions, is now expected in April 1968.

Physical Status: The loan agreement has not been signed.

Financial Status: No disbursements have been made.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Nigerians will provide 20% of project costs. All external

Tunisia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	4.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.5
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	63
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	72
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	60
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	60

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	206*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n.a.
People Per Doctor	9,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25-35
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	19
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1967 in 1966 prices.

Country: TUNISIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Estimated	FY 1969 Proposed
Development Loans	23.2	5.0	20.5
Technical Assistance	2.4	2.5	2.6
Total A.I.D. Assistance	<u>25.6</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>23.1</u>

U.S. Aid Objectives

A.I.D. has joined with other donors to help Tunisia overcome its serious balance of payments difficulties and to support an ambitious development program designed to give Tunisia a 6% annual GNP growth rate. The United States is supporting Tunisia's own substantial efforts to help modernize and expand agriculture, expand its industrial base, promote tourism, and develop the institutions and skilled workers required to achieve this growth. The stability and growth derived from these efforts help Tunisia maintain its moderate and effective political position in the Maghreb and the Arab World.

Country Performance and Self-Help

Tunisia has considerable development potential despite its limited arable land and few mineral resources. Growing oil production, considerable tourist attraction, and potential production and marketing of fresh fruits, vegetables and wheat are its chief assets. Its problems stem from imbalances of trade and production resulting from a 75-year old economic orientation toward France.

Tunisia uses U.S. aid effectively and has demonstrated the eagerness and discipline necessary to advance economically. It is vigorously applying modern planning techniques, assisted by the United States, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the IBRD and other donors. It has carried out three development plans under relatively stable economic conditions, adhering to IMF and World Bank guidelines, and maintained an impressive growth rate averaging over 5% annually during 1962-1965. (There was no improvement in GNP in 1966-1967 due largely to a sharp downturn in agricultural production resulting from successive droughts.)

Since 1960, however, Tunisia has suffered a trade deficit averaging over \$100 million annually. Food imports on commercial terms accounted for about half that deficit in 1967. Other major factors

affecting its trade balance include loss of preferential access to the traditional French market and heavy capital imports under the development program. Given its own small market, Tunisia has limited potential for import-substitution industries and must increase foreign exchange earnings to meet import requirements. As a step toward better relationships with European markets for its exports and excess labor, Tunisia recently completed a second round of negotiations regarding possible "associate" status with the European Economic Community.

In 1967, continued balance of payments pressure led Tunisia to take stricter stabilization measures. These included new curbs on supplier credits, restrictions on non-essential imports, and enforced savings to keep domestic revenue at about 25% of GNP, already high for a developing country. In another effort to reduce its balance of payments deficit, the Government cut back Tunisia's capital investment to \$218 million, a 13% reduction from 1966. Tunisia's export-import gap is expected to begin to narrow in 1968 because of these efforts and returns from investment in export-earning activities.

Tunisia's foreign debt problem remains serious. The debt servicing burden rose from 17% of foreign exchange earnings in 1965 to an estimated 24% in 1967. To help contain that growth, the Government has held down new private supplier credits. Tunisia was also successful last year in obtaining debt relief from France, Italy and West Germany.

Tunisia's self-help has been comprehensive and successful. The Government achieved a 34% rise in domestic revenues between 1964 and 1967 as a result of a 50% increase in direct taxes, new taxes and better collections. Its stabilization measures in 1967 included ceilings on government borrowing and central bank credits, and price and wage controls. Tunisia has adopted an integrated financial and economic budget to improve planning and resource allocation.

To quicken the modernization of traditional agriculture, food crops have the first call on land resources, and diversification measures are being pushed. The number of Tunisian cooperatives was increased by almost 70% in 1967. Their combined membership now numbers more than 250,000. The nation-wide work program, supported by P.L. 480 assistance, but largely financed (77%) by the Tunisian government, employed 140,000 people during FY 1967.

FY 1969 Program

The proposed \$23.15 million program for FY 1969 includes \$20.5

Country: TUNISIA

million in Development Loans and \$2.65 million of Technical Assistance. The estimated FY 1968 program of \$7.5 million represents a substantial reduction from A.I.D.'s previous planning due to appropriation cuts which have forced deferral of two important loan actions to FY 1969. P.L. 480 assistance of approximately \$30 million is also planned for FY 1969.

Under the leadership of an active World Bank-chaired Consultative Group, fourteen bilateral donors and international organizations have committed aid totalling about \$400 million to Tunisia between 1964 and 1967. Of this total, \$214 million came from other Free World donors. The U.S. provided \$174 million, with the A.I.D. portion amounting to \$74 million. By comparison, assistance from other Consultative Group members next year is expected to reach \$60 million, roughly \$10-15 million higher than the 1964-67 annual average. Indications are that it will consist largely of (1) credits from the World Bank, France, Germany and Italy, (2) substantial technical assistance from France, and (3) project assistance from numerous other donors.

The core of the proposed FY 1969 program is a \$10 million loan for commodities essential for agricultural and industrial production. This loan, as in previous years, will be conditioned on Tunisia's adherence to specific self-help efforts, including the IMF/IBRD-agreed stabilization measures. These conditions include measures to restrict investment to available resources, to limit short and medium-term supplier credits, to control operating budget expenditures, to allocate a portion of imports to meet essential needs of the private sector, and to continue concerted efforts for increasing agricultural production.

Agriculture. Farm products account for more than half of Tunisia's total exports, and half the labor force is in agriculture. Tunisia's development plans call for a 30% increase in agricultural production between 1965 and 1972. Weather conditions, particularly a serious drought, have caused wide fluctuation in annual production, but there has been little improvement in the use of modern techniques, fertilizers and other advanced agricultural inputs, and per capita output has not increased in the past decade. Nevertheless, A.I.D. assistance to agriculture has brought marked results in the past few years. Programs to improve citrus fruit varieties and horticulture began to pay off in the 1966-67 crop year, when exports rose one-third over 1965-66 levels to more than 50,000 metric tons. Fourteen million trees have been planted in an A.I.D.-assisted reforestation program. A water resource project has produced 65,000 acres of irrigated land and reclaimed an additional 120,000 acres to supplement the ten million acres previously under cultivation.

As a result of an A.I.D. well-drilling project begun in 1963, the total water production capacity from all the country's deep wells rose from 950 liters per second to 28,000 liters per second by the end of 1967. The significance of that increase is underscored by the difference between the Tunisian average income of \$30 per acre for wheat in good dry land and \$240 from irrigated land. In FY 1969, under a North African regional project which will benefit Tunisia, A.I.D. will collaborate with the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations to grow improved wheat strains. One intended goal of this effort is ultimately to eliminate Tunisia's reliance on wheat imports (including P.L. 480), currently equal to almost half of annual consumption.

About \$3 million of the FY 1969 commodity loan will be used for import of equipment and materials related to improvement of agricultural production, including agricultural machinery (e.g., tractors, threshers and combines) and spare parts, fertilizer and insecticides.

Assistance to the agricultural sector will also require about \$1 million of Technical Assistance funds in FY 1969. Under an A.I.D.-financed contract, five University of Minnesota staff members are helping to develop a new research and analysis unit in the Ministry of Agriculture to deal with the economics of wheat production. In FY 1969, they will conduct studies of the comparative returns of different varieties, regional rainfall/production relationships, and the influence of marketing and pricing arrangements on wheat output. A.I.D. will continue to finance a Texas A&M team training secondary-level agricultural technicians at the Chott Maria Agricultural School. A.I.D. will provide further assistance in water resources development through training projects on the techniques of conservation, irrigation and groundwater utilization.

A \$5 million loan for groundwater development in FY 1969 also is planned, expanding to other parts of the country a previously successful A.I.D. program in central Tunisia. Through Technical Assistance of \$2.6 million ending in FY 1968, A.I.D. helped conduct hydrological surveys of 20,000 square miles in central Tunisia, train more than 100 Tunisians in well-drilling techniques, and build and equip 50 pump-driven wells. The loan is expected to provide equipment and engineering services in specific additional locales where groundwater irrigation is to be developed.

Family Planning and Nutrition. Supplementing the agricultural improvement projects, the United States is helping Tunisia in the fields of family planning and food fortification. Tunisia's population is estimated to be increasing at more than 2.5%

Country: TUNISIA

annually, and it is clear that unless the increase is arrested it will constitute a serious threat to Tunisian development. The Government of Tunisia, therefore, is improving the family planning program which it launched soon after independence in 1957. Since that time, the Bourguiba Government has taken a variety of steps, all deriving from its efforts to liberate Tunisian women from their traditional bonds. These measures have included legalizing abortions for women with more than five living children, abolishing restrictions on the sale of contraceptives, and legislative steps to sanction broad family planning activities.

The Tunisian Government and A.I.D. family planning activities will be closely integrated with a broadly defined maternal and child health improvement program. In FY 1968, A.I.D. allocated \$265,000 in local currency for public health education programs linked with Ford Foundation activities. This project will be succeeded by advisory services and equipment costing approximately \$250,000 in each of Fiscal Years 1968 and 1969. This assistance will serve to start an oral contraception program, convert the present mobile family planning teams into units that also provide pre- and post-natal service, and create mobile education teams working with rural clinics and women's unions.

In the nutrition field, A.I.D. is engaged in the first phase of a protein enrichment project adding vitamins and lysine to wheat and semolina. In addition, A.I.D. is studying the International Milling Company's proposal to introduce to the Tunisian market a high-protein wheat by-product which is particularly appropriate for infant children. The proposal is based on an FY 1968 research survey which the Company conducted with A.I.D. assistance.

Expansion of Private Investment. In FY 1967, the Tunisians made significant strides in promoting investment in the private sector of the economy. A major contribution to this success is the Tunisian Development Bank's revolving loan fund, established with the help of A.I.D. counterpart funds. By the end of FY 1967 some 160 loans amounting to the equivalent of \$12 million had been granted to some 140 private firms and had spurred private investment, largely in tourism, from 19% of total fixed investment in 1966 to 28% in 1967.

Other measures designed to promote private investment have been the preparation of an investment code, and the establishment of an Investment Promotion Center chiefly designed to promote foreign private investment in enterprises oriented towards the export of Tunisian products. These activities will require about \$350,000 in FY 1969 Technical Assistance funds. In addition, about two-thirds of the imports under the FY 1969 A.I.D. commodity loan will be to meet the needs of private enterprise and industrial activity. The projected imports include substantial amounts of hotel equipment, industrial equipment, tires and tubes, and paper and paper products.

The FY 1969 request also makes provision for a loan for construction of air terminal facilities, for which preliminary engineering and architectural work was financed through a Development Loan authorized in FY 1967. Local currency ("Cooley") loans are planned in FY 1969 to continue projects for low-cost housing, a tire manufacturing plant, and a new hotel construction project. Other activities for which FY 1969 Technical Assistance funds of \$425,000 are programmed include public safety training and training in other development fields.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY FUNCTION
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Country: TUNISIA

TABLE II

Category	Actual FY 1967				Estimate FY 1968				Proposed FY 1969		
	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.	Conting. Fund	Total	Tech. Assist.	Supp. Assist.
Development Loan Program	23,225	XXX	XXX	XXX	5,000	XXX	XXX	XXX	20,500	XXX	XXX
Programs Other than Devel. Loan											
Project Assistance											
U.S. Technicians	1,775	1,775			1,544	1,544			1,741	1,741	
Participants	430	430			497	497			473	473	
Commodities	186	186			479	479			436	436	
Other Costs	-	-			-	-			-	-	
Total Project Assistance	2,391	2,391			2,520	2,520			2,650	2,650	
Method of Financing											
Project Assistance											
Direct A.I.D.	1,263	1,263			1,424	1,424			1,324	1,324	
Other Agency	301	301			367	367			272	272	
Contract	827	827			729	729			1,054	1,054	
Program Assistance	-	-			-	-			-	-	
Total Other than Devel. Loan	2,391	2,391			2,520	2,520			2,650	2,650	
Total Assistance	25,616	XXX	XXX	XXX	7,520	XXX	XXX	XXX	23,150	XXX	XXX

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	36	40	40
Participating agency	12	13	8
Contractor technicians	15	24	21
Total	63	77	69

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	39	53	84
Contract	43	54	51
Total	82	107	135

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Chott Maria Agricultural School	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-169	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 179 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tunisia to overcome its severe shortage of trained agricultural manpower by establishing a vocational agricultural school, terminating at the secondary level, with an eventual enrollment of 700 students, staffed completely by Tunisians.

The Tunisian Government decided last year to maintain the Chott Maria School, originally planned to become a university-level institution, at the secondary level only. The school is now a seven-year institution composed of a three-year intermediate course and a four-year secondary course.

The initial A.I.D. goal of assisting in creating the Chott Maria School has now been accomplished. Accordingly, the contractor's role has changed from one of staffing teaching positions in the School to advising on curriculum development, organization, construction of permanent facilities and training of the Tunisian staff.

An additional task for the contractor is to expand and improve vocational agriculture training in Tunisia and to determine the needs of Tunisia's university-level agricultural school.

The Chott Maria School is being used as a model in the establishment of other schools in Tunisia and some curriculum changes initiated at Chott Maria are being adopted by other agricultural schools in the country. Construction of all of the planned permanent buildings, financed by a \$2 million A.I.D. loan to the Tunisian Government in 1964, is scheduled to be completed by late 1968. Instruction is now being given at seven levels, in

line with the reorganization mentioned above, to more than 200 students. The enrollment for future years is estimated at 350 for 1968/69, depending on the extent to which laboratory equipment will be installed during this period, 500 for 1969/70 and 700 for 1970/71. A total of nine Tunisians have completed degree training in the U. S. and are now members of the Chott Maria staff. An additional 15 Tunisians were trained in the U. S., in non-degree programs, and are also teaching at the School. At present there are 26 Tunisians in training in the U. S. under this project, one of whom is in graduate school.

The Tunisian contribution to the project consists of land, maintenance costs of the School, administrative and teaching staff and service personnel, and is estimated at \$100,000 annually.

A.I.D.'s 1969 plans call for funding five new participants (\$61,000) and the nine Texas A & M contract technicians (\$194,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	1,775	1,599	176								Texas A & M University
Estimated FY 68	386	396									
Estimated through 6/30/68	2,161	1,995	166	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	-	258	258	-	194	194	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities . . .	-	128	128	-	61	61	
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	255	153	2,569	Total Obligations	-	386	386	-	255	255	

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Production and Research	ACTIVITY Agriculture	FUNDS TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-205	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 181 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Tunisian Government develop and strengthen the National Institute of Agricultural Research in Tunisia (INRAT) into an effective research organization capable of assuming the responsibility for basic agricultural research programs aimed at meeting both the increased domestic needs and the revenue producing export market.

This project will continue with on-going activities in livestock production, seed and fertilizer trials, and control of insects and diseases responsible for damage to trees and vegetables.

During the past fiscal year the following was accomplished under this project: 1) In forage crops, in order to help meet the needs of the rapidly expanding livestock sector, 60 varieties of corn and 16 varieties of sorghum and grasses were introduced and tested using 18 combinations of fertilizer; this in addition to fertilizer trials conducted by FAO; 2) In disease control, a short-term specialist who visited Tunisia to examine the olive knot disease submitted a report recommending control measures; and 3) In wheat production, AID supplied seed of improved varieties from Mexico in addition to technical assistance while the GOT provided fertilizer, weedicides, personnel and 500 hectares consisting of plots scattered throughout the wheat production region.

AID is currently funding three agricultural advisors, commodities such as seeds, grasses, and fertilizers, and 17 participants for various studies--plant pathology and nutrition, beef production, and wheat quality control

and seed production. The latter training will be undertaken at the International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement in Mexico (CIMMYT).

During FY 1969, \$125,000 is required for three agricultural advisors in research, horticulture, and livestock (\$61,000), commodities such as seeds, grains, fertilizer (\$22,000), and training of Tunisian technicians in the U.S. and/or Mexico (\$42,000).

The GOT is expected to provide \$500,000 in Tunisian Dinars from its own sources in addition to \$45,000 from the Trust Fund.

Allied Regional Projects: This project will be complemented by two regional projects, covering both Tunisia and Morocco, scheduled to be initiated in FY 1968, a Wheat Improvement Project involving a contract between AID and CIMMYT, and a Mediterranean Fruit Fly Control Project using a cobalt technique to sterilize flies.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/67	641	606	35								
Estimated FY 68	143	164		U.S. Technicians	47	-	47	61	-	61	
Estimated through 6/30/68	784	770	14	Participants ...	56	-	56	42	-	42	
				Commodities ...	40	-	40	22	-	22	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 69	125	100	1,009	Total Obligations	143	-	143	125	-	125	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Economic Research and Planning	ACTIVITY Agriculture and Natural Resources	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-237	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 180, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Tunisian Government improve agricultural planning, policies and research by developing a production oriented Bureau of Economic Studies within the Ministry of Agriculture. Initially, the Bureau will be staffed by U.S. experts provided under an A.I.D. contract with the University of Minnesota. These experts will be replaced by U.S. trained Tunisians by 1973. A secondary objective is to provide short-term University of Minnesota staff to the University of Tunis to offer seminars and lectures in areas such as econometrics, agricultural economics and public finance. Specifically, the contractor will 1) initiate and carry out a program of economic studies on farm production and marketing policy needed for agricultural development planning, 2) train a cadre of Tunisian economists which will eventually staff the Bureau of Economic Studies, 3) work 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) advise 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 initial members of the Minnesota team, a research advisor, a research associate and an economist, have arrived in Tunisia and submitted in January 1968 a preliminary five-year work plan for the Bureau of Economic Studies in the Tunisian ministry of Agriculture. This work plan gives priority in the first year to an analysis of wheat production, marketing and pricing, and develops other priority projects to be studied in later years.

The Tunisian Government is allocating \$71,000 in FY 1968 and \$134,000 in FY 1969 for local currency support costs of U.S. technicians (including international travel and local rents and other costs), participant training costs and salary costs of locally hired professional staff. For FY 1969 \$364,000 is required under the Minnesota contract to cover five economists (\$225,000) and short-term university staff to support the economic program at the University of Tunis. \$20,000 is needed for four participants for training in economics and research administration in the U.S. and \$10,000 is needed for commodities.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS							
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969				
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	437	-	437								
Estimated FY 68	-	317	-								
Estimated through 6/30/68	437	317	120								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 69	394	793	1624								
				Cost Components							
				U.S. Technicians				-	364	364	
				Participants . . .				-	20	20	
				Commodities . . .				-	10	10	
				Other Costs . . .				-	-	-	
				Total Obligations				-	394	394	

University of Minnesota

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS
Watershed Planning and Management	Agriculture and Natural Resources	TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-120-018	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 183 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1962 FY: 1971

Project Target and Course of Action: To apply land and water conservation practices in the semi-arid Oued Marquellil region in central Tunisia. The course of action is to establish sectors within the region for demonstration of improved conservation practices and to apply these techniques throughout the region. This project will ultimately benefit 400,000 acres of agricultural land. The USDA Soil Conservation Service provides the technicians to implement the project.

Soil surveys have now been completed on about 40% of the area and by mid-FY 1968 planning documentation will be completed for five sectors of the region covering about 75,000 acres. These plans will be made available to Tunisian technicians who will eventually take over operational responsibility of the project. Conservation activities will be completed in two of the five sectors during FY 1968 and operations will be launched in two other sectors during the year. These activities consist of terracing, seeding, improving pasture lands, constructing waterways and controlling erosion. Final designs for the Shrira Dam are being completed and will soon be let for bid.

Specific accomplishments during FY 1968 will include:

Terrace construction	1,975 acres
Waterways construction	455 acres
Pastures seeded	605 acres
Reservoirs constructed	20 acres
Road crossings built	15 acres

Wells dug	10 acres
Fences built	18 miles
Erosion control structures	267 sq. yards
Land levelling	605 acres

The Tunisian Government, by the end of FY 1968, will have contributed the local currency equivalent of \$3.1 million towards this project, primarily for support of the PASA team, participants, personnel, equipment and supplies. The GOT will furthermore make a contribution of about \$2.4 for the construction costs of the Shrira Dam.

During FY 1969, there will be four principal activities under this project: a) Continuation of the soils survey work with a goal of covering at least 50% of the region by the end of FY 1969; b) Technical assistance, in the form of guidance and preparation of studies for the construction of the Shrira Dam; c) Application of conservation practices to those sectors of the region for which mapping and planning have been completed; d) Expansion of grass and legume seed experimentation and breeding.

FY 1969 funding is required for seven USDA Soil Conservation Service technicians (\$242,000), thirteen continuing participants (\$30,000) and \$20,000 for engineering equipment and supplies.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/67	1,226	1,155	71							
Estimated FY 68	345	371								
Estimated through 6/30/68	1,571	1,526	45							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	292	457	2,320	Total Obligations	29	316	345	50	242	292

U.S. Department of Agriculture
(Soil Conservation Service)

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE University of Tunis	ACTIVITY Education		FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-660-073	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 188 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in meeting the need for increased numbers of practical trained economists to staff the economics faculty of the University of Tunis School of Law and Economics. The economics training presently being given in the school is highly theoretical and the Tunisian Government wishes to modernize the course content and replace non-Tunisian faculty members with qualified Tunisians.

Originally this project provided advisory services under an A.I.D. contract with the University of Minnesota and the project is now limited to providing graduate training in economics and business administration in American universities. In addition, the University of Tunis is receiving assistance from the University of Minnesota contract team under another A.I.D. project. The team is providing training for economics professors in modern concepts of economics and they also participate in seminars and lectures at the University of Tunis. Further assistance is provided by A.I.D. under a Development Loan for construction and equipment for university facilities. Participants have been selected for training and are now in the United States. FY 1969 funds, in the amount of \$25,000 are required to continue Ph.D training for four participants in economics and one in business administration.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (in Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/67	451	430	21							
Estimated FY 68	15	15								
Estimated through 6/30/68	466	445	21							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	25	-	491	Total Obligations	15	-	15	25	-	25

PROJECT TITLE Police Training	ACTIVITY Public Safety and Public Administration	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-719-175	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 414 FY 1966 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the GOT in training and equipping a force of 1,216 riot control police whose duties will include quelling civil disturbances and riots and carrying out crowd control functions, embassy guard duties and presidential escort activities. In July of 1967, two A.I.D. public safety advisors initiated a three week training course in riot control for a 96-man cadre/instructor group composed of officers and non-commissioned personnel from the Tunisian National Security Force. This training, which was completed in September of 1967, was aimed at preparing the 96-man instructor group to instruct two 608-man units in riot control techniques. The first of these two units has been organized, and is in training, while the second 608-man contingent is in the process of organization. In addition, A.I.D. is providing various equipment and vehicles for use by the two riot control units.

The Tunisian Government is providing for the maintenance, housing and salaries of the two riot control units and, is budgeting funds for the maintenance and repair of the transportation and communications equipment being provided under the project. Prior to FY 1968 this project consisted of training key police and national guard personnel.

FY 1969 funds are requested for one advisor in riot control and a communications advisor for 60/90 days (\$30,000) plus commodities.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
Through 6/30/67	143	129	14	Cost Components	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 68	143	143			18	-	18	30		
Estimated through 6/30/68	286	272	14	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants . . .	125	-	125	125	-	125
				Commodities . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 69	155	-	441	Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	143	-	143	155	-	155

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Management Education and Executive Development PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-770-228	ACTIVITY Public Safety and Public Administration	FUNDS TA	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 189 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1966	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide training for Tunisian businessmen in order to help overcome the problems of the inadequate number of experienced Tunisian management personnel needed to expand the private sector.

U. S. help is directed to develop with the National Institute for Productivity and Management of Enterprises the capability to: (a) Train a limited number of Tunisians in the field of management and business administration who will staff the Institute's Management Training Division to prepare future students for all levels of management in the Tunisian economy; (b) Provide in-service training as well as education of a more formal academic nature for Tunisians at the managerial level; (c) Provide research and publishing activities directed to Tunisian problems affecting enterprise management; (d) Provide consulting service to individual enterprises, including small business entrepreneurs, concerning their management problems. Tunisians will be trained both in Tunisia and in the U.S. for purposes of staffing the Institution's faculty.

The Tunisian Government's contribution to this project, totaling \$170,000 in FY 1968 and \$210,000 in FY 1969, will cover the local cost of maintaining and administering the Management Institution, of covering salaries of faculty members, and of setting up the board of directors.

On June 10, 1966, a contract was entered into between the Tunisian Government and Management Education Association (MEA) which resulted in an appraisal of management education in Tunisia. MEA conducted a successful seminar

in the summer of 1967, and basic research was included on topics such as taxation and company formation. This contract has expired, and in FY 1968 A.I.D. is initiating a contract with the University of Illinois to continue the project. FY 1968 funding of \$60,000 will finance the contract through December 1968, providing short-term consultants for a summer seminar similar to the successful seminar of 1967 and for the initial months' services for two permanent staff members. Training for 12 participants in business administration will require \$60,000.

FY 1969 funding is required for the contract service covering one year of a resident professor and research associate and several short-term consultants who will give short courses and seminars (\$141,000). Training will be provided for 25 participants who upon completion of their work in business administration will return to staff the Management Institute (\$112,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES University of Illinois
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	122	44	78							
Estimated FY 68	120	120								
Estimated through 6/30/68	242	164	78							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	260	1,080	1,582	-	120	120	-	260	260	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants . . .						
				Commodities . . .						
				Other Costs . . .						
				Total Obligations						

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning	ACTIVITY Health	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-820-224	PRIOR REFERENCE New	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tunisia in reducing its annual average rate of population increase from the current 2.6% to 2.3% by 1975 through an improved and expanded family planning program. Following independence, Tunisia demonstrated its concern for improved socio-economic conditions by emancipating women, abolishing prohibition on the sale of contraceptives, legalizing abortions for women with more than five living children and establishing a network of health centers, dispensaries, and child-care centers. With the assistance of the Ford Foundation, the Tunisian Government introduced an experimental Family Planning project in 1962 utilizing various contraceptive devices to assess the feasibility of organizing a full scale population planning system. As the result of the experimental project, which indicated that a birth control program was acceptable to the Tunisians, the Tunisian Government decided to undertake a full scale family planning program, in concert with a maternal child welfare program already in existence and requested U.S. assistance to carry it out. The Tunisian plan consists of the following separate but related actions: (1) establishment of a National Family Planning Bureau in the Ministry of Health; (2) expansion of the present mobile family planning facilities to include educational teams and to provide pre-and-post natal health and counselling services; (3) distribution of contraceptives at token prices and a large-scale oral contraception program; (4) undertaking of family planning training programs and production of needed educational materials;

and (5) initiation of a clinical and demographic research program.

A.I.D. will provide a family planning consultant and commodity support to the expanded program. Assistance from other donors includes Ford Foundation which will provide a resident medical advisor and supporting staff, and the Swedish Government which will provide a full-time communications media expert. U.S.-owned dinars will be made available to the U.S. Public Health Service for the national demographic survey while Peace Corps volunteers will assist in the education program.

The FY 1969 request of \$259,000 consists of \$196,000 for commodities, including contraceptives and related medical supplies, \$30,000 for the services of a Health Educator from the U.S. Public Health Service and \$33,000 for participant training in the U.S. A.I.D. is also providing Tunisian Dinars under the Authority of Sec. 104(h) of P.L. 480; about \$374,000 equivalent in FY 1968 and \$314,000 in FY 1969.

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS			PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1968		Proposed FY 1969				
Through 6/30/67	-	-	-	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U. S. Public Health Service			
Estimated FY 68	252	106		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
Estimated through 6/30/68	252	106	146	-	6	6		-	30	30
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	18	-	18		33	-	33
				228	-	228		196	-	196
				-	-	-		-	-	-
Proposed FY 69	259	969	1,480	246	6	252		229	30	259

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE Surveys, Studies and Consultative Specialists	ACTIVITY Industry and Mining	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-15-990-029	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 186 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: *
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1959	

Project Objective 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 plans in FY 68 for a Phase II study by the Parsons Company for \$127,000 to explore the detailed technical and economic feasibility of undertaking irrigation projects identified and selected in the previous studies. In FY 1967 a contract for \$60,000 was signed with the International Milling Company (IMC) to evaluate and conduct acceptability tests of a commercial protein wheat food product. The study is almost complete,

and additional funds will be required in FY 1969 for the economic feasibility study of this food product, including local production and marketing. During FYs 1967 and 1968, \$13,000 and \$18,000 respectively were obligated to cover the services of an agricultural credit specialist to review the Tunisian Agricultural Credit programs and policies. These include the Mutual Credit Program and a dinar revolving fund established with PL 480 generated currencies in the National Agricultural Bank. The resultant report is currently being reviewed by A.I.D. During FY 1968 a nutrition team will be sent to Tunisia to outline a plan for a wheat-flour fortification program demonstrating the nutritional value of vitamin and lysine when added to flour. If successful, this activity will be followed up by a feasibility study for local production of the fortified flour, estimated to require up to \$100,000 of FY 1969 funds. Other planned studies in FY 1969 include a TVA study to assess the economic feasibility of local fertilizer production (\$15,000), an educational TV study which may develop from an initial survey presently being conducted by a White House Task Force, and other studies of particular development problems in Tunisia. An estimated \$145,000 of FY 1969 funds is needed for this project.

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

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Ralph Parsons USDA Consultants NFU Consultant International Milling Co. TVA NAEB FY 1969 Contracts have not been selected in all cases.		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969					
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total			
Through 6/30/67	640	477	163									
Estimated FY 68	163	194										
Estimated through 6/30/68	803	671	132									
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost									
Proposed FY 69	145	*	*									
				Cost Components								
				U.S. Technicians Participants . . .			-	163	163	-	145	145
				Commodities . . .			-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs . . .			-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations			-	163	163	-	145	145

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE General Training	ACTIVITY General and Miscellaneous	FUNDS TA
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-990-229	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 191 FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION 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, 14 participants were programmed: 12 for a two-year non-degree academic course in hotel training at the Cornell School of Hotel Administration; 1 GOT official for training in economics and other development related courses at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; and 1 official for a tour of five weeks to observe and study the U.S. Civil Service system.

During FY 1968, 19 participants are being programmed, 8 of which are for degree training in chemistry, marketing, soil science and fertilizer, and 11 for short-term or non-degree training in public administration, youth activities, and fields which further the objectives of this program. During FY 1969 \$150,000 will be programmed for about 20 degree and 20 non-degree participants.

*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	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/67	69	-	69							
Estimated FY 68	113	90								
Estimated through 6/30/68	182	90	92							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	150	*	*	Total Obligations	113	-	113	150	-	150
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants ...	113	-	113	150	-	150
				Commodities ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs ...	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT DATA

TABLE III

PROJECT TITLE	ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Technical Support	Technical Support	TA	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-990-000	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 192, FY 1968 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1957	FY: *

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this activity is to provide technical and other services required to support the general program of U.S. assistance to the Tunisian development program which cannot be identified as appropriate costs of any one project.

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 \$590,000 requested under this project in FY 1969, \$534,000 is required for salaries of 34 direct-hire Americans in the Program, Executive, Agricultural, Human Resources, Industry, Material Resources and Public Works, and Engineering Offices. The remaining \$56,000 are required for commodities, including office supplies and materials (\$17,000), office equipment (\$10,000), vehicles (\$6,000) and household furniture (\$23,000).

All local currency support costs are financed under a USAID-GOT Trust Fund composed of dinars generated from U.S. PL 480 Agreements and Program Loans. The salaries of local employees, utilities, office building rentals and maintenance, local supplies, and residential housing costs are financed under the Trust Fund. This amount to the Tunisian Dinar equivalent of about \$440,000.

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

U.S. DOLLAR COSTS (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1968			Proposed FY 1969			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/67	4,703	4,611	92							
Estimated FY 68	641	667								
Estimated through 6/30/68	5,344	5,278	66							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 69	590	*	*							
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians	582	-	582	534	-	534
				Participants . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities . . .	59	-	59	56	-	56
				Other Costs . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations	641	-	641	590	-	590

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 1

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Irrigation Water Development	664-12-120-036	1959	1967	2,578	2,272	306	-	306	-			-	2,578
Medjerda Valley Development	664-11-120-121	1960	1968	167	156	11	52	45	18			-	219
Civil Aviation Improvement	664-11-370-057	1959	1968	532	461	71	87	128	30			-	619
Manpower Supply and Analysis	664-11-460-225	1966	1968	44	44	-	48	48	-			-	92
Sfax-Gafsa Feasibility Survey	664-16-230-174	1962	1968	94	94	-	12	12	-			-	106
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency			
Contractor technicians			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: SOCIETE NATIONALE TUNISIENNE DE CELLULOSE

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: SNTC Pulp Factory 664-A-003 and 664-H-017	
Date Authorized: 5/28/58*	Date Signed: 5/13/59*
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 17 yrs. 017: 12 yrs.
Authorized 003. 6,250 017 454	Grace Period 57 mos. 017: 12 mos.
Disbursed 6,704 6,565	Interest Rate 5 3/4% 017: 5 3/4%
Repayments 168	Currency of Repayment.. dinars, Francs, Sterling, US\$;
Interest Collected 344	017: US\$

under Tunisian operating management, efforts by P&W to correct technical difficulties have not been totally successful and SNTC has proposed that differences between SNTC and Parsons & Whittemore be arbitrated by the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris in accordance with the SNTC-P&W contract.

Financial Status: The original loan is almost entirely disbursed except for \$135,000 being withheld until production guarantees are met or differences between SNTC and Parsons & Whittemore are resolved. The \$800,000 amendment has been reduced to \$454,000, the amount of disbursements under the amendment.

The GOT, as guarantor under the loan agreements, will repay the loans since SNTC is in serious financial difficulties and cannot service the loan. A.I.D. has agreed to the request of the Government of Tunisia to consider revised terms of repayment under the loan in view of the fact that payments must come out of scarce Tunisian budgetary resources rather than from SNTC income as originally conceived. We have agreed to the following revised terms: a 25-year repayment period, including three years of grace on principal repayments, at an interest rate of 2 1/2% per annum. Still under discussion is the GOT request to apply the 2 1/2% interest rate retroactively on principal and capitalized interest in lieu of the 5 3/4% rate hitherto applied. As soon as the question of debt rescheduling is resolved the loan agreements will be amended accordingly.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: As of June 30, 1964, the Government of Tunisia had invested \$5.7 million in SNTC. In addition Societe Tunisienne de Banque had provided a loan of \$1.5 million to SNTC. Approximately \$2.0 million of the loan proceeds have been spent in the U.S., with the remainder in other free world countries.

Comments on Implementation: Until January 1961 Parsons & Whittemore was 50% owner along with the GOT. Execution of the project was interrupted periodically by differences of opinion between Parsons & Whittemore and the Tunisian partners and technical difficulties in construction and operation.

* Loan 664-A-003: Authorized 5/28/58; Signed 5/13/59
Amendment: Authorized 11/28/58; Signed 11/29/61
Amendatory Loan 664-H-017: Authorized 12/13/63
Signed 1/28/65

Purpose of Loan: To assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of equipment, materials, supplies and services required for plant facilities to produce bleached esparto pulp. Physical facilities include a pulp mill located at Kasserine, with an adjoining steam power plant, a water treatment plant and an electrolytic caustic soda plant.

The pulp mill has a design capacity of 80 metric tons per day and converts esparto grass, an indigenous plant, into pulp which is being sold on world markets, principally in the United Kingdom.

Prior to approval of the loan, technical studies were conducted by Parsons & Whittemore, a U.S. firm. Stadler Hurter Int'l Ltd. served as consulting engineers on the project.

In December 1963, an amendment to the loan was authorized providing up to \$800,000 to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of a management and training contract with Parsons & Whittemore during the initial two years of the mill's operation. That amount has been reduced to \$454,000, the amount of actual disbursements.

Physical Status: Mill operations were officially launched by President Bourguiba in November 1963. Production guarantees provided by Parsons & Whittemore, the firm responsible for the design, procurement and installation of the equipment, have not been satisfied. Although the mill has reached an average production rate of 65-70 metric tons of pulp per day

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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 30 years
Authorized 18,000	Grace Period 1 year
Disbursed 14,510	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 1,249	Currency of Repayment .. Dinars
Interest Collected 962	

Drilling of eleven wells in the Bled Sisseb area was completed in June 1967. Present activity centers around completing construction of distribution pipelines and irrigation perimeters. Planting of wheat was begun on one perimeter in November 1967, and all perimeters are scheduled to be irrigated and in production in 1970.

Financial Status: Disbursements under the loan were limited during the initial planning years but have increased sharply with approximately 80% of the loan disbursed as of December 1967.

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.

Purpose of Loan: To assist in the financing of foreign exchange and local costs of materials, equipment and services for an irrigation and water storage project on the Nebaana River.

The project includes the construction of a dam and storage reservoir, water distribution system, irrigation wells, land development and drainage systems.

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 on the area to be irrigated in the Sousse region. 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 Harza Engineering Company of Chicago prior to loan authorization.

Physical Status: The project is nearing completion with construction of the main storage dam having been completed in March 1966, and the diversion dam in April 1967.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: El Aouina International Airport 664-A-006 (Construction)	
Date Authorized: 6/29/60	Date Signed: 1/27/61
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 20 years
Authorized 5,100	Grace Period 1 year
Disbursed 4,561	Interest Rate 3½%
Repayments 432	Currency of Repayment .. Dinars
Interest Collected 475	

Financial Status: Disbursements have been completed except for a few final billings and procurement of spare parts. It is expected that disbursements will be completed by the end of FY 1968.

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 moving forward 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 the 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 remaining installation and testing of navigational aids and communications equipment are now virtually completed.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Water and Irrigation Project 664-H-012	
Date Authorized: 12/18/61	Date Signed: 2/15/63
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 2,400	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 776	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment.. US\$
Interest Collected 9	

of soils and drainage problems in one area of the peninsula. Disbursement of loan funds for equipment and materials were delayed pending the solution of these soil and drainage problems. The amount of the loan is expected to be reduced by approximately \$250,000.

Tunis Water Supply (\$0.8 million): The loan finances imported equipment, materials and engineering services required to increase by 20% the water supply for the city of Tunis by constructing a regulating basin and a filtration plant.

Construction of the GOT financed regulating basin began in June 1964 and was completed in January 1967. The final design specifications and bidding documents for the filtration plant have been completed and approved by A.I.D. Bid invitations for A.I.D. financed equipment and GOT financed construction services will be issued during the second quarter of CY 1968 with project completion scheduled for the end of CY 1969. Disbursement of Loan funds until now has been limited to services of a U.S. engineering firm and procurement of hydromechanical equipment for the regulating basin.

Propose 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.

Sfax Water Supply (\$0.6 million): 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 is to be completed in the fourth quarter of CY 1968.

El Haouaria Irrigation (\$1 million): 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.

Financial Status: All elements of the project are expected to be completed before the end of 1969, when the loan is expected to be fully disbursed.

To date, ten production wells and various testing programs have been completed. Drilling of the eight remaining wells is expected to be completed in March 1968. The first tranche of equipment procurement has been completed with delivery expected in the second quarter of CY 1968. All equipment procurement and delivery is expected to be completed by the end of CY 1968.

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 GOT 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.

The total area to be irrigated has been reduced by about one-third of the original estimate following a review

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	
Date Authorized: 6/28/63 Date Signed: 10/31/63	
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 1,800	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Amendment 290	Interest Rate 1/
Disbursed 2,090	Currency of Repayment.. U. S. \$
..... 442	
Repayments -	
Interest Collected -	

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 FY 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.

1/ Interest Rate: Original Loan 3/4%
Amendment
Grace Period 1%
Thereafter 2 1/2%

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 will be built and equipped. Under Technical Cooperation funds, A.I.D. will also provide interim staff requirements and 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) and are about one-third completed. Construction is expected to be fully completed in FY 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 begin in May and be completed in October 1968.

Financial Status: The original loan of \$1.8 million was supplemented by \$290,000 in additional loan funds authorized

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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 5,305	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 4,123	Interest Rate 3/4%
Repayments -	Currency of Repayment . . U. S. \$
Interest Collected 57	

realized in CY 1967, as a result of utilization of U. S. excess property and Canadian technical assistance. Thus the value of the loan has been reduced from \$6.5 million to \$5.3 million. About \$4.1 million has been disbursed, and the balance is expected to be drawn down prior to the June 1968 terminal date for disbursements.

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 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 (a) tractors and other equipment valued at \$400,000 which are on order, and (b) spare parts with a maximum value of \$500,000 which are expected to be ordered prior to June 1, 1968. All deliveries are expected to be completed by December 31, 1968. The technical assistance requirements of the project are being met through the use of French-speaking technicians provided by the Government of Canada.

Financial Status: Savings of about \$1.2 million were

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Chott Maria Agricultural School Amended 6/28/67 664-H-020 Amended 7/27/67	
Date Authorized: 4/20/64 Date Signed: 9/2/64	
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 years
Authorized 2,000	Grace Period 10 years
Amendment 410	Interest Rate 1/
Disbursed 2,410	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$
Disbursed 551	
Repayments -	
Interest Collected -	

Architects Collaborative (both U.S. firms) and are about one-third completed. Construction is expected to be fully completed by the fall of 1968. 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 begin in May and be completed by October, 1968.

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 December 1968.

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.

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 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.

Physical Status: The school facilities are being constructed by the Franchi Company under the supervision of The

1/ Interest Rate:

Original Loan	
Grace Period	3/4%
Thereafter	2%
Amendment	
Grace Period	1%
Thereafter	2½%

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE V

Country: TUNISIA

Borrower: GOVERNMENT OF TUNISIA

Funds: DEVELOPMENT LOAN

Title and Number of Loan: Electricity Distribution 664-H-021	
Date Authorized: 4/22/64	Date Signed: 9/2/64
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 25 years
Authorized 7,400	Two Step 40 years
Disbursed 7,272	Grace Period 5 years
Repayments -	Two Step 10 years
Interest Collected 52	Interest Rate 4½%
	Two Step 3/4%; 2%
	Currency of Repayment .. Dinars
	Two Step U.S.\$

almost fully disbursed.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: STEG is contributing over 50% of the financing required for the project. All procurement under the A.I.D. loan is from the U.S. Now that procurement has been completed, the remaining balance of the loan will be deobligated as soon as final billings have been received.

Purpose of Loan: To finance foreign exchange costs for procurement in the U.S. of materials and equipment required to carry out a project to improve distribution of electricity in Tunisia. This project consists of the expansion and improvement of the existing medium and low voltage electricity distribution system throughout Tunisia. Over a three-year period, 150 separate undertakings will add 1,163 km. of distribution lines and about 200 transformer stations. New services will be installed or existing service improved for 45,900 consumers. Improvements are being carried out by Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz (STEG), a company wholly owned by the Tunisian Government. Equipment procured under the loan includes wire, cable insulators, hardware, transformers, switches, fuses, circuit breakers, conductor accessories, poles, iron sections and galvanized tubing.

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 five-year grace period, and at an interest rate of 4½% per annum. The A.I.D. loan to the Government of Tunisian is repayable in U.S. dollars.

Physical Status: Procurement of the material financed by this loan has been completed with final delivery scheduled for early CY 1968.

Financial Status: As of December 1967, the loan had been

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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 6,750	Duration 40 yrs.
Disbursed 1,346	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 2½%
Interest Collected -	Grace period 1%
	Currency of Repayment.. U. S. \$

due to savings derived from procurement of U. S. excess property, low bids on equipment procurement, and anticipated savings under the contract for technical services.

Financial Status: Disbursements in excess of \$3.0 million are expected in CY 1968, chiefly in connection with equipment procurement. Disbursements under the loan are expected to continue until the end of FY 1970, covering the proposed two-year technical assistance contract. A substantial deobligation of funds may be possible before the end of FY 1968, depending upon the requirements for the supplemental equipment request discussed above.

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 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 of about \$5.1 million in equipment is now virtually completed, although about \$3.4 million of equipment has not yet been delivered to Tunisia. The Tunisian Government is negotiating a contract with the Afro-American Purchasing Center for the provision of the technical assistance services required under the loan. The personnel to provide these services (training in equipment operation and maintenance) are expected to arrive in Tunisia in April 1968. A.I.D. has agreed to consider a supplementary equipment request, which we expect the Government of Tunisia to submit by April 1968, covering equipment needs which have been identified since the loan was authorized in 1965. About \$1 million in loan funds are still available,

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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$15,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed \$12,783	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1 %
Interest Collected 49	Currency of Repayment.. U.S. \$

and DDT for a nationwide malaria control campaign.
Financial Status: \$12,783,210 has been disbursed under this loan to date. It is expected that disbursement will be completed by June 1968.

Host Country Contribution and Procurement: Under the terms of the loan agreement the GOT will deposit 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 will be of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: The insufficiency of foreign exchange earnings to cover essential commodity imports, including fuel, raw materials and semi-finished goods, is one of Tunisia's major development problems. Since 1962 the U.S. has provided non-project assistance in support of Tunisia's investment program and to maintain economic growth without undue inflationary pressure. Tunisia's foreign exchange reserve position continues to be tight.

The FY 1966 U.S. program loan was provided in conjunction with Tunisia's continuing its stabilization program throughout CY 1966, including adherence to ceilings on bank credit established by the IMF, wage and price controls, 10% increase on all tax rates, establishing controls on the use of supplier credits, and liberalization of the import licensing system to stimulate the private sector. 80% of this loan is required for licensing essential imports for private importers.

In CY 1966 the IMF provided approximately \$6 million of standby credits for balance of payments support. Through the IBRD Consultative Group the U.S. has been urging other donors to provide non-project assistance. To date, France, Italy, Kuwait and West Germany have provided such assistance. Commodities to be imported under the loan include lubricants, tires and tubes, textiles, machinery and equipment, insecticides, spare parts, paper

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 Services) 664-H-027	
Date Authorized: 12/30/66	Date Signed: 4/18/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 500	Duration 40 yrs.
Disbursed -	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 2½%
	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment.. US\$

in bid analysis and contract award (scheduled for February 1969) for construction of the terminal complex.

Financial Status: First disbursement under the loan is expected soon in view of the execution in January 1968, of the Parsons contract for final design. Disbursements should be concluded before the end of FY 1969.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Source: The Government of Tunisia will finance the local currency costs for services and any other local costs necessary to successfully implement the project. A.I.D. loan funds will be used to procure services of US source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: To finance foreign exchange costs of final plans, preparation of complete bidding documents and related architectural and engineering services through 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 requirement therefor 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 GOT selected the Parsons Corp., a US firm, to provide Architectural and Engineering services under the loan. The contract between Parsons and the Tunisian Government was executed in January 1968, and calls for completion of final design of the terminal complex by October 1968. Parsons will also prepare bid documents and assist the Tunisian Government

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 Loan 664-H-028	
Date Authorized: 1/27/67	Date Signed: 3/28/67
Loan Status as of 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 225	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 23	Interest Rate 2 1/2 %
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US\$

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: Bid awards have been made for the necessary equipment and procurement has begun. Procurement is being handled by the Afro-American Purchasing Center (AAPC) in New York under contract with the Government of Tunisia. AAPC will also provide technical assistance personnel as required to train Tunisian airport personnel in the use of the U.S. equipment.

Financial Status: First disbursements were made in FY 1968 and are expected to be completed by December 1968.

Host Country Contribution, Procurement Sources: The Tunisian Government will finance 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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized \$15,000	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed 161	Interest Rate 2½%
Repayments -	Grace Period 1 %
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment .. U.S. \$

IMF set ceiling for overall fixed investments; reduction of supplier credits below repayments due so that the indebtedness resulting from these credits will be gradually diminished; control of operating budget expenditures; improvement of agricultural production; and improved management of state enterprises. The loan is being released in two tranches with release of the second tranche (\$7 million) approved after Tunisia had met conditions precedent including the self-help measures. Between 70 - 75% of total imports under this loan are going to the private sector.

Financial Status: \$161,070 has actually been disbursed under this loan through December 31, 1967 though import license issuances total \$6,518,000. Deliveries are expected to be \$13 million by the end of August 1968 with final disbursements completed by June 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; 47% is currently being allocated for this purpose.

All procurement under the loan will be for commodities of U.S. source and origin.

Purpose of Loan: Tunisian need for program assistance arises from the inability of its export earnings to cover essential commodity import requirements, such as agricultural equipment, industrial equipment, tinplate, spare parts, hotel equipment, insecticides, pesticides, etc. Since 1962 the U.S. has provided non-project assistance to help Tunisia maintain a level of social and economic growth necessary to retain stability. Eventually Tunisia's export earnings from crude oil, phosphates, and tourism will increase sufficiently so that commodity import assistance will no longer be required.

The FY 1967 U.S. program loan was provided because the Tunisia balance of payments situation was extremely serious due to increased debt servicing requirements, heavy draw-downs on foreign exchange to cover food imports as a result of severe droughts, and accompanying decreases of food export crops such as olives, fresh fruits and vegetables. These funds are being provided within the framework of the IBRD Consultative Group; other donor assistance during 1967 includes a \$9.6 million IMF standby credit; an \$8 million French commodity credit; and \$5 - \$7 million from IBRD, Germany and Sweden through financing of local costs related to capital projects.

The U.S. loan calls for special self-help measures during 1967, including remaining within the \$220 million

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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	
Authorized 6,200	Duration 25 yrs. Two Step 40 yrs.
Disbursed -	Grace Period 5 yrs. 10 yrs.
Repayments -	Interest Rate 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Two Step 1%, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment.. Dinars Two Step US\$

Physical Status: The loan agreement was signed on October 3, 1967 and procurement of equipment and material is expected to begin during the last quarter of FY 1968. All the procurement and deliveries are expected to be completed by the end of December 1969.

Financial Status: First disbursements under the loan are expected during the fourth quarter of CY 1968.

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.

The project will be accomplished over a two-year period and consists of 103 separate undertakings which will add 1,210 miles of new distribution lines and 80 new transformer stations as well as provide for the modernization and replacement of 118 miles of distribution lines and 57 transformer stations. New service will be installed for 15,200 customers. Improvements are being carried out by Societe Tunisienne de l'Electricite et du Gaz (STEG), a company wholly owned by the Tunisian Government.

This is a two-step loan which calls for STEG to repay the GOT in local currency over a period of 25 years, including a grace period not to exceed five years, and at an interest rate of 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum. The A.I.D. loan to the GOT is repayable in U.S. dollars.

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 12/31/67	Loan Terms
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)	Duration 40 yrs.
Authorized 425	Grace Period 10 yrs.
Disbursed -	Interest Rate 2 1/2 %
Repayments -	Grace Period 1%
Interest Collected -	Currency of Repayment . . US\$

has been realized and the loan has been reduced by this amount from the original authorization of \$600,000.

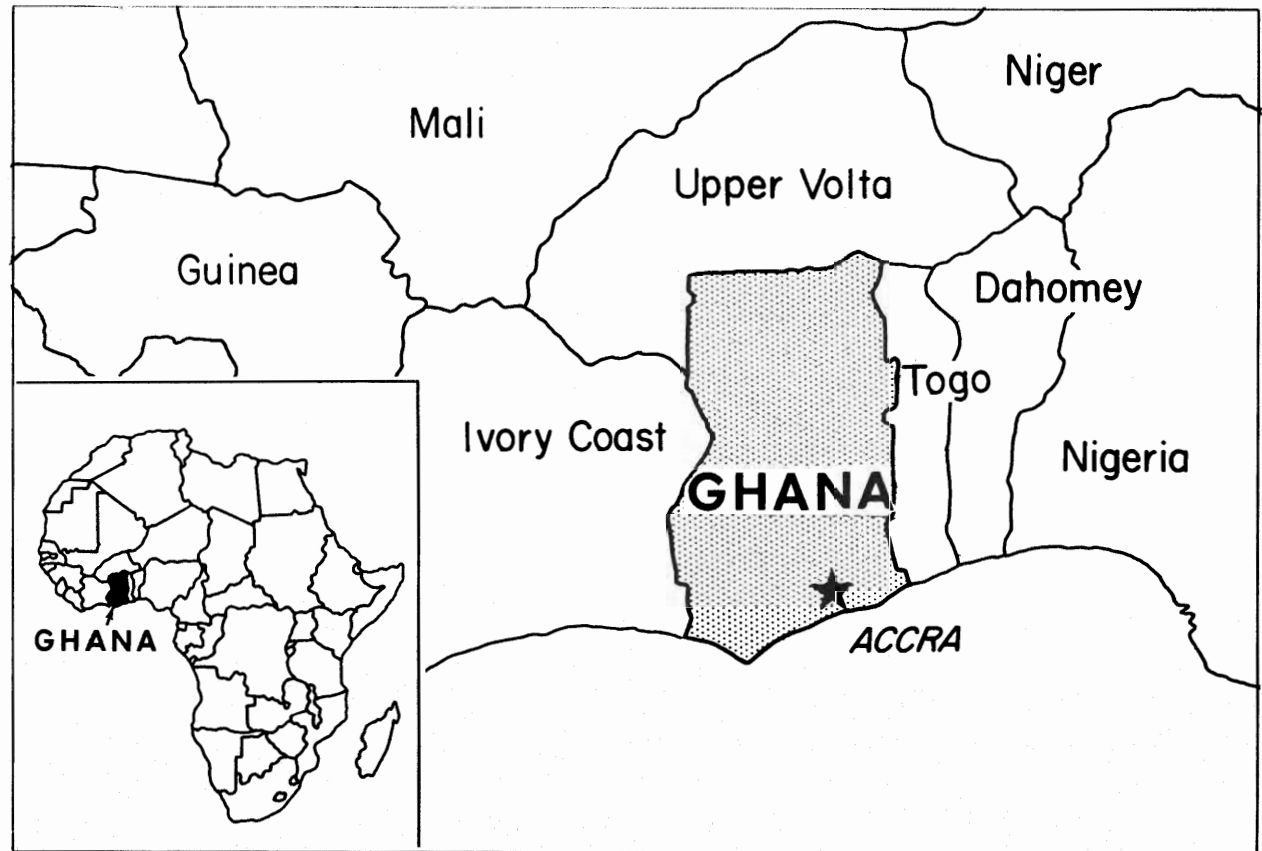
Host Country Contribution, Source of Procurement: All procurement financed by this loan will be from the U.S. The Tunisian Government will finance all local costs of the Parsons contract as well as provide buildings and equipment required for the training program.

Purpose of Loan: To continue, on a loan basis, training previously provided under an A.I.D. grant-financed technical assistance project (Water Resources for Drilling 50 Wells) with increased emphasis upon the utilization of groundwater resources. The loan will finance the foreign exchange costs of 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, and to train Tunisian Government personnel in the efficient utilization of water produced from wells with the primary emphasis on crop irrigation. The project is to be completed in January 1970.

Physical Status: The loan agreement was signed December 11, 1967. The Tunisian Government selected the Ralph M. Parsons Company, a U.S. firm, to provide services under the loan and a contract has been negotiated by the parties and forwarded for A.I.D. approval. Actual training activities are expected to begin under the loan during April, 1968.

Financial Status: First disbursement under the loan is expected in May 1968. As a result of a reduction in the contractor's scope of work and the concomitant substitution of non-A.I.D. assistance, a savings of \$175,000

Ghana



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	8.2
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.7
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	92
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	89
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	11
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	56

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	221*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	38
People Per Doctor	11,900
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20-25
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	19
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1967 in 1966 prices.

Country: GHANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Estimated	FY 1969 Proposed
Development Loans	22.0	10.0	15.0
Technical Assistance	2.0	2.0	2.4
Total A.I.D. Assistance	<u>24.0</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>17.4</u>

U.S. Aid Objectives

The immediate A.I.D. objective is to help Ghana recover from the economic disorder--fiscal and monetary crisis, inefficient allocation of resources, large external public debt, and unfavorable balance of payments position--inherited from the Nkrumah regime. At the same time, A.I.D. also seeks to assist Ghana in establishing a sound basis for launching a renewed development program. These objectives will be pursued in concert with other donors and in accord with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines for the stabilization program. Achievement of these objectives is intended to support Ghana's re-emergence as a moderate, democratic nation, exercising constructive leadership in West African and continental affairs.

Country Performance and Self-Help

During the past year, the Government of Ghana has continued to make impressive strides in tackling the immediate, formidable problems inherited from the Nkrumah regime. When the National Liberation Council (NLC) took power in February, 1966, the economy was in shambles. There were 55 state-owned enterprises and over 100 state-operated farms, many of which were economically unsound and inefficiently run. Foreign exchange reserves had been sharply drawn down. There was a staggering external debt of \$730 million, largely incurred for unrealistic development projects and prestige structures. The country had a chronic budgetary deficit resulting in severe inflation. The NLC took steps to meet the immediate economic crisis. It arranged rescheduling of about \$150 million in external debts falling due in the next several years. It restrained credit, and achieved price stability. It reoriented the economy toward private enterprise by closing over one-half of the state farms and encouraging private investment in many state-owned industrial enterprises.

Import regulations for commodities to improve agricultural production were liberalized in order to meet private sector market demands. In July 1967, the Council announced a 30% devaluation--a major step toward balance-of-payments equilibrium. In these efforts, Ghana has adhered to the requirements imposed as a condition for IMF assistance.

Despite the progress of the past two years, substantial problems remain. The successful stabilization effort has resulted in heavy unemployment and continued economic stagnation. Per capita GNP, while still among the highest in A.I.D.-assisted Africa, has remained at approximately \$220 since 1962. The prolonged austerity associated with the stabilization effort may produce social and political unrest if some signs of progress are not soon evident. For that reason and the urgency of development progress, the country is preparing plans for a substantial development effort following achievement of stabilization objectives. A.I.D. provided a \$2 million loan in FY 1967 to finance four major sector studies which will provide a basis for the development program.

Ghana's major problem currently is to sustain a minimum inflow of essential commodities to revitalize its productive capability and prevent further economic decline, despite its large foreign debt and a current balance of payments deficit. Although the economy holds promise of recovering its favorable trade position, the IBRD has estimated that the Ghanaian balance of payments deficits over the next several years will range between \$125 and \$150 million annually. About half of this amount results from servicing requirements on external, medium-term debts. Hence, in the interim period, essential imports cannot be financed without substantial external assistance.

FY 1969 Program

The proposed A.I.D. program for FY 1969 amounts to \$17.4 million, of which \$15 million will be provided in the form of a Development Loan for essential imports from the United States and \$2.4 million in Technical Assistance. This may be compared with loans of \$22 million and \$10 million in FY 1967 and FY 1968 respectively and about \$2.0 million in Technical Assistance in each of those years. In addition, there is a planned P.L. 480 program of about \$16 million in FY 1969, of which \$0.7 million will consist of grants for voluntary agency programs. Present levels of total assistance are not sufficient to permit further relaxation of import controls and induce additional investment and faster recovery.

Country: GHANA

Reduction from this level could weaken Ghana's resolve to continue stabilization efforts at the expense of domestic austerity and severe unemployment.

Assistance from other donors may total \$50 million, including a possible loan from the International Development Association (IDA) to finance an electrical distribution system, a drawing from the IMF, and concessional commodity loans or project financing from various European countries and Canada. The IMF performs the crucial leadership and coordination role among the group of aid donors and encourages the substantial participation of as many donor nations as possible. The group met twice under IMF leadership in 1967 to review Ghana's economy, self-help performance and external aid requirements. As the emphasis changes from stabilization to long-term development, it is anticipated that leadership of the donor group will shift to the IBRD.

Disbursements and deliveries under 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 include limiting budgetary expenditures to amounts financeable from domestic receipts and external grants or concessional loans, rationalizing the tax system to both 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.

The major portion of FY 1969 A.I.D. assistance is a proposed loan of \$15 million for financing essential imports from the United States needed to stimulate the industrial and agricultural sectors. The eligible imports will be identified in accordance with the minimum essential requirements developed by the Ghana Government with the IMF and IBRD. These imports will be primarily in the following areas: spare parts, raw materials, machinery and transportation equipment for more effective use of existing industrial capacity; fertilizer, pesticides, seeds, farm machinery and other commodities related to agricultural production; and spare parts for road repair and maintenance equipment.

The proposed Technical Assistance program of \$2.4 million will be concentrated on efforts to increase and diversify agricultural production, reducing dependence on cocoa exports and promoting a satisfactory growth rate in agricultural output. Additional A.I.D. assistance will support efforts to transfer state-owned enterprises to private hands, and promote new private investment.

Agriculture. Agriculture is by far the most important sector in Ghana, accounting for almost one-half of GNP and about 70% of export earnings. With A.I.D. assistance, Ghana is diversifying agriculture in order to reduce the country's dependence on food imports and cocoa exports, which account for 60% of export earnings and are subject to world price fluctuations. The country has set a goal of 5% average annual increase in agricultural production. In working toward this goal, Ghana has placed agricultural imports under open import licenses. As part of the last P.L. 480 sales agreement, the Government of Ghana agreed to a number of self-help measures, including an evaluation and adjustment of price support measures needed to stimulate private production and improvements in coordination of agricultural research. Ghana will spend half of the local currencies generated under this agreement for agricultural production-related activities such as support of secondary agricultural schools.

Proposed FY 1969 Technical Assistance funds totalling \$900,000 will continue the present A.I.D.-financed activities and provide for new production studies. The continuing programs include assistance by U.S. advisors to the Ministry of Agriculture for analysis of policy problems and project planning and evaluation; support of a program to expand corn and sorghum production in order to meet the expanding demand for these grains; agricultural extension assistance for four pilot production programs; and provision of ten experts who teach and develop the curriculum at seven vocational agriculture schools. Local currency loans will help finance feeder roads, an agricultural development bank, and vocational agricultural education.

The FY 1967 \$2 million A.I.D. loan signed last summer includes an agricultural sector analysis to be carried out during FY 1968-69. This study will lay the groundwork for future A.I.D. projects as well as provide the basis for a long-range plan for agricultural development.

Industry. The objective of the NLC Government, 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 number of projects (e.g., a laundry, tire factory, match factory and cement plant) have already been sold to private investors. In 1967, the Firestone Company purchased a state-owned rubber plantation and tire factor on a joint-venture basis. Two hotels have been placed under management of Intercontinental Hotels Corporation, a Pan-American Airways subsidiary. The remainder

Country: GHANA

of the 55 state-owned enterprises are being evaluated for possible sale by the State Enterprise Board and the National Investment Bank (NIB) with U.S. assistance.

Under the FY 1968 and proposed FY 1969 programs, U.S. assistance to the industrial sector includes services of specialists to train the local staff of the National Investment Bank in analyzing the state-owned enterprises and preparing them for consideration by private investors. In the interim, consultants are provided under an A.I.D.-financed contract to carry on investment analyses jointly with the Bank. In addition, several Ghanaians are being trained in the United States.

Infrastructure. A.I.D.'s goal in assisting Ghana in this sector is to establish the priority of projects for implementation in terms of the country's long-range requirements. In FY 1969, Technical Assistance will be provided to the Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation to help overcome the severe public health problems resulting from inadequate water supply and distribution systems. The FY 1967 \$2 million A.I.D. loan is financing economic studies which will provide a basis for future assistance in transportation, telecommunications and water resources in which every effort will be made to encourage financing of projects by other donors.

COUNTRY: GHANA

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Agriculture Extension and Production	641-11-110-007	1958	1972	2,312	2,145	167	188	301	54	TA	182	483	3,165
Agricultural Education	641-11-110-008	1958	1971	1,963	1,878	85	259	291	53	TA	220	206	2,648
Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ghana	641-11-110-041	1966	1970	176	3	173	-	28	145	TA	35	150	361
Agricultural Sector Study	641-11-110-044	1967	1968	3	1	2	20	22	-	TA	-	-	23
National Agricultural Planning	641-11-110-048	1968	1971	-	-	-	165	25	140	TA	6	172	343
Land Use and Water Development	641-11-120-001	1958	1966	1,030	992	38	-	38	-	TA	-	-	1,030
Livestock and Poultry Development	641-11-130-038	1958	1968	394	363	31	9	40	-	TA	-	-	403
Agricultural Economics and Marketing	641-11-140-039	1967	1971	125	125	-	40	29	11	TA	35	46	246
Agricultural Development Bank	641-11-140-040	1966	1969	41	15	26	-	22	4	TA	35	-	76
Volta Lake Technical Assistance	641-11-180-028	1963	1970	57	41	16	33	39	10	TA	31	5	126
Feeder Roads (Farm to Market)	641-11-310-045	1968	1972	-	-	-	69	49	20	TA	73	203	345
National Water Supply and Development	641-11-520-037	1963	1970	297	264	33	42	68	7	TA	42	44	425
Family Planning and Demographic Data Development	641-15-580-051	1968	1975	-	-	-	99	48	51	TA	115	185	399
Rural Public Works	641-11-830-022	1960	1969	309	241	68	36	86	18	TA	39	-	384
National Investment Bank	641-15-920-030	1963	1970	700	230	470	461	694	237	TA	519	318	1,998
School of Administration	641-11-770-049	1968	1968	-	-	-	65	2	63	-	-	-	65
Large Unit Agriculture	641-15-950-047	1967	CONT	245	1	244	17	250	11	-	-	-	CONTINUING
Technical Support	641-11-990-000	1958	CONT	2,506	2,453	53	346	335	64	TA	352	-	CONTINUING
Human Resources Development	641-15-990-035	1962	CONT	284	139	145	141	163	123	TA	171	-	CONTINUING
Assistance to Credit Unions*	641-15-950-050	1969	1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	60	120	180
Surveys and Feasibility Studies*	641-11-990-XXX	1969	CONT	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	535	-	CONTINUING
Total											2,450		
TA											2,450		
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	32	34	36
Participating agency	1	-	-
Contractor technicians	6	22	21
Total	39	56	57

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	70	84	65
Contract	-	-	2
Total	70	84	67

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1969 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: GHANA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1969		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Assistance to Credit Unions	641-11-950-050	TA	60	To assist the Government of Ghana to mobilize savings and offer low cost credit to greater numbers of small borrowers, both farmers and urban residents. At present Ghana has some 25 small credit unions which do not provide enough facilities for borrowing relatively small sums at a reasonable rate. Under a contract with the National Credit Union Association, AID will provide a technician who will train Ghanaian credit union officials in credit union operations and management. He will work through the Department of Cooperatives to help new institutions and/or expansion of existing facilities. In addition, U.S. training will be provided for intermediate credit union and savings bank personnel in the U.S. FY 1969 funds will provide initial 18 months funding for a credit union specialist (\$45,000) and U.S. training for 3 participants (\$15,000).

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1969 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: GHANA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1969		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Surveys and Feasibility Studies	641-11-990-xxx	TA	535	In FY 1969 the Government of Ghana will change her economic policies and programs from concentration upon stabilization programs to economic development activities. In order to make the transition, AID will assist the GOG with the development of sector plans and conduct detailed studies to permit the implementation of economic development projects. The \$2 million AID Sector Studies Loan authorized in FY 1967 will provide long range development plans in the sectors of agriculture, water resources, transportation, telecommunications. Sector Studies themselves will indicate feasibility studies for potential projects. Under this project in FY 1969, AID will finance approximately 125 man-months of consultant services to implement specific studies not covered in detail in the general sector studies. Among the possible studies to be undertaken are: (1) analysis of the effects of import liberalization; (2) effects of Ghana's devaluation on U.S. assistance; (3) Ghana's long term economic prospects, concessional assistance, debt rescheduling and prospects for additionality of U.S. exports; (4) design and engineering of power distribution systems; (5) public transport in Accra, Takoradi, and Kumasi; (6) feasibility for development corporations (housing and institutional development) in Kumasi and Takoradi; (7) study of a possible project for highway maintenance; and (8) feasibility of a privately owned water transportation system on the Volta Lake. In FY 1969, \$535,000 is requested for these studies.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/67

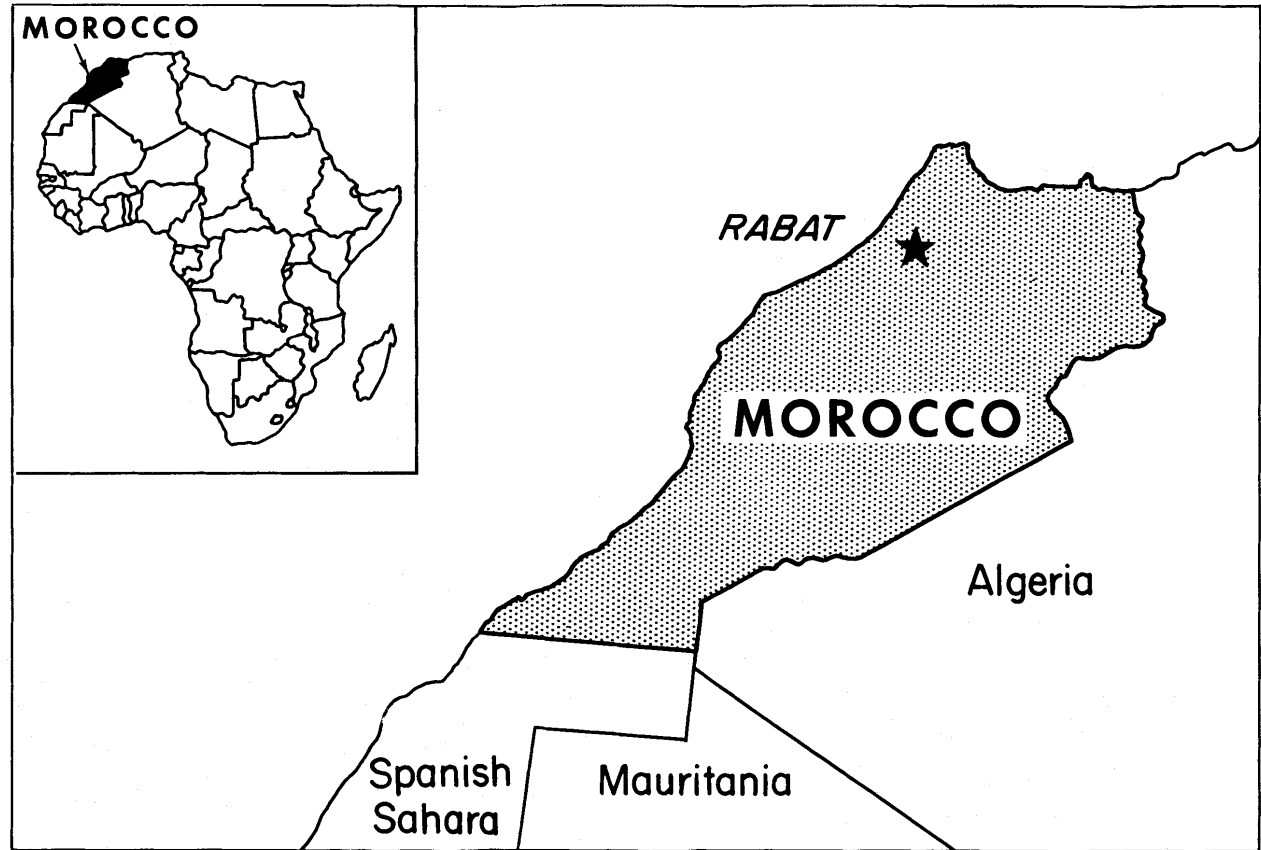
COUNTRY: GHANA

(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
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
641-A-001	Volta River Authority	5/8/61	2/8/62	1	30	3-1/2	3-1/2	20,000	19,984	U.S.\$	200	1,570
641-A-002	Volta River Authority	9/1/61	2/8/62	1	30	3-1/2	3-1/2	7,000	1,378	U.S.\$	-	-
641-H-003	Construction of Aluminum Smelter	6/28/62	2/8/62	4	24	5-3/4	5-3/4	55,000	43,250	U.S.\$	-	499
641-H-005	Program Loan - Commodity Financing	5/13/67	6/19/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	20,000	-	U.S.\$	-	-
641-H-006	Feasibility Studies	5/29/67	8/15/67	10	40	2-1/2	2-1/2	2,000	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	104,000	64,612	XXXX	200	2,069

Morocco



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	14.2
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.1
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	172
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	82
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	35
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	54

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	182*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	50
People Per Doctor	10,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10-15
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	10
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

Country: MOROCCO

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Estimated	FY 1969 Proposed
Development Loans	2.9	13.0	8.0
Technical Assistance	1.0	1.8	2.2
Total A.I.D. Assistance	3.9	14.8	10.2

U.S. Aid Objectives

The fundamental objective of the A.I.D. program in Morocco is to help Morocco in its accelerated development effort aimed, in accordance with World Bank recommendations, at raising its annual GNP growth rate to 4.5% by 1970. Economic progress is vital if Morocco is to retain its moderating role in the Arab world as demonstrated during the Middle East crisis last year. Another A.I.D. objective is to promote greater Moroccan participation in regional economic cooperation among the Maghreb states. U.S. economic assistance also furthers close U.S.-Moroccan relations in many fields.

Country Performance and Self-Help

During the last year, the Government of Morocco decided to step up its development efforts. In mid 1967, Morocco's predominantly agricultural economy was suffering a second successive year of drought. However, a slight increase in per capita GNP in 1967 reversed the sharp decline of 5% in the previous year. Strict adherence to earlier International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines restricting credit expansion had stabilized prices, but at the expense of investment. Unemployment rose to over 700,000, about one-sixth of the total labor force. Concerned with the long-term political and economic consequences of continuing stagnation, the Moroccan Government moved promptly to put greater stress on economic development activities and to increase jobs and incomes.

In conjunction with the World Bank-led Consultative Group of principal aid donors to Morocco, the Government set a 4.5% GNP growth target for 1970 in a development plan which places primary emphasis on agriculture. As an immediate measure to meet the rural decline, the A.I.D.-assisted "Promotion Nationale" (Food for Work) Program was substantially expanded in 1967 from 18 to 30 million man-days per year. This program helps alleviate rural unemployment and stem migration to the cities through projects such as road building,

irrigation work, reforestation and reclamation. The Government expanded the "Operation Fertilizer" project to increase wheat yields in dry-land farming areas. In accordance with World Bank recommendations, the Ministry of Agriculture was reorganized, with substantial authority placed in the hands of the provincial governors. Import regulations were liberalized and an Investment Promotion Center established with A.I.D. help to stimulate foreign investment.

Morocco's economic development efforts are favored by some major economic advantages: rich agricultural potential and extensive irrigation resources, phosphate and other mineral resources, as well as considerable tourist potential with ready access to Europe.

A fundamental problem is moving from an austere economic stabilization program to a development effort requiring sizeable increases in national investment. In order to achieve a 4.5% annual growth rate in GNP by 1970, Morocco, on the basis of IBRD analysis, will require substantial foreign inputs as well as a 50% increase in investment from domestic resources between 1966 and 1970.

Balance of payments assistance is particularly important since it is believed that falling exports and rising imports in 1967 resulted in a trade deficit greater than the \$49 million deficit of 1966. This deficit is expected to increase in 1968 unless export production picks up considerably. The Government is making new efforts to expand phosphate and citrus exports, including a stronger export sales push and increased efficiency in production and management. Tourism earnings, already Morocco's fastest growing source of foreign exchange, are expected to increase by 20% annually over the next few years.

Morocco's estimated 3.1% population growth rate, among the highest in Africa, will continue to be a major obstacle to development. However, in 1967 the Moroccan Government began a program to reduce new births by 10% during the next five years with assistance from the Population Council, and the Government repealed a law forbidding the sale of contraceptives.

FY 1969 Program

The proposed FY 1969 A.I.D. program for Morocco of \$10.15 million includes \$2.15 million in Technical Assistance and an agricultural production loan of \$8 million. Depending on import requirements, P.L. 480 assistance valued at up to \$38 million is also planned.

Country: MOROCCO

Since the first Consultative Group meeting in 1967, the IBRD and other major donors--the Germans, Italians and Belgians--have shown increased interest in Morocco. A substantial increase in assistance in 1968 is hoped for from the IBRD. Italy has indicated that its aid will increase.

Agriculture. Agriculture accounts for about 30% of GNP and employs more than 70% of the population. Half the rural population still lives at subsistence levels. Modern commercial farming employs a relatively small number of families and accounts for about one-fourth the gross value of all crops. Morocco has considerable potential to increase agricultural production both for the domestic and export market, but in recent years population growth has outstripped food production, and the country has become an importer of wheat and other food grains. Major improvement depends upon: establishing more effective plans and policies to increase food production and cash return from agriculture; developing agricultural credit, marketing and related institutions; and increasing trained manpower to service the agriculture sector.

Encouraged by both the World Bank and the United States, Morocco has taken major steps toward agricultural improvement, such as recent reorganization and decentralization of the Ministry of Agriculture and an urgent effort, based on A.I.D.-financed studies, to increase wheat yields.

About 87% of the total FY 1969 A.I.D. program in Morocco will go to help Moroccan efforts to increase returns from agriculture. An \$8 million loan is planned to continue fertilizer and other commodity imports for agriculture in line with the Moroccan target of increasing wheat production 50% over its 1964 base within the next five years. Like the \$8 million loan to be authorized in FY 1968, the proposed FY 1969 loan is based on the Moroccan Government's undertaking a number of policy-related self-help measures for agricultural development, including adherence to selected World Bank recommendations.

Despite continuing drought, 1967 wheat production recovered from 1966 record low yields, although estimated at still only 83% of the 1965 bumper crop. The most sizeable production increases, however, took place where the Government introduced its new "package program" with A.I.D. Technical Assistance and local currency generated by P.L. 480 wheat sales. In 1967 the new cereals improvement program emphasized distribution of fertilizer on 820,000 acres, supplemented in some cases by new seed varieties, extension services, and mechanical equipment. Yields from this acreage proved about one-fourth higher than in comparable areas not reached by the program.

Technical Assistance of about \$600,000 is also proposed for agriculture programs in FY 1969, mostly for on-going activities. A.I.D. plans additional help in seed production and cultivation techniques for the cereals project mentioned above. Advice and training in specialized seed research and production is also expected from a regional North African wheat project sponsored by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations who will be drawing on their experience with the International Wheat and Corn Center at Chapingo, Mexico.

As in previous years, A.I.D. will provide assistance in FY 1969 to Moroccan livestock improvement through artificial insemination, better forage, and improved range management. A new project in FY 1969 will help Morocco prepare a comprehensive plan for development and use of water resources. This preliminary work may lead to a Development Loan in FY 1970 or FY 1971.

A.I.D. also will continue technical assistance to Food for Work projects, particularly those increasing Morocco's food production potential. P.L. 480 food grants will also continue, but at a decreasing level.

Industry and Tourism. In FY 1969, A.I.D. plans to continue an FY 1968 management contract helping the development of a hotel chain owned by the government Tourist Office. Previous A.I.D. assistance has helped tourist development through stimulation of private hotel investment, assistance in hotel management, and loans to help convert the former U.S. air base at Nouasseur into an international civil airport.

A.I.D. also will continue technical assistance which helped the Government set up an Investment Promotion Center in FY 1968. Several U.S. firms which made A.I.D.-assisted agro-industrial surveys in the past two years already have used the Center's services. These activities will require about \$400,000 in FY 1969.

Other Development Activities. A.I.D. technical assistance to help Moroccan government ministries prepare for the new development effort recommended by the World Bank, will expand somewhat in FY 1969. A.I.D. will continue support to advisors now under recruitment for the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry. A.I.D. will also continue advisory assistance on manpower development to the Planning Office of the Cabinet and training activities, especially in the field of engineering, management and various development fields amounting to about \$400,000 in FY 1969. Technical Assistance will also continue for a public safety program.

TABLE IV
Part 1

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Groundwater Development	608-11-120-094	1968	1972	-	-	-	50	40	10	TA	160	214	424
Cereals Production	608-11-130-058	1968	1974	-	-	-	241	134	107	TA	117	612	970
Livestock and Breed Improvement	608-11-130-065	1966	1971	32	25	7	41	30	18	TA	24	50	147
Livestock and Rangeland Improvement	608-11-130-078	1968	1972	-	-	-	57	19	38	TA	60	257	374
Promotion Nationale	608-11-190-046	1967	1972	38	14	24	80	71	33	TA	83	188	389
Agriculture Development Support	608-11-199-036	1963	Cont	687	479	208	356	441	123	TA	168	Cont	Cont
Tourism Development	608-11-240-050	1965	1969	33	33	-	128	42	86	TA	43	-	204
Industry, Management & Engineering Training	608-11-280-040	1963	1969	234	198	36	40	71	5	TA	46	-	320
Artisanal Industry	608-11-290-008	1960	1970	519	511	8	-	8	-	TA	116	116	751
Industrial Development	608-15-299-042	1961	Cont	456	444	12	38	42	8	TA	118	Cont	Cont
Demographic Survey*	608-11-570-XXX	1969	1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	100	200	300
Public Safety Assistance	608-11-710-086	1968	1972	-	-	-	185	96	89	TA	202	388	775
Improvement of Financial Administration*	608-11-750-XXX	1969	1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	110	220	330
Development Planning Assistance	608-11-790-093	1969	1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	200	260	460
Investment Promotion Center	608-11-910-084	1967	1969	32	-	32	47	55	24	TA	32	-	111
Manpower Planning Assistance	608-11-990-080	1967	1969	33	-	33	59	40	52	TA	30	-	122
General Training	608-11-990-083	1967	1970	20	4	16	180	173	23	TA	302	330	832
Technical Support	608-11-990-000	1961	Cont	2,884	2,837	47	246	260	33	TA	239	Cont	Cont
Forage Development	608-11-130-044	1963	1968	227	227	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	244
Poultry Development	608-11-130-054	1963	1968	123	68	55	20	57	18	-	-	-	143
Total											2,150		
TA											2,150		
SA											-		
DL (grants).....											-		

*New Project—see TABLE IVa

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	18	26	26
Participating agency.....	-	3	6
Contractor technicians.....	2	21	32
Total	20	50	64

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	35	79	124
Contract	-	-	-
Total	35	79	124

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1969 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1969		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Demographic Survey	608-11-570-XXX	TA	100	A.I.D. plans to launch a three year Demographic Survey in FY 1969 which will provide information on the implications of present population growth trends on national development plans. The Moroccan Government initiated a Family Planning Program in 1966 with assistance provided by the Ford Foundation, the Population Council, the International Planned Parenthood Federation and the Swedish Government. Steps have been taken by Morocco including new legislation allowing the sale of contraceptives and expansion of family planning services to all urban health centers and many hospitals. Still needed is a demographic survey, and we plan to assist the Moroccan Government in FY 1969 in this survey by providing a full-time demographer and two short-term consultants, participant training and commodities (\$100,000).
Improvement of Financial Administration	608-11-750-XXX	TA	110	In FY 1969, A.I.D. is planning to launch a three year project under which experts will be provided to advise the Ministry of Finance on accounting, auditing and organization. These experts will also evaluate the need for training of Ministry employees, new legislation and procedural improvements. The proposed project is the outgrowth of a study completed in November 1967 and financed by A.I.D. at the request of the Ministry of Finance. We expect to provide four experts (\$100,000) and training for three participants (\$10,000).
Development Planning Assistance	608-11-790-093	TA	200	A.I.D. plans to initiate a three year project in FY 1969 under which we will provide high-level advisors to the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry and Mining in conjunction with an IBRD coordinated effort to supply planning expertise to key Moroccan Ministries. These experts will prepare studies, recommend policy changes and assist in on-the-job training of Moroccan personnel in order to prepare and carry out sector programs related to the 1968-1972 Development Plan. FY 1969 funding will provide four experts to the Ministry of Agriculture and two to the Ministry of Industry and Mining (\$200,000).

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/67

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

(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
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
608-A-001	Lower Moulouya Irrigation Project	12/4/59	3/16/60	1	28	3-1/2	3-1/2	23,000	20,057	Dirhams	1,770	1,540
608-H-020	Nouasseur Airbase Conversion	5/27/64	4/19/66	10	40	3/4	2	2,300	853	U.S.\$	-	8
608-H-020A	Nouasseur Airbase Conversion	1/3/66	4/19/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	4,000	-	U.S.\$	-	-
608-H-028	Nouasseur Airline Service Facilities	3/3/67	7/27/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	1,300	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	30,600	20,910	XXXX	1,770	1,548

OTHER AFRICA PROGRAMS

CONGO (KINSHASA)PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Estimated	FY 1969 Proposed
Development Loans	2.5	-	-
Technical Assistance	0.6	0.7	0.9
Supporting Assistance	17.2	15.4	8.0
Total A.I.D. Assistance	20.3	16.1	8.9

U.S. Aid Objectives

A.I.D. seeks to help the Congo (K) become a viable state, capable of maintaining political stability and internal security and of expanding its economic development efforts. The A.I.D. program for FY 1969 addresses these goals by helping the Congo (1) stabilize its economy by providing balance of payments assistance through both a P.L. 480 sales program and a loan for commodity imports from the United States, (2) maintain internal security by assisting the police with training and equipment, and (3) maintain administrative effectiveness of key elements of the Congolese Government by providing funds for expatriate personnel until Congolese have been trained.

Until the above basic objectives are achieved, the Congo, with its great agricultural and mineral wealth, will be vulnerable to disruptive external interests. Because of the Congo's size and location, further disorder there could seriously affect the stability of other states in central Africa. The United States is working with other donors to help the Congo avoid such a situation.

Country Performance and Self-Help

The Congo achieved independence in 1960 without the trained administrators, reliable security forces, or political consensus necessary for political stability. It has faced repeated rebellions and separatist movements supported by outside interests inimical to the central government. Production fell off, monetary conditions grew chaotic, the government ran a deficit to finance its military expenditures, and prices climbed sharply. In 1963 the government launched a stabilization program under IMF guidance which later foundered when a new rebellion broke out.

Assuming power in 1965, the Mobutu Government succeeded in ending

the Simba rebellion and, more recently, in bringing to a close a revolt of mercenary soldiers which began in July, 1967. It has worked steadily for economic growth. At the present time, with political conditions relatively stable, the government gives every indication that it will devote major attention to economic and social progress.

In cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), with U.S. assistance, the government undertook a broadly based monetary reform and economic stabilization program in June 1967, demonstrating considerable responsibility and political courage. Early reports indicate the program is succeeding. Tax receipts are rising. Investment has remained strong, at 20% of GNP. Exports have risen sharply. Copper production has regained its pre-independence level. Agricultural exports in 1967 were 15% above the previous year's figure and should continue to rise. The Congolese Government recently announced its intention to further increase agricultural production in 1968.

FY 1969 Program

The proposed FY 1969 direct A.I.D. program amounts to \$8.9 million--\$8 million in a Supporting Assistance loan and \$0.9 million in Technical Assistance--compared with \$20.3 million in FY 1967 and an estimated \$16.1 million in FY 1968. A.I.D. will also provide \$1.5 million through Contributions to International Organizations funds in FY 1969 for the UN Special Program for the Congo. P.L. 480 sales of \$16.3 million are also planned.

Supporting Assistance grant funds for internal security assistance totalling \$325,000 are planned for FY 1968; however, no grant Supporting Assistance funds are proposed for FY 1969 or subsequent years. If the stabilization program is successful, A.I.D. assistance after FY 1969 may shift from Supporting Assistance loans to development assistance.

U.S. resources are furnished in conjunction with other donors, mainly the IMF, European Economic Community (EEC), and Belgium. While the United States has furnished roughly half of all free world assistance to the Congo (K) in the past four years, the U.S. share is expected to decline substantially as a result of recent indications of the IBRD's interest in the Congo's development.

Stabilization Assistance. Under a 1967 IMF-sponsored stabilization program, the Congo began an ambitious and comprehensive economic reform program which included a 70% devaluation of the Congolese franc, liberalized credit and trade policies,

OTHER AFRICA PROGRAMS

budgetary reorganization, fiscal management reform, and restrictions on government salary increases. Budget surpluses will be reserved solely for development purposes.

The \$8 million of Supporting Assistance, together with \$15 million of agricultural commodities planned for sale to the Congo on dollar repayable terms under P.L. 480, will provide U.S. imports to assure continued operation of local industries, particularly transport equipment and industrial raw materials. These funds are released on the demonstration of adequate Congolese performance in carrying out the main elements in the stabilization and monetary reform program. Local currency proceeds from both the loan and P.L. 480 sales will be used mainly for development activities e.g., road maintenance, bridge and new road construction, food production, and classroom construction. The proposed FY 1969 program continues the reduction in stabilization assistance to the Congo, for which \$17 million of Supporting Assistance and \$18.6 million of sales under P.L. 480 were provided in FY 1967.

Training, Administration, and Internal Security. The limited Technical Assistance program of \$890,000 proposed for FY 1969 will continue to provide graduate training in the United States for Congolese students in education, economics, and agriculture. A.I.D. will also continue its support for Congolese internal security. In addition, several pre-investment surveys will be undertaken to prepare for a possible shift to developmental activities in future years.

The United States, together with Belgium, Italy and Israel, has helped the Congo upgrade the army and return its less effective personnel to civilian life. 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 1969 Technical Assistance program continues the services of six technicians and provides for training of twenty senior police officials in the United States.

The UN Funds-in-Trust program, the Belgians, and, to a lesser extent, the French, are supplying most of the technical advisors and operational experts needed to keep the Congo functioning while its manpower is developing. In FY 1968 the U.S. expects to contribute \$3 million to the UN program, which supplied over two hundred technicians in agriculture, public works, public administration, health services, telecommunication, and the postal service. The smaller contribution of \$1.5 million proposed for FY 1969 reflects the gradual phase-out of the UN program.

OTHER AFRICA PROGRAMS

PROGRAM SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Estimated	FY 1969 Proposed
Development Loans	20.0	8.8	-
Technical Assistance *	16.2	11.0	5.4
Supporting Assistance	0.3	-	-
Contingency Fund	3.8	-	-
Total A.I.D. Assistance*	40.3	19.8	5.4

* Plus Self-Help funds of \$1.7, \$2.2, and \$2.4 in FY 1967, 1968, and 1969 respectively.

For 24** African countries, future assistance under the new A.I.D. strategy will be provided through regional and multilateral programs and Self-Help funds.

Many of these countries have a number of problems in common--inadequate physical resources, limited availability of skilled manpower, low productivity and incomes, and small national markets--which limit their ability to attract profitable investment in industry and, more generally, their potential for rapid development as separate economic units. A.I.D.'s approach is designed, therefore, to encourage and facilitate movement of these countries toward regional economic cooperation and resultant economies of scale; such cooperation provides promising opportunities for their future development and economic growth. A.I.D. regional assistance, along with selected multidonor efforts and the special Self-Help Fund, will help meet their economic and social needs and provide continuing tangible evidence of U.S. concern for their progress.

With this shift to emphasis on interstate projects, A.I.D. will make no new bilateral project loans or Technical Assistance starts in these 24 countries. However, projects which were under way or in late planning stages at the time of the A.I.D. policy revision are being carried on to conclusion.

** Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Malagasy Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somali Republic, Swaziland, Togo, Upper Volta, and Zambia.

OTHER AFRICA PROGRAMS

U.S. Role

A.I.D. assistance was extended to 22 of these countries in FY 1967--Mauritius and Swaziland will gain their independence in 1968. Generally, A.I.D. assistance has been small, amounting to less than 7% of total external assistance received from all free world donors in 1964-67. The United States has not tried to compete with the former metropolises or other major donors in these countries. Fifteen of the countries are associated with the European Economic Community (EEC) and, with trade and aid privileges from the Community, remain intimately tied to the former metropolises. In the period 1964-67, about two-thirds of the total assistance received by these 22 countries came from the ex-metropolises, either directly or through EEC channels; in 1967 such aid totalled approximately \$280 million. In fact, these 22 countries have received substantially more aid per capita during the 1964-67 period from all free world sources than have the 10 countries in which A.I.D. is concentrating its assistance.

The new U.S. emphasis on regional activities meets needs for which there have been few other significant sources of external assistance. Furthermore, not having any past colonial ties with the new African states, the United States is in an advantageous position to provide assistance and to promote cooperation on an interstate basis. Examples of A.I.D.'s assistance to regional activities or institutions are the Mutual Assistance and Guaranty Fund of the Entente States--Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta--which has already requested and received A.I.D. assistance for studies of (1) the potential of a meat industry in the region and (2) the agricultural resources potential of the five countries with particular attention to the possibilities of attracting private investment. The common problems in the Senegal River, Niger River and Lake Chad basins make these areas especially appropriate for assistance on an interstate basis. In recognition of their common problems, the countries in these three areas have recently established regional organizations to tackle the development problems of their respective areas and have expressed an interest in A.I.D. assistance for this purpose. The two West and Central African regional health organizations, the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases (OCCGE) and the Organization for the Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC), are cooperating with A.I.D. and the World Health Organization (WHO) in measles and smallpox eradication programs in nineteen African member countries. An example of a multidonor capital project is the joint U.S., French and EEC assistance for construction of the Trans-Cameroon Railroad.

FY 1969 Program

The proposed FY 1969 A.I.D. bilateral program for these countries is limited to Technical Assistance funds for completion of bilateral projects; no Development Loans or Supporting Assistance are proposed. When compared with the \$19.8 million estimated program in FY 1968 and the \$40.3 million allocated in FY 1967, the FY 1969 request of \$5.4 million, amounting to only 3% of the proposed \$179 million program for Africa, is an indication of the progress that is being made to bring projects to successful conclusion in these countries. As indicated by the schedule in the FY 1968 Congressional Presentation, funding for existing bilateral projects will be completed in seven countries in FY 1968, and of the remaining 11 countries scheduled for Technical Assistance funding in FY 1969, only two--Senegal and the Somali Republic--are expected to require bilateral funding for on-going projects after FY 1969.

Over two-thirds of the continuing projects in the 11 countries are in the area of agricultural and rural development or education. The continuing agricultural and rural development projects consist mostly of improving extension services, training agricultural personnel, developing irrigation wells and water supply systems. Agricultural advisors and individual farmers are being trained in the Cameroon, Malawi, Niger, Togo and the Malagasy Republic. Improved soil and water conservation assistance is being provided in the Somali Republic and Upper Volta. U.S. technicians in Senegal are helping to develop the potentially rich Casamance agricultural area through a pilot project designed to diversify and increase production of grain and vegetable crops.

Technical and vocational training account for the largest portion of the education component of FY 1969 funds. Such projects are being completed in Guinea, Malawi and the Somali Republic.

The only direct assistance from A.I.D. in FY 1969 to the 13 countries not receiving bilateral assistance after FY 1968--Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Zambia and Swaziland (after its independence)--will be from \$50,000 to \$100,000 each from the Self-Help fund.

Many of the latter group of countries, however, will be major beneficiaries of assistance from the regional and multidonor activities proposed for FY 1969.

OTHER AFRICA PROGRAMS

Self-Help Fund

A.I.D. plans continued use of the Self-Help Fund to demonstrate U.S. interest in, and support for, worthy self-help efforts of African peoples and governments. The Fund finances missing factors--critically needed yet otherwise not readily available--essential to the success of locally planned and initiated development activities. This small, one-time U.S. contribution augments village-level projects carried out by the local authorities or the villagers themselves.

Some typical examples of activities supported with these funds during FY 1967 are:

- books and teaching aids for adult literacy centers in Zambia;
- construction materials for a water and waste elimination system in Bigona, Senegal;
- materials and hybrid stock for a poultry farming extension project in Gitenga, Burundi.

The Peace Corps and various U.S. voluntary agencies have also figured prominently in the direction of local self-help projects supported with the Self-Help Fund:

- medical and nursing books for a hospital/nursing school reference library in Gambia under the direction of Peace Corps nurses;
- materials for a training center for girls operated by voluntary agencies in Upper Volta;
- oral polio vaccine for a pilot immunization program in the Somali Republic under joint Peace Corps, Red Crescent and UN direction; and
- electrical and plumbing supplies for a community center built with "Operation Crossroads Africa" assistance in the Central African Republic.

Our African aid policy contemplates Self-Help Fund activity in the 24 countries indicated above, as well as the 10 major aid recipients. In FY 1969, \$2,425,000 is planned for the Fund, compared with \$2,175,000 in FY 1968 and \$1,679,000 in FY 1967.

Congo (Kinshasa)



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	16.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.3
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	906
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	18
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	22
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	69

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	111*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	39
People Per Doctor	31,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	58
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	11
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

COUNTRY: CONGO (K)

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Public Safety	660-11-710-014	1964	1973	1,884	1,852	32	183	192	23	TA	278	834	3,179
Public Safety	660-11-710-014	1967	1968	200	6	194	325	200	319				525
Specialized Academic Training Program	660-11-720-016	1961	1971	2,157	2,048	109	200	200	109	TA	150	225	2,732
Technical Support	660-11-990-000	1961	Cont.	1,598	1,583	15	300	300	15	TA	310	Continuing	
Labor Education	660-11-410-019	1966	1969	33	11	22	52	52	22	TA	52	-	137
Feasibility Studies	660-15-995-023	1968	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	100	Continuing	
English Language Services	660-15-690-003	1961	1966	1,194	947	247	-	-	247			-	1,194
National Pedagogic Institute (Teacher Training)	660-11-660-021	1967	1967	69	31	38	-	38	-			-	69
Total											890		
TA											890		
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	15	18	19
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	3	3	1
Total	18	21	20

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	30	54	54
Contract	-	-	-
Total	30	54	54

DESCRIPTION OF NEW FY 1969 PROJECTS

COUNTRY: CONGO (K)

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE IVa

Project Title	Project Number	Proposed Program FY 1969		Description
		Funds	Amount	
Feasibility Studies	660-15-995-023	TA	100	The objective of this project is to finance feasibility studies and surveys in the Congo in the fields of communications, transportation and agro-industries. The surveys will help identify feasible capital projects for possible donor financing on the assumption that success of the current stabilization program will provide the basis for increased long-range development activities in the Congo. FY 1969 funds would provide short and longer term services (approximately 40 man months) of technicians under contract to perform reconnaissance and feasibility studies of specific project proposals to be identified. Likely areas of study will probably include rail and river transport and new agricultural undertakings primarily related to food production. These surveys would complement the studies being undertaken by the IBRD, the UN Special Fund, and the EEC.

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/67

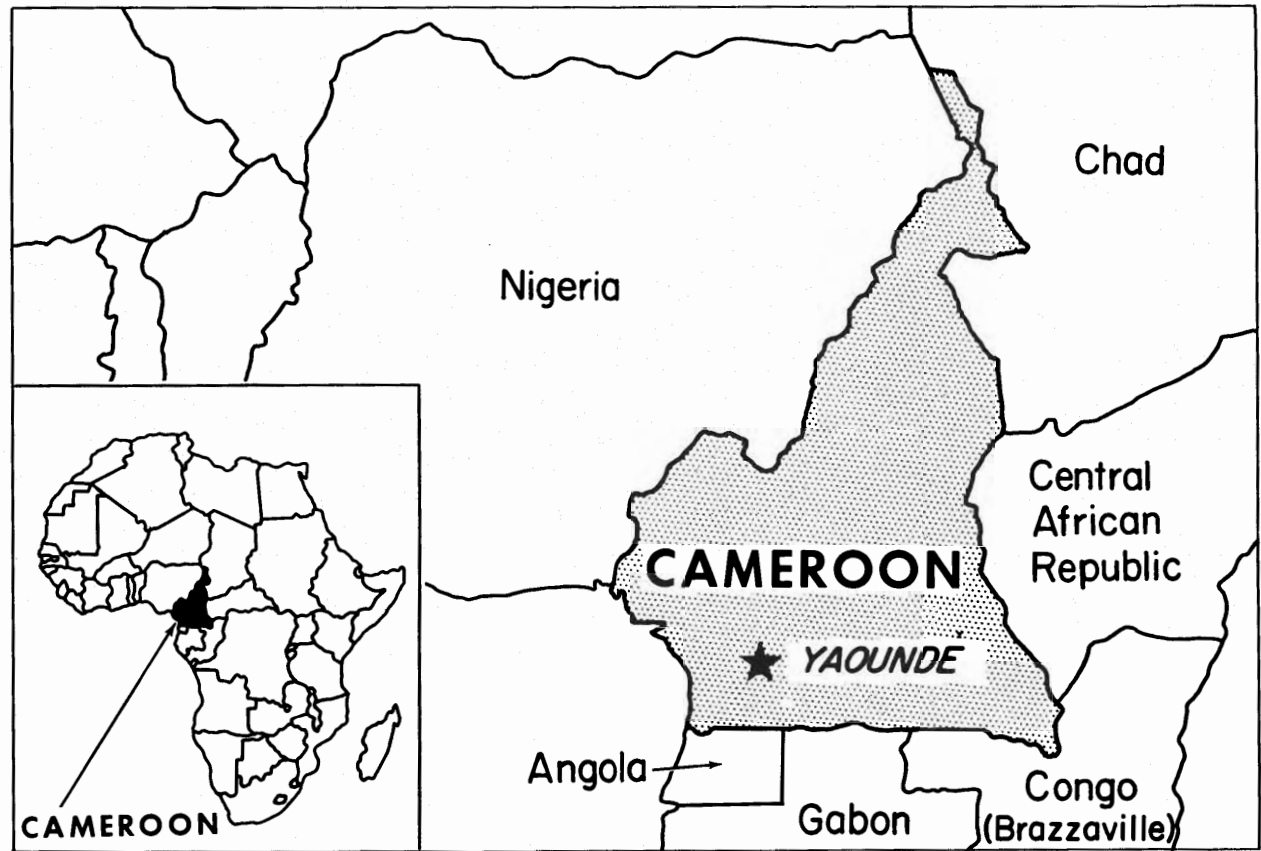
COUNTRY: CONGO (K)

(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
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization					
660-H-008	Hotel Construction (two-step)	6/29/67	-	4 10	22 40	6 1	6 2-1/2	2,500	-	U.S.\$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	2,500	-	XXXX	-	-

Cameroon



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	5.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.2
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	184
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	30
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	35
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	84

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	135*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	43
People Per Doctor	33,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	14
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts			
Agricultural Extension	631-11-110-016	1964	1969	448	277	171	155	131	195	TA	100	-	703	
Secondary and Technical Education	631-11-650-014	1963	1969	379	335	44	30	72	2	TA	20	-	429	
Highway Development and Training	631-11-310-010	1962	1968	3,181	2,914	267	140	278	129			-	3,321	
Vocational Education	631-11-690-003	1962	1968	301	289	12	15	22	5			-	316	
Total												120		
TA												120		
SA														
DL (grants)														

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	5	1	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	14	5	3
Total	19	6	3

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	35	18	4
Contract	-	-	-
Total	35	18	4

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/67

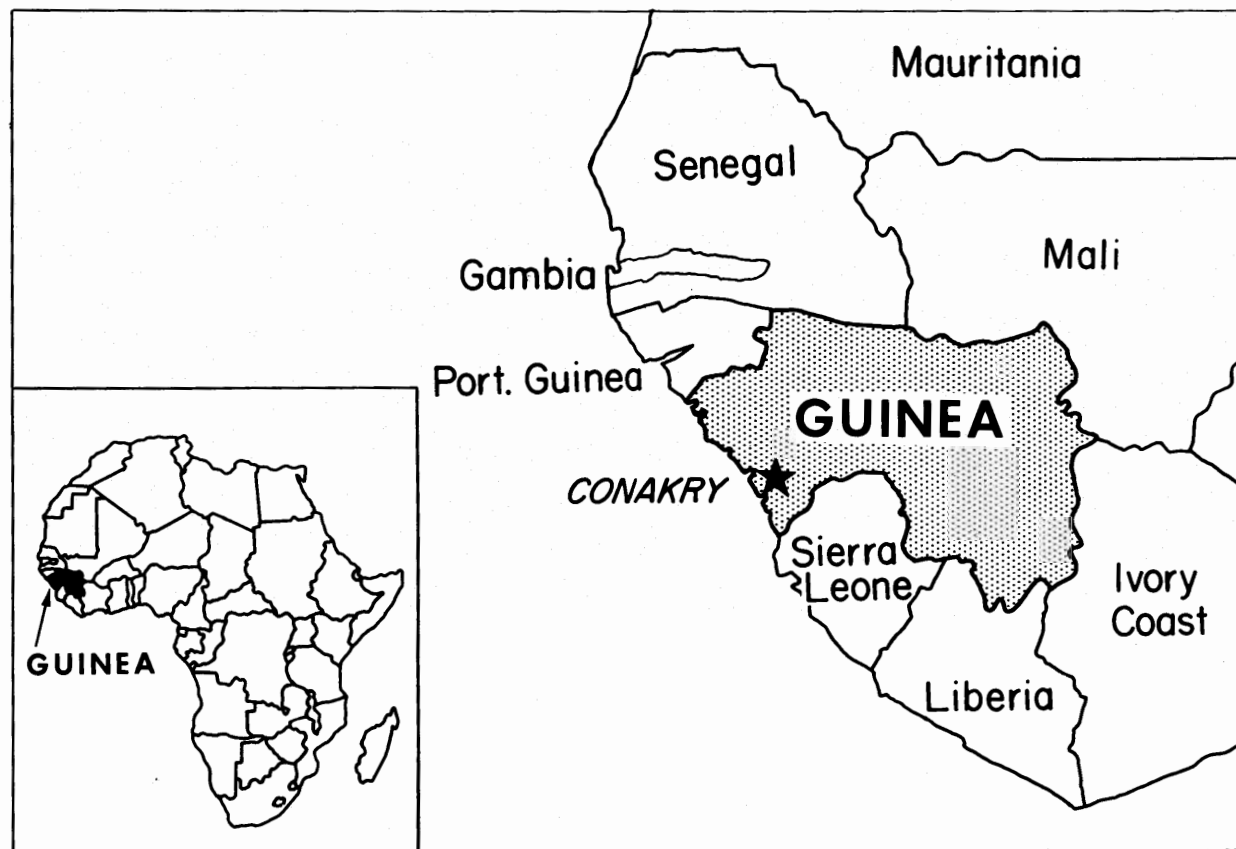
COUNTRY: CAMEROON

(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	6,509	U.S.\$	-	84
631-H-002	Mile 47-Mamfe Road	4/26/65	2/22/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	3,800	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	13,000	6,509	XXXX	-	84

Guinea



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	3.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.0
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	95
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	39
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	n.a.
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	85

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	80*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	33
People Per Doctor	28,200
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	6
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

COUNTRY: GUINEA

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Industrial Vocational Training	675-11-610-004	1962	1969	4,393	4,224	169	1,395	978	586	TA	857		6,645
Development Training	675-11-690-003	1962	1968	3,290	3,018	272	20	232	60				3,310
Participant Support	675-11-690-012	1962	1968	141	123	18	20	20	18				161
Technical Support	675-11-990-000	1961	1969	2,566	2,542	24	65	80	9	TA	43		2,674
Agricultural Resources Development	675-11-110-039	1965	1966	511	499	12	-	12	-				511
Civil Aviation Improvement	675-11-370-015	1963	1967	1,523	1,451	72	-12	60	-				1,511
Electrification of Four Towns	675-22-220-016	1965	1965	2,000	977	1,023	-	1,023	-				2,000
Total											900		
TA											900		
SA													
DL (grants)													

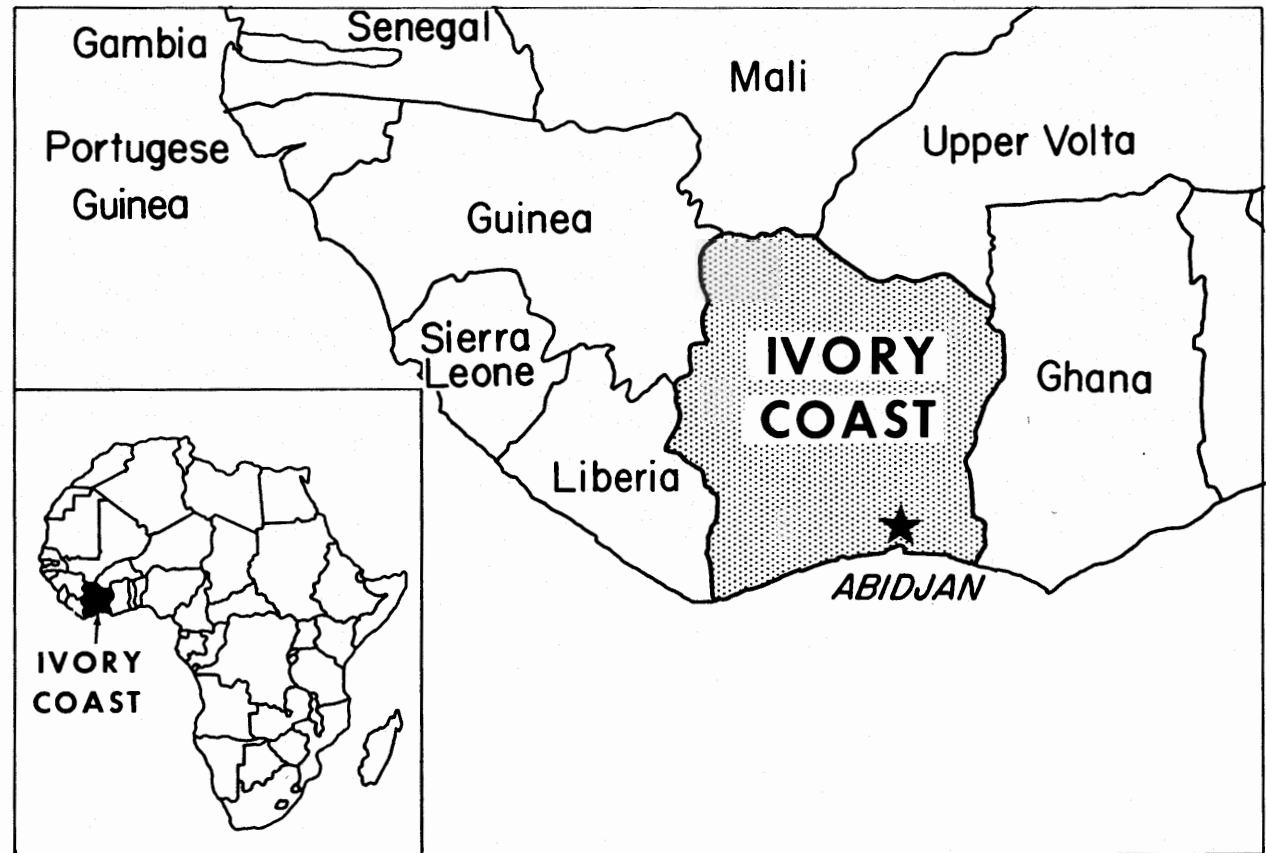
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	3	1	1
Participating agency.....	-	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	-	-	-
Total	3	1	1

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	7	7	
Contract	96	9	
Total	103	16	

Ivory Coast



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	4.0
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.3
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	125
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	32
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	6 ^a
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	86

a - Arable only.

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Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	260*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	35
People Per Doctor	18,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	10
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Civil Police	681-11-710-019	1962	1969	347 275 <u>a/</u>	347 -	- 275	70 -	55 175	15 100	TA	60		477 275 <u>a/</u>
Low Cost Housing	681-11-840-035	1966	1969	82	2	80	30	77	33	TA	20		132
Sugar Cane Research and Development	681-11-120-030	1964	1966	67	58	9	-5	4	-				62
Development of the Southwest Region	681-11-190-003	1963	1967	1,039	603	436	-	276	160				1,039
Promotion of Small Industries	681-11-920-042	1967	1967	240	21	219	-50	95	74				190
Total											80		
TA											80		
SA													
DL (grants)													

a/ Supporting Assistance

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	1	2	2
Participating agency.....	1	1	-
Contractor technicians.....	7	6	4
Total	9	9	6

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract		6	
Contract		-	
Total		6	

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/67

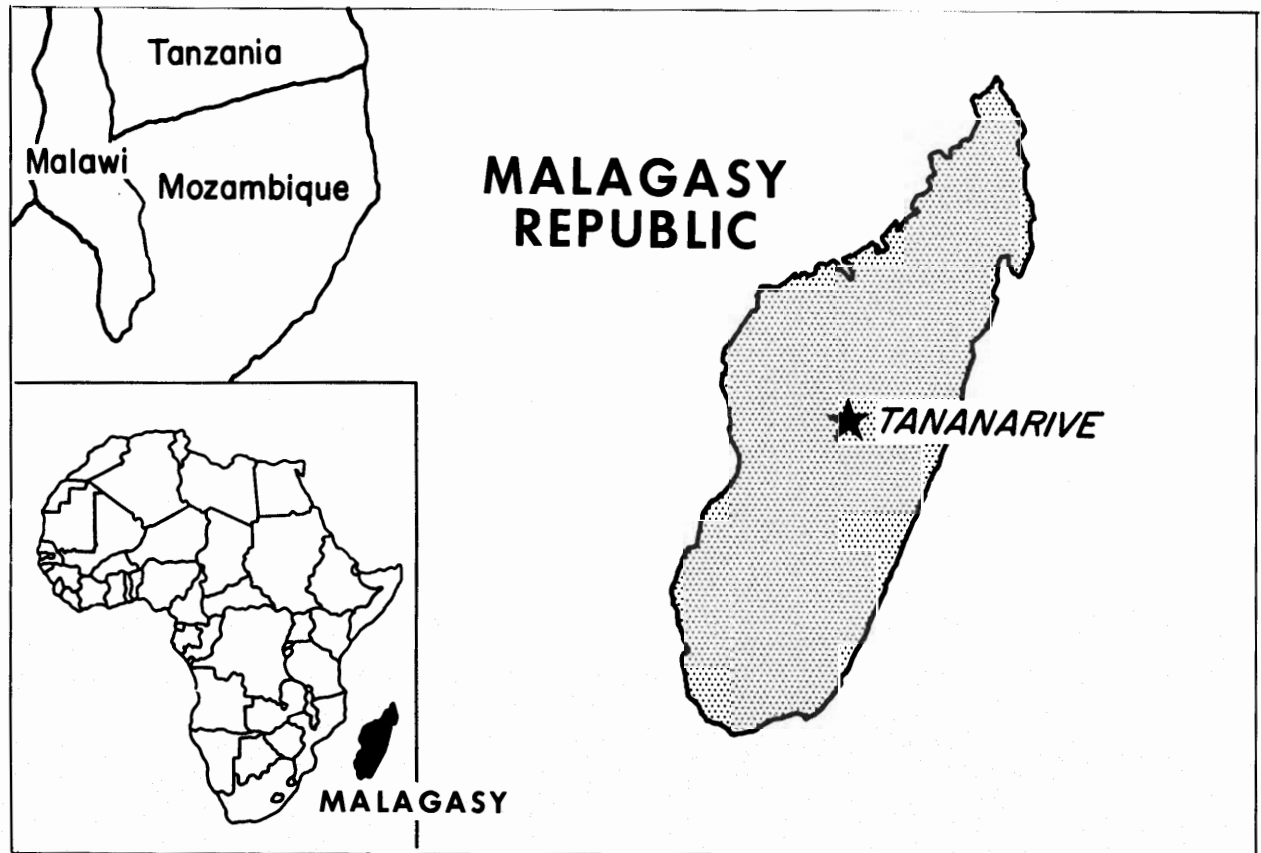
COUNTRY: IVORY COAST

(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-001	Highway Equipment	6/29/63	11/29/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,693	1,653	U.S.\$	-	22
681-H-003	Ivory Coast Industrial Development Bank	6/15/64	2/11/65	5	20	4	4	5,000	-	-	-	-
	(Two-step)	-	-	10	40	3/4	2	-	-	U.S.\$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	6,693	1,653	XXXX	-	22

Malagasy Republic



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	6.9	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	100*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.5	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n. a.
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	230	People Per Doctor	10,000
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	30	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	35
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	57	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	12
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	84	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
										TA	SA		
Groundwater Development for Village Water Supplies	687-11-520-014	1962	1969	1,015	794	221	150	248	123	TA	40	-	1,205
Operation and Maintenance of Roadbuilding Equipment	687-11-310-008	1961	1968	783	659	124	60	165	19			-	843
Public Safety	687-11-710-012	1961	1968	419	347	72	15	87	-			-	434
Improvement of Agricultural Extension Services	687-11-110-013	1962	1967	818	712	106	-	106	-			-	818
Civic Service	687-11-190-019	1964	1966	269	139	130	-	130	-			-	269
Improvement of Information Services	687-11-960-029	1965	1965	55	-	55	-10	45	-			-	45
Technical and Feasibility Studies	687-11-990-025	1966	1967	58	20	38	-	38	-			-	58
Total											40		
TA											40		
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	3	3	1
Participating agency.....	-	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	3	3	1
Total	6	6	2

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	3		
Contract	-		
Total	3		

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/67

COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

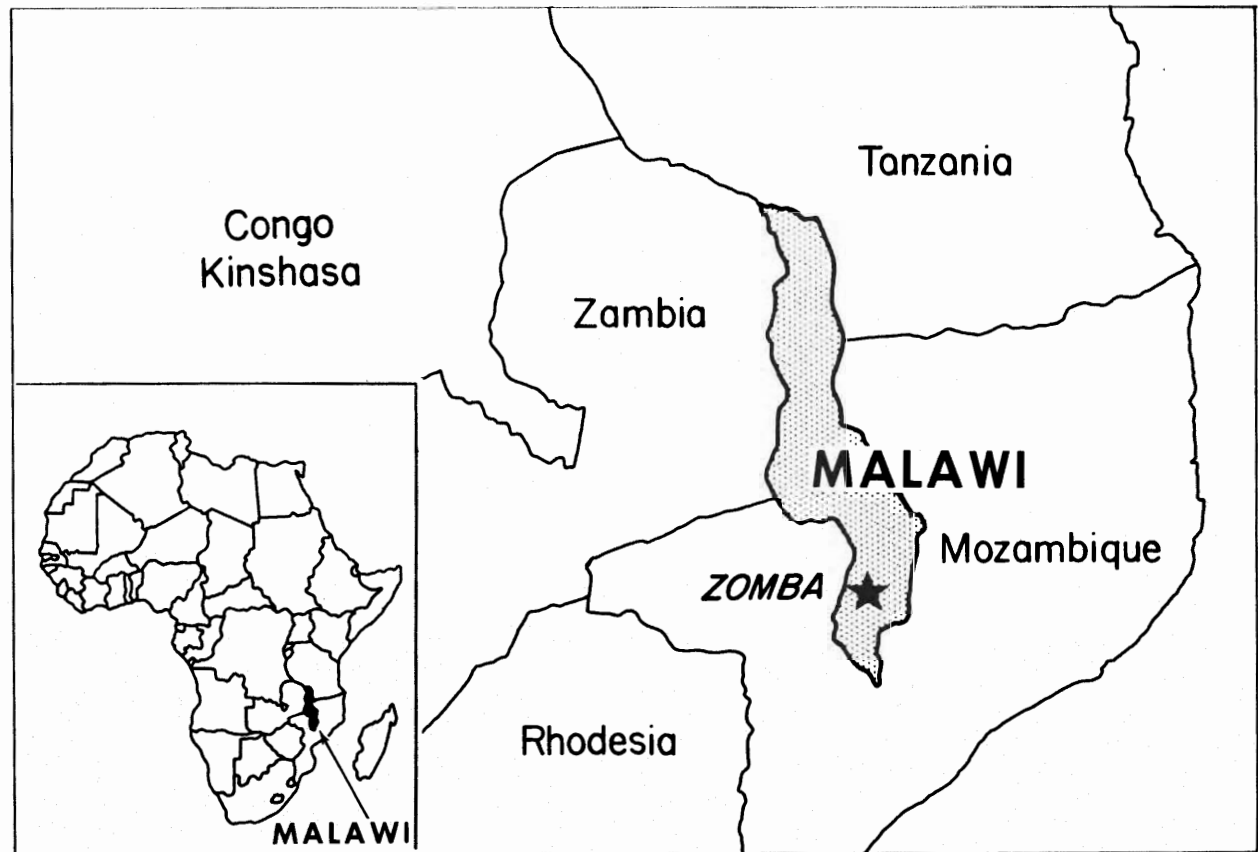
(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE VI

Loan No.	Title	Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Amount Authorized	Amount Disbursed	Currency of Re-payment	Principal Repayments	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	3-1/2 1	3-1/2 2-1/2	2,700	36	U.S.\$	-	-
687-H-002	Telecommunications (two-step)	2/24/67	6/30/67	5 10	20 40	3-1/2 1	3-1/2 2-1/2	2,000 -	- -	U.S.\$	- -	- -
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	4,700	36	XXXX	-	-



Malawi



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	4.1
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.5
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	46
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	90
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	14
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	81

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	51*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n. a.
People Per Doctor	48,800
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	9
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

TABLE IV
Part I

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: MALAWI

Project Title	Project Number 612-11	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Development	612-11-110-134	1962	1969	2,049	1,462	587	269	546	310	TA	257	-	2,575
Rural Transportation	612-11-390-141	1962	1969	437	196	241	56	158	139	TA	29	-	522
Malawi Polytechnic	612-11-610-137	1962	1969	2,537	2,031	506	342	538	310	TA	140	-	3,019
Statistical Development	612-11-780-139	1962	1969	491	413	78	206	223	61	TA	174	-	871
Operational Manpower	612-11-790-158	1967	1969	312	74	238	48	218	68	TA	28	-	388
Community Development	612-11-810-132	1962	1968	206	160	46	52	68	30			-	258
Mass Communications	612-11-960-149	1964	1969	901	416	485	206	536	155	TA	81	-	1,188
Technical Support	612-11-990-000	1960	1969	476	456	20	71	77	14	TA	66	-	613
Pre-Investment Survey	612-11-930-159	1967	1967	30	-	30	-	30	-			-	30
Total											775		
TA											775		
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	6	2	2
Participating agency.....	5	5	4
Contractor technicians.....	33	34	16
Total	44	41	22

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	90	82	73
Contract	-	-	-
Total	90	82	73

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	6/30/66	8/18/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	200	29	U.S.\$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	200	29	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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Animal Resources and Marketing	688-11-130-013	1962	1969	767	662	105	100	166	39	TA	60	-	927
Vocational Training	688-11-610-010	1961	1968	2,498	2,072	426	50	246	230			-	2,548
Higher Teacher Training	688-11-660-011	1962	1968	1,181	586	595	150	300	445			-	1,331
Total											60		
TA											60		
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	9	2	-
Participating agency.....	-	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	4	7	6
Total	13	9	6

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	9	2	2
Contract	-	3	-
Total	9	5	2

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/67

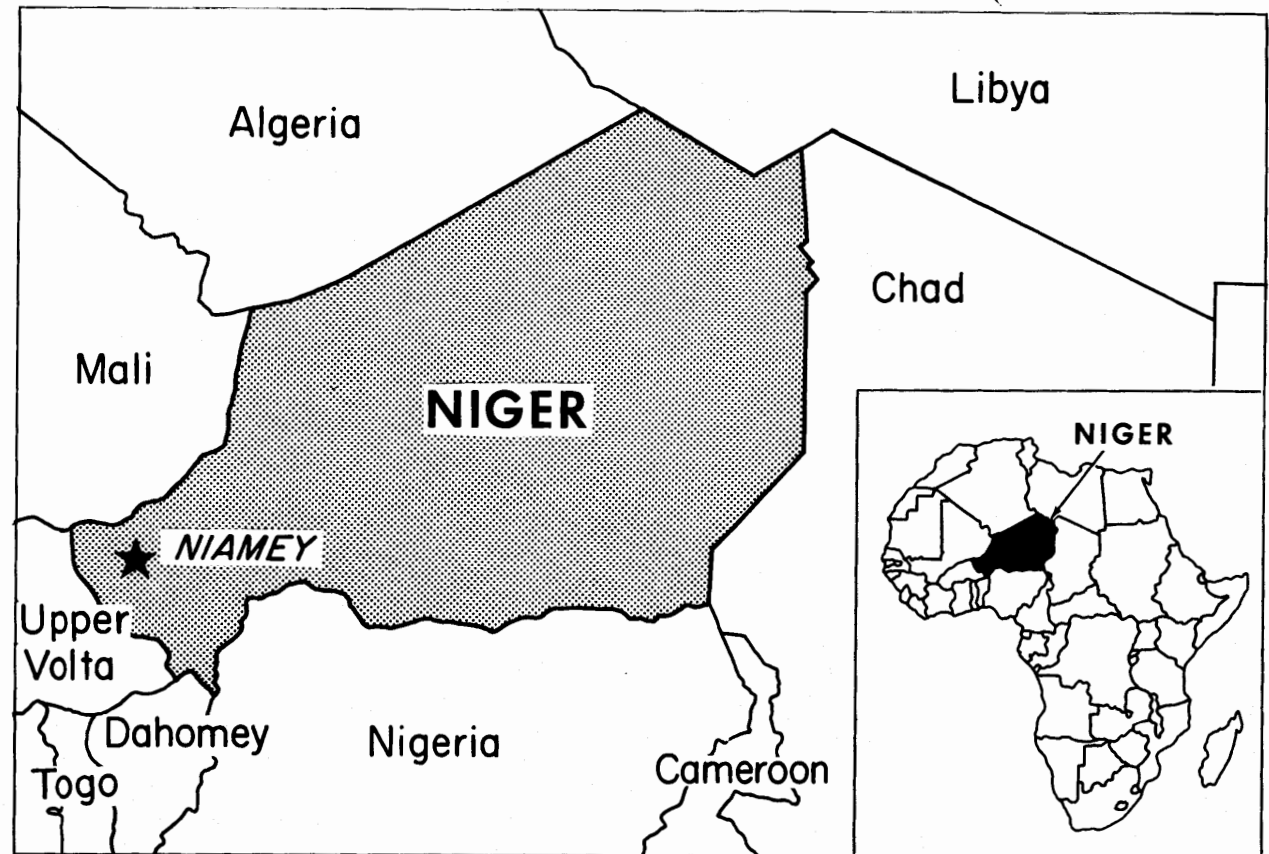
COUNTRY: MALI

(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 Repay-ments	Interest Collected
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation					
688-H-002	Teachers Training College	6/24/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,100	104	U.S.\$	-	1
688-H-003	Central Veterinary Laboratory	11/23/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	1,100	74	U.S.\$	-	1
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	3,200	178	XXXX	-	2

Niger



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	3.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	3.0
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	489
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	7
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	14 ^a
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	96

a - Arable only.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	75*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	39
People Per Doctor	64,000
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	1-5
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	2
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

TABLE IV
Part 1

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: NIGER

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Education and Extension	683-11-110-019	1962	1969	1,483	833	650	195	495	350	TA	245		1,923
Public Safety	683-11-710-016	1963	1968	575	493	82	30	109	3				605
Small Industries Development	683-11-920-006	1962	1968	141	80	61	50	81	30				191
Rural Water Resources Development	683-11-120-026	1966	1967	30	-	30	-	30	-				30
Improved Rice Cultivation	683-11-130-032	1966	1966	38	1	37	-	37	-				38
Agricultural Credit and Cooperatives	683-11-140-027	1965	1965	72	27	45	-	45	-				72
Road Maintenance and Improvement	683-11-310-005	1962	1967	835	595	240	-	181	59				835
Vehicle Operation and Maintenance	683-11-310-029	1965	1967	152	51	101	-	85	16				152
Village Well Construction	683-11-520-034	1966	1966	89	6	83	-	83	-				89
Public Health Assistance	683-11-530-033	1966	1967	72	19	53	-	53	-				72
Adult Education and Literacy	683-11-670-009	1963	1967	108	74	34	-	34	-				108
Total											245		
TA											245		
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	1	1	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	13	12	5
Total	14	13	5

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	2		
Contract	-		
Total	2		

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/67

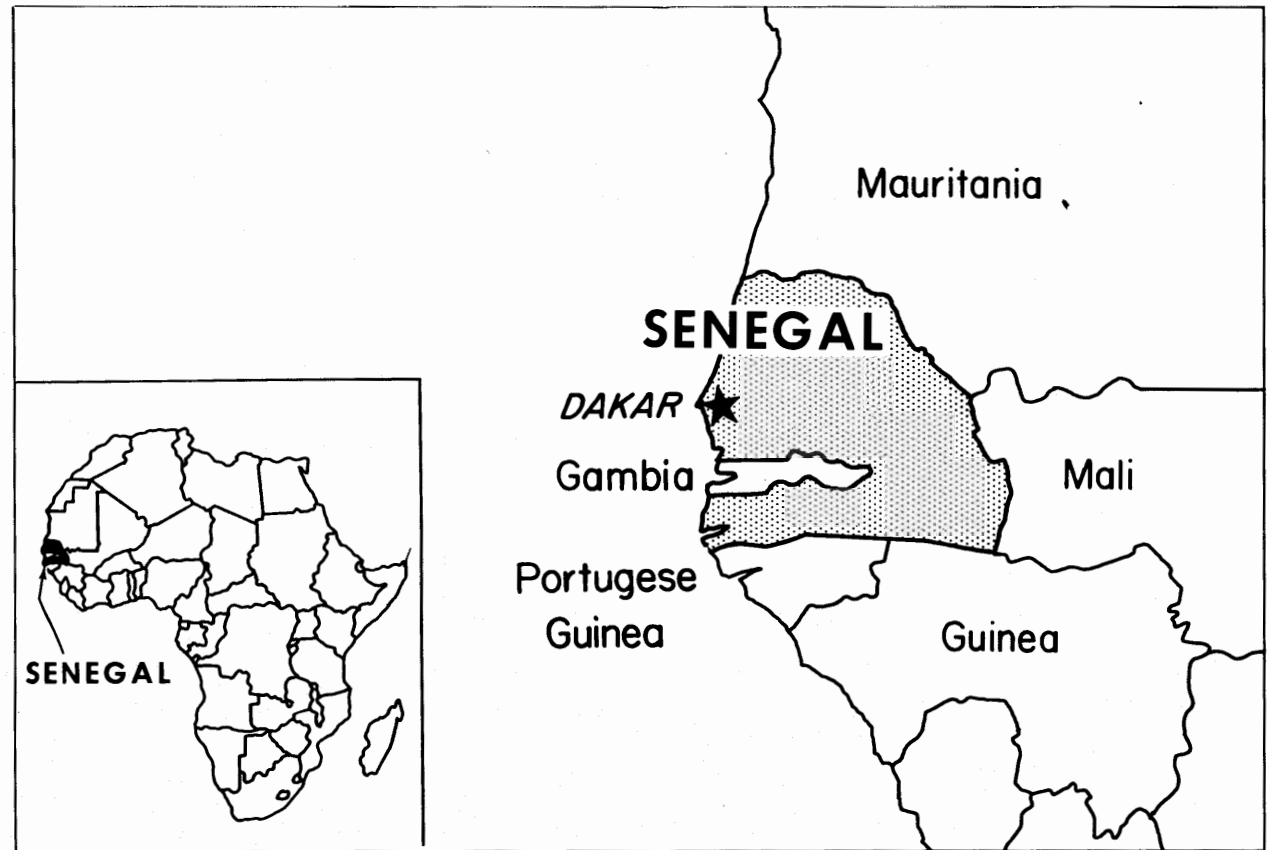
COUNTRY: NIGER

(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	500	268	U.S.\$	-	3
683-H-002	Niger River Bridge	5/28/64	11/26/64	10	40	3/4	2	1,800	87	U.S.\$	-	-
683-H-002A	Niger River Bridge	9/26/67	10/21/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	900	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	3,200	355	XXXX	-	3

Senegal



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	3.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.3
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	76
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	48
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	28 ^a
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	74

a - Arable only.

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	200*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	39
People Per Doctor	15,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Pupils as Percent of Population.....	7
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Development of the Casamance Region	685-11-190-023	1967	1971	282	-	282	300	381	201	TC	360	1,300	2,242
Rural Extension Centers	685-11-110-008	1964	1966	355	65	290	-	285	5			-	355
Water Resources Survey and Development	685-11-520-001	1962	1964	385	54	331	-	131	200			-	385
Total											360		
TA											360		
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed		-	-
Participating agency.....		5	5
Contractor technicians.....		5	-
Total		10	5

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	12	13	28
Contract	-	-	-
Total	12	13	28

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/67

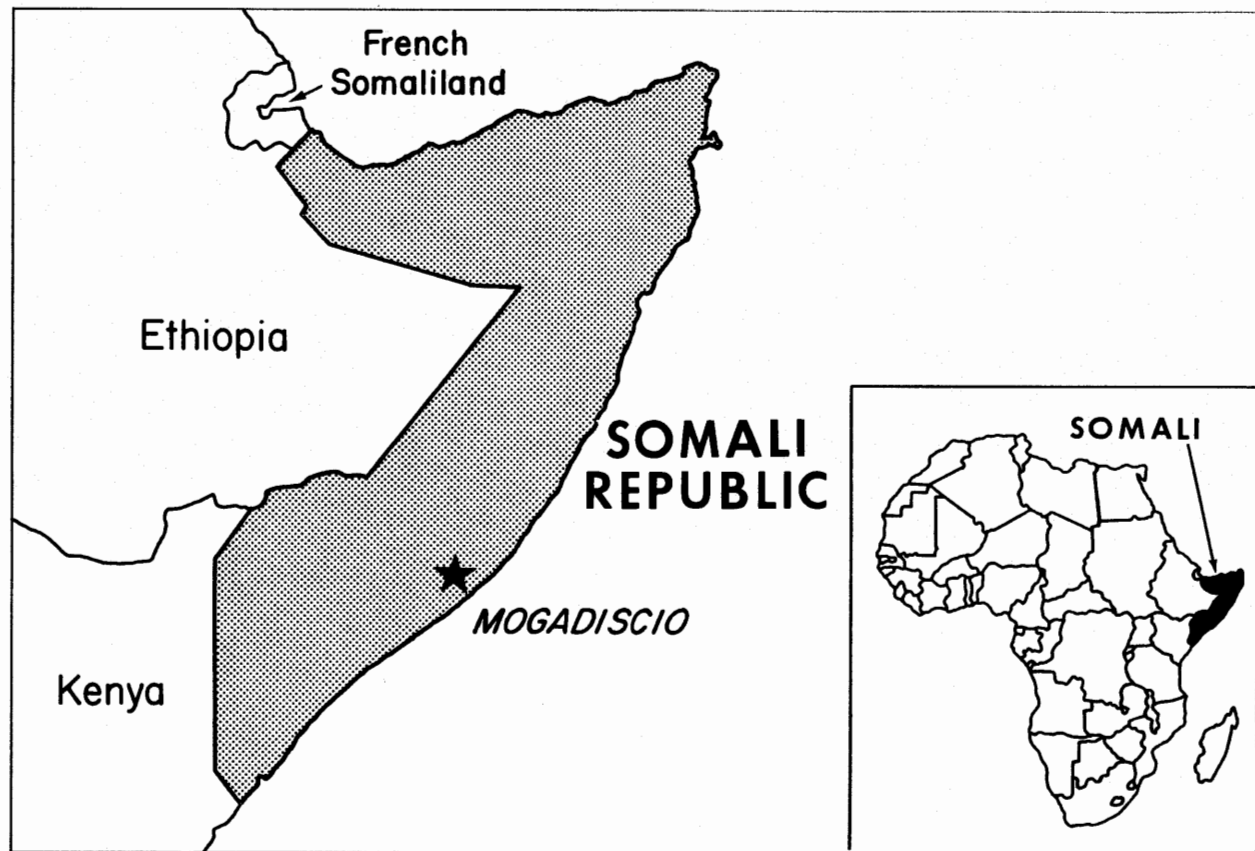
COUNTRY: SENEGAL

(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	-	U.S.\$	-	-
	Total	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	1,300	-	XXXX	-	-

Somali Republic



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	2.7	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	60*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.9	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	n. a.
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	246	People Per Doctor	31,900
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	11	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	34	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	2
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	89	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part I

COUNTRY: SOMALI REPUBLIC

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts			
Agriculture Services	649-11-110-038	1962	1970	3,984	2,889	1,095	530	625	1,000	TA	620	580	5,714	
Chisimaio Port	649-12-340-035	1961	1970	9,272	8,896	376	210	250	336	TA	655	800	10,937	
Credit Development	649-12-920-040	1962	1969	365	322	43	35	45	33	TA	35		435	
Mogadiscio Water	649-12-520-037	1962	1970	379	351	28	205	70	163	TA	230	250	1,064	
National Teacher Education Center (NTEC)	649-11-640-036	1961	1970	2,956	2,280	676	400	500	576	TA	400	325	4,081	
Scholarship Program	649-11-690-043	1962	1969	399	226	173	35	100	108	TA	35		469	
Public Safety	649-11-710-018	1959	1970	3,784	3,459	325	285	310	300	TA	250	200	4,519	
Technical Support	649-11-990-000	1958	1970	4,660	4,527	133	380	380	133	TA	250	100	5,390	
Water Resources	649-11-120-025	1959	1968	1,964	1,648	316	200	300	216			-	2,164	
Civil Aviation	649-12-370-042	1962	1968	484	284	200	45	175	70			-	529	
Youth Training	649-11-990-047	1965	1968	36	21	15	20	25	10			-	56	
Public Administration	649-12-790-049	1965	1968	26	9	17	125	25	117			-	151	
Self-Help School Construction	649-11-690-052	1966	1968	158	130	28	80	88	20			-	238	
Total												2,475		
TA												2,475		
SA														
DL (grants)														

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	14	8	6
Participating agency	6	9	11
Contractor technicians	25	29	31
Total	45	46	48

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	62	85	47
Contract	8	20	18
Total	70	105	65

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

As of 12/31/67

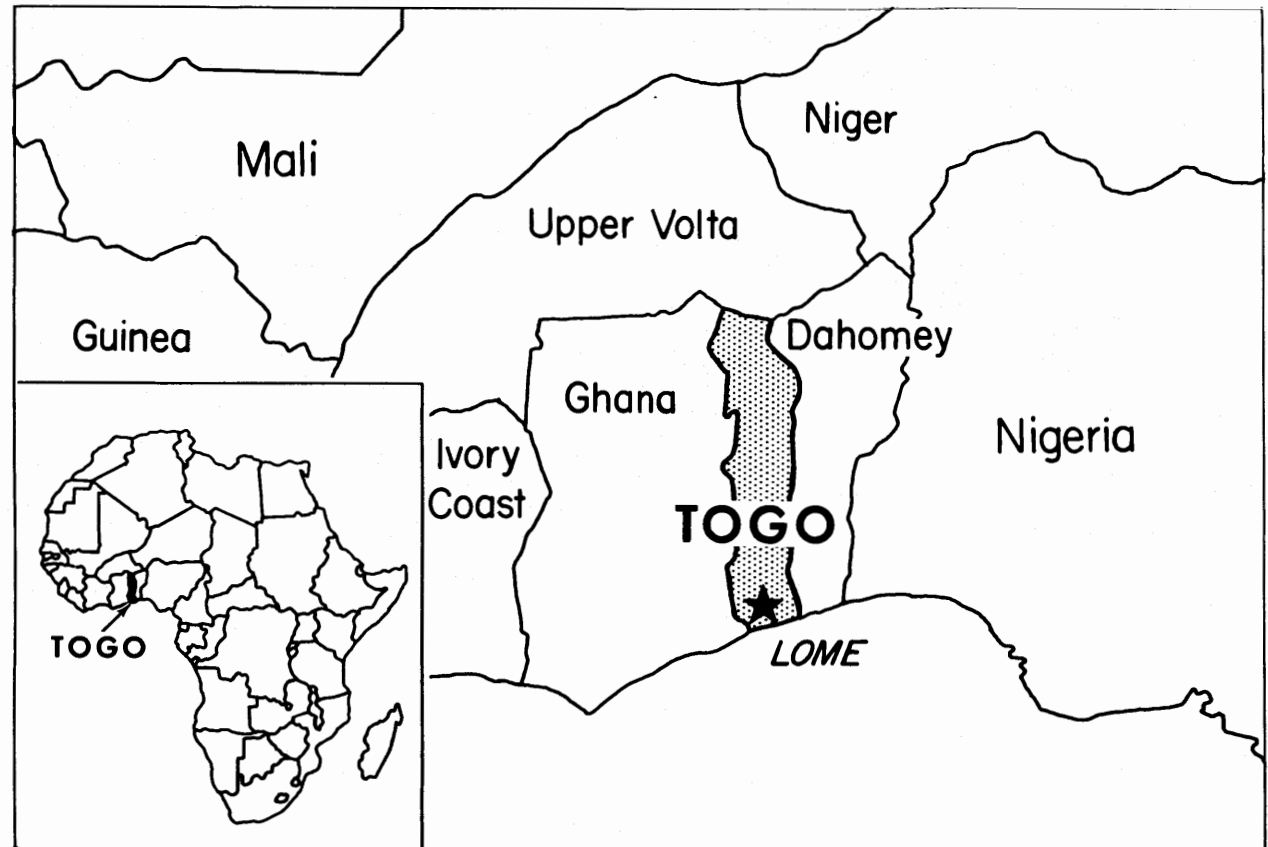
COUNTRY: SOMALI REPUBLIC

(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 Re-payment	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	1,980	S.Sh.	140	243
649-H-002	Chisimaio Port & Municipal Facilities	5/21/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	3,600	746	U.S.\$	-	-
649-H-002A	Chisimaio Port & Municipal Facilities (Amdt)	6/13/67	9/17/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	2,400	-	U.S.\$	-	-
649-H-003	Somali-American Fishing Company	11/14/64	2/27/65	2½	13	5-1/2	5-1/2	920	829	U.S.\$	-	11
649-H-004	Development Bank (two-step)	6/13/67	9/18/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	2,000	-	U.S.\$	-	-
649-H-005	Water Supply Project (two-step)	6/19/67	-	10	40	1	2-1/2	8,500	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	19,420	3,555	XXXX	140	254

Togo



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	1.7	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	113*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.6	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	35
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	22	People Per Doctor	22,500
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	79	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	42	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	10
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	79	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

TABLE IV
Part 1

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: TOGO

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Rural Development	693-11-810-004	1962	1969	1,148	803	345	460	175	630	TA	200	-	1,808
General Economic and Feasibility Studies	693-11-990-012	1966	1967	39	11	28	-	28	-			-	39
Total											200		
TA											200		
SA													
DL (grants)													

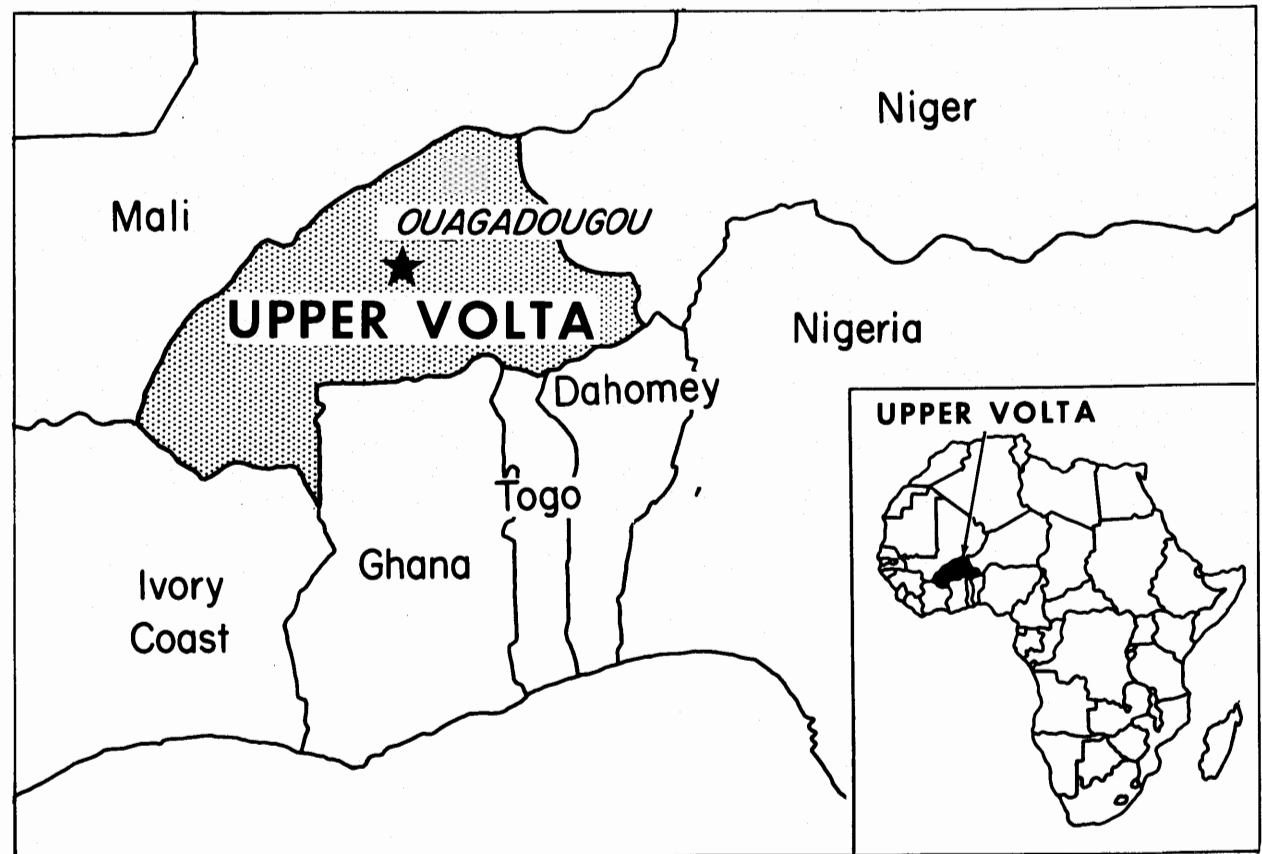
NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	2	-	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	5	6	6
Total	7	6	6

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract		11	7
Contract		-	-
Total		11	7

Upper Volta



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions – mid-1967</i>).....	5.1	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>).....	55*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>).....	2.0	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>).....	32
Area (<i>1000 square miles</i>).....	106	People Per Doctor	64,000
Population Density Per Square Mile.....	48	Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5-10
Agricultural Land as % of Total Area	18 ^a	Pupils as Percent of Population.....	2
Percent of Labor Force in Agriculture.....	87	(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

a - Arable only.

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* - 1966 in 1966 prices.

COUNTRY: UPPER VOLTA

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Rural Water Resources Development	686-11-120-001	1963	1969	294	138	156	130	146	140	TA	30		454
Animal Husbandry	686-11-130-003	1963	1969	428	251	177	95	155	117	TA	100		623
Equipment and Vehicle Maintenance & Management	686-11-310-021	1966	1968	392	20	372	80	302	150				472
Health Improvement	686-11-590-002	1962	1968	555	492	63	30	64	29				585
Date Palm Culture	686-11-130-017	1966	1967	22	3	19	-	19	-				22
Total												130	
TA												130	
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	1	-	-
Participating agency.....	-	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	8	8	2
Total	9	8	2

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

SPECIAL SELF-HELP AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Funding Category	Obligations (In Thousands of Dollars)		
	FY 1967 Actual	FY 1968 Estimated	FY 1969 Proposed
Development Loans	-	-	-
Technical Assistance	1,679.	2,175	2,425
Total A.I.D. Assistance	1,679	2,175	2,425

While the United States will provide development assistance on a country basis as part of a multilaterally coordinated program in nine development support countries in Africa, and through principal reliance on regional, multinational and multilateral aid methods and channels in the remaining countries where bilateral assistance projects are being phased out. The Special Self-Help Fund will continue to provide U.S. encouragement and support for small, purely local self help activities of a development nature undertaken primarily by the local populations 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, therefore, 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 are being phased out in line with the new Africa A.I.D. Policy and regional and multilateral channels will be A.I.D.'s principal methods for

providing development aid. Generally no more than \$50,000 will be used in any of the nine development emphasis countries, while up to \$100,000 is planned in countries where on-going regular Technical Assistance programs are being completed. The Self-Help Fund represents the sole bilateral assistance planned in FY 1969 in thirteen countries--Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Dahomey Gabon, Gambia, Lesotho, Mauritius, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, and Zambia.

Some typical examples of activities supported with these funds in the past are:

- materials for use in repair of bridges, with local voluntary labor, on farm-to-market roads in LaKare, Togo;
- materials for the construction, with local voluntary labor, of a nutritional center in Rwanda;
- cement and construction materials for village wells being constructed by villagers in the Ivory Coast;
- construction materials for N'Dounga villagers in Niger to build nurses quarters and to expand the dispensary;
- earth-block packing machines to provide a means for villagers to construct their own houses in Gabon;
- materials to complete a school in Apolokaggwa, Uganda which was being constructed by students and their parents;
- materials for renovating a building into a medical and family planning center which was being done under the direction of the Peace Corps in Somali;
- gardening tools for villagers at Sedhiou, Senegal;
- water pumps to develop an irrigation system for a youth village agricultural school in Senegal.

The FY 1969 request provides for \$2,425,000 for the Self-Help Fund in thirty-four African countries.

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

SPECIAL SELF HELP & DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

COUNTRY	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Development Emphasis Countries:													
Nigeria	620-11-990-757	1965	Cont.	96	69	27	50	55	22	TA	50	Continuing	
Tunisia	664-11-990-215	1965	Cont.	50	39	11	50	45	16	TA	50	Continuing	
East Africa:													
Kenya	615-11-990-131	1965	Cont.	197	104	93	50	75	68	TA	50	Continuing	
Tanzania	621-15-990-073	1965	Cont.	80	57	23	50	53	20	TA	50	Continuing	
Uganda	617-11-990-036	1965	Cont.	127	84	43	50	65	28	TA	50	Continuing	
Ethiopia	663-11-990-120	1965	Cont.	121	55	66	50	60	56	TA	50	Continuing	
Ghana	641-11-990-036	1965	Cont.	164	127	37	50	60	27	TA	50	Continuing	
Liberia	669-11-990-099	1965	Cont.	104	72	32	50	52	30	TA	50	Continuing	
Morocco	608-11-990-053	1965	Cont.	112	64	48	50	80	18	TA	50	Continuing	
Other African Programs:													
Congo (K)	696-11-990-018	1966	Cont.	3	3	-	25	15	10	TA	25	Continuing	
Algeria	638-11-990-015	1966	1967	43	20	23	-	17	-			Continuing	
Botswana	633-11-990-001	1967	Cont.	34	-	34	50	60	24	TA	50	Continuing	
Burundi	695-11-990-010	1965	Cont.	63	48	15	50	50	15	TA	50	Continuing	
Cameroon	631-11-990-028	1965	Cont.	98	65	33	50	50	33	TA	100	Continuing	
Central African Republic	676-11-990-018	1965	Cont.	154	63	91	100	131	60	TA	100	Continuing	
Chad	677-11-990-016	1965	Cont.	125	84	41	100	92	49	TA	100	Continuing	
Dahomey	680-11-990-021	1965	Cont.	218	89	129	100	161	68	TA	100	Continuing	
Gabon	678-11-990-024	1965	Cont.	206	28	178	100	181	97	TA	100	Continuing	
Gambia	635-11-990-002	1966	Cont.	50	22	28	50	54	24	TA	50	Continuing	
Guinea	675-11-990-038	1965	Cont.	48	21	27	50	67	10	TA	50	Continuing	
Ivory Coast	681-11-990-036	1965	Cont.	116	51	65	100	93	72	TA	100	Continuing	
Total											2,425		
TA											2,425		
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency.....			
Contractor technicians.....			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

SPECIAL SELF HELP & DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

PROJECT DATA SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE IV
Part 2

COUNTRY	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/68	Funds	Amount		
<u>Other African Programs:</u> (Cont'd)													
Lesotho	632-11-990-002	1967	Cont.	43	11	32	50	45	37	TA	50	Continuing	
Malagasy Republic	687-11-990-026	1965	Cont.	150	65	85	100	135	50	TA	100	Continuing	
Malawi	612-11-990-154	1965	Cont.	146	94	52	50	76	26	TA	100	Continuing	
Mali	688-11-960-017	1965	Cont.	51	29	22	100	72	50	TA	100	Continuing	
Mauritania	682-11-990-009	1965	1967	152	88	64	-	22	42			Continuing	
Mauritius	642-11-990-001	1968	Cont.	-	-	-	50	50	-	TA	50	Continuing	
Niger	683-11-990-030	1965	Cont.	172	63	109	100	147	62	TA	100	Continuing	
Rwanda	696-11-990-010	1965	Cont.	74	58	16	50	50	16	TA	50	Continuing	
Senegal	685-11-990-017	1965	Cont.	87	37	50	100	100	50	TA	100	Continuing	
Sierra Leone	636-11-990-017	1965	Cont.	63	47	16	50	40	26	TA	100	Continuing	
Somali Republic	649-11-990-048	1965	Cont.	40	33	7	50	47	10	TA	50	Continuing	
Sudan	650-11-990-091	1965	1967	86	81	5	-	5	-			Continuing	
Swaziland	645-11-990-001	1969	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	TA	50	Continuing	
Togo	693-11-990-007	1965	Cont.	173	66	107	100	100	107	TA	100	Continuing	
Upper Volta	686-11-990-016	1965	Cont.	179	76	103	100	143	60	TA	100	Continuing	
Zambia	611-11-990-152	1965	Cont.	58	56	2	50	35	17	TA	100	Continuing	
Total													
T													
SA													
DL (grants)													

Other

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COUNTRY: BURUNDI

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Road Maintenance	695-12-390-003	1963	1967	531	392	139	-	139	-				531
Total													
TA'													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	-	-	
Participating agency.....	2	2	
Contractor technicians.....	-	-	
Total	2	2	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

COUNTRY: CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Vocational and Technical Training	679-11-610-003	1963	1965	425	412	13	-	13	-				425
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency.....			
Contractor technicians.....			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Agricultural Services	676-11-190-020	1963	1963	1,080	755	325	80	157	248				1,160
Agricultural Development Through National Pioneer Youth	676-11-110-009	1963	1966	692	600	92	-84	8	-				608
Roads Maintenance Training and Improvement	676-11-310-017	1963	1966	709	689	20	-	20	-				709
Public Safety Services	676-11-710-001	1962	1967	230	187	43	-	26	17				230
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed		-	-
Participating agency		-	-
Contractor technicians		3	3
Total		3	3

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	2		
Contract	-		
Total	2		

COUNTRY: CHAD

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Rural Youth	677-11-160-018	1965	1968	229	88	141	105	94	152				334
Public Works Equipment and Training	677-11-310-011	1964	1968	593	469	124	85	179	30				678
School Health Education	677-11-540-007	1963	1968	861	694	167	210	297	80				1,071
Public Safety	677-11-710-009	1964	1968	416	230	186	60	191	55				476
Assistance to Poultry Production	677-11-130-026	1966	1966	30	-	30	-	25	5				30
Training for Agricultural Artisans	677-11-190-025	1966	1966	50	8	42	-	37	5				50
Highway Improvement	677-11-310-015	1965	1967	45	33	12	-2	10	-				43
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	8	7	
Participating agency.....	1	1	
Contractor technicians.....	-	-	
Total	9	8	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	3	3	
Contract	-	-	
Total	3	3	

COUNTRY: DAHOMEY

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Education and Extension	680-11-110-007	1962	1968	506	347	159	115	103	171				621
Establishment of Pilot Villages	680-11-190-020	1965	1968	564	348	216	50	211	55				614
Improvement of Grain Storage Facilities	680-11-190-024	1966	1968	225	59	166	50	171	45				275
Public Health	680-11-550-003	1962	1968	484	262	222	95	121	196				579
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	1	-	-
Participating agency.....	-	-	-
Contractor technicians.....	3	6	2
Total	4	6	2

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract		2	
Contract		-	
Total		2	

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/67

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 Repayments	Interest Collected
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation					
680-H-002	Rural Water Supply	2/21/67	5/19/67	10	40	1	2-1/2	850	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	850	-	XXXX	-	-

COUNTRY: THE GAMBIA

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Assistance to Agricultural Services	635-11-190-003	1967	1967	190	-	190	-	92	98				190
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed		-	
Participating agency.....		1	
Contractor technicians.....		-	
Total		1	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	2		
Contract	-		
Total	2		

COUNTRY: GABON

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Vocational Education Improvement	678-11-610-018	1966	1968	315	17	298	225	238	285				540
Assistance to Agricultural Production	678-11-130-029	1966	1966	100	-	100	-	100	-				100
Improvement of Health Services	678-11-590-011	1963	1967	209	51	158	-63	95	-				146
Rural School Construction Phase II	678-11-640-025	1965	1965	577	360	217	-40	177	-				537
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	-		
Participating agency	-		
Contractor technicians	2		
Total	2		

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	-	-	
Contract	2	6	
Total	2	6	

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Independence Gift (Radio Transmitting Equipment)	632-11-990-001	1967	1967	100	-	100	-	100	-				100
Total.....													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed			
Participating agency.....			
Contractor technicians.....			
Total			

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract			
Contract			
Total			

COUNTRY: RWANDA

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
National University of Rwanda	696-11-660-006	1966	1967	155	51	104	-	65	39				155
Public Safety	696-11-710-004	1964	1968	652	536	116	48	100	64				700
Technical Support	696-11-990-000	1965	1968	90	88	2	32	28	6				122
Public Service Training	696-11-990-001	1965	1968	50	42	8	12	20	-				62
Kigali Street Paving	696-12-310-005	1966	1967	131	90	41	-	41	-				131
Kigali Water Supply	696-12-520-003	1964	1967	540	443	97	-	97	-				540
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	3	2	
Participating agency	-	-	
Contractor technicians	-	-	
Total	3	2	

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	2	2	
Contract	-	-	
Total	2	2	

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Rural Training Institutes	636-11-110-001	1961	1967	1,725	1,186	539	-	350	189				1,725
Njala University College	636-11-110-015	1963	1968	2,099	1,484	615	608	650	573				2,707
Nursing Education	636-11-540-007	1961	1967	607	461	146	-	134	12				607
Human Resources Development	636-11-690-004	1961	1967	287	226	61	-	56	5				287
Rural Education Improvement	636-11-690-008	1961	1968	1,343	1,240	103	11	114	-				1,354
Economic Research & Statistics	636-11-780-003	1960	1968	842	774	68	89	136	21				931
Rural Training & Community Development	636-11-810-012	1961	1967	1,103	951	152	-	145	7				1,103
Technical Support	636-11-990-000	1961	1968	362	349	13	50	63	-				412
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	5	-	-
Participating agency.....	6	1	-
Contractor technicians.....	31	22	9
Total	42	23	9

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	19	10	
Contract	17	6	
Total	36	16	

COUNTRY: SUDAN

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 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Extension Service	650-11-190-065	1959	1967	994	905	89	-	56	33			-	994
Shambat Institute of Agriculture	650-11-110-084	1967	1967	369	-	369	-362	7	-			-	7
Agricultural Engineering	650-11-140-039	1966	1967	474	56	378	-310	53	15			-	164
Agricultural Development Support	650-11-190-058	1959	1967	881	849	32	-	18	14			-	881
Highway Construction Demonstration	650-11-310-005	1958	1967	6,150	3,848	2,302	-	502	1,800			-	6,150
Highway Development Support	650-11-310-061	1959	1967	1,143	1,083	60	-48	2	10			-	1,095
Transportation Survey	650-11-390-092	1966	1967	1,060	804	256	-	256	-			-	1,060
Technical Education	650-11-610-007	1958	1967	7,648	7,156	492	-334	143	15			-	7,314
Education Development Support	650-11-690-063	1962	1967	447	416	31	-	5	26			-	447
School Architectural Services	650-11-690-066	1963	1967	703	665	38	-	38	-			-	703
University of Khartoum	650-11-660-085	1965	1967	1,052	610	442	-200	210	32			-	852
Development Plan Participant Training	650-11-750-069	1963	1967	506	440	66	-	60	6			-	506
Technical Support	650-11-990-000	1959	1968	3,920	3,833	87	200	166	121			-	4,120
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants)													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	23		
Participating agency	10		
Contractor technicians	2		
Total	35		

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	105		
Contract	10		
Total	115		

STATUS OF DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
As of 12/31/67

COUNTRY: SUDAN

(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					
650-H-006	Khartoum North Sewerage	4/5/63	12/7/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	2,600	229	U.S.\$	-	-
650-H-009	Road & Runway Maintenance Equipment	1/5/66	5/9/66	10	40	1	2-1/2	35	-	U.S.\$	-	-
Total		XXXX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XXXX	XXXX	2,635	239	XXXX		

CO. TRY: ZAMBIA

PROJECT SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Page 1

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1967			Estimated FY 1968			Proposed Program FY 1969		Future Year Obligation	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/67	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/68	Funds	Amounts		
Agricultural Development	611-11-110-135	1962	1968	1,316	1,131	185	220	248	157				1,536
Community Development	611-11-810-131	1962	1968	336	294	42	106	80	68				442
Teacher Training	611-11-660-128	1962	1968	456	307	149	100	91	158				556
College, Further Education	611-11-670-130	1961	1968	421	458	-37	53	90	-				511
Mass Education Media	611-11-960-151	1964	1968	565	348	217	41	225	33				606
Key Personnel for Zambianization	611-11-990-147	1964	1968	207	167	40	60	86	14				267
Operational Personnel	611-11-990-153	1966	1968	382	-	382	549	195	736				931
Oppenheimer College	611-11-810-114	1960	1966	218	208	10	-	10	-				218
Technical Support	611-11-990-000	1966	1968	491	479	12	121	110	23				612
Total													
TA													
SA													
DL (grants).....													

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
A.I.D. employed	7	4	-
Participating agency.....	-	10	10
Contractor technicians.....	13	13	8
Total	20	27	18

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1967	Estimate FY 1968	Proposed FY 1969
Non-contract	66	53	
Contract	2	2	
Total	68	55	