

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Fiscal Year 1976
Submission to the Congress**

Africa Programs

May 1975

AFRICA

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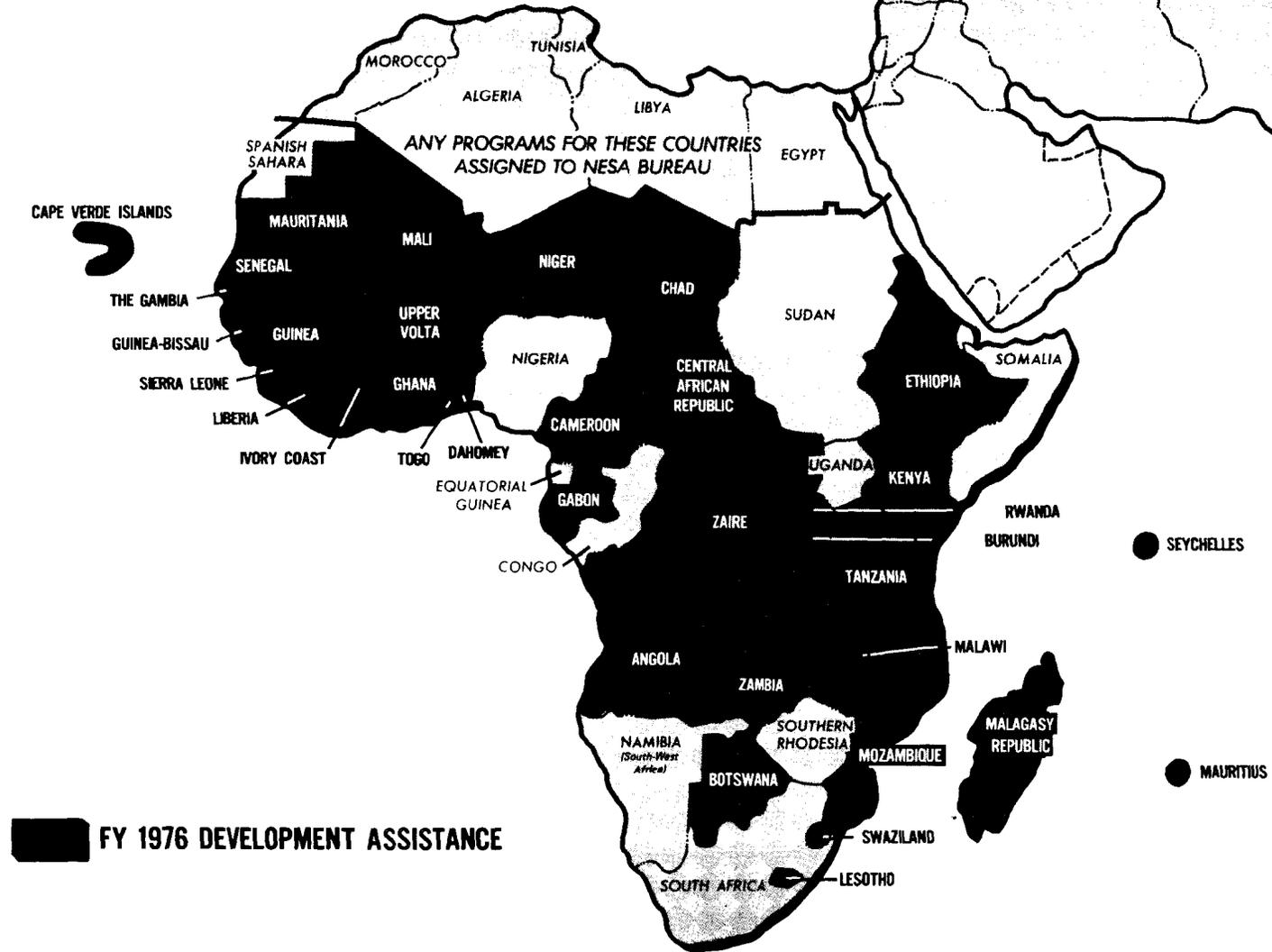
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Four major factors have influenced the purposes and directions of A.I.D. programs in Africa over recent years and are reflected in this presentation:

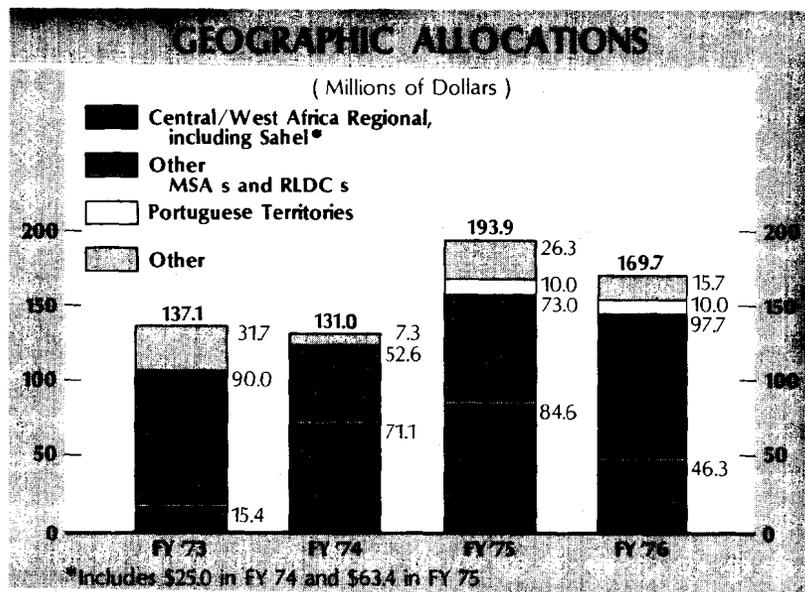
-- Changing political situations, with the emergence of independence among former Portuguese territories and the implications this has for events in Southern Africa.

-- Changing economic status of various African states and a greater world-wide recognition of the problems of those states most seriously affected by changing commodity prices and those categorized as least developed.

-- The new directions established by the Congress in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 and the emphasis this placed on dealing with concerns of the poor majority.

-- The problems of drought which have afflicted many parts of Africa, particularly the Sahelian region of West Africa.

These factors have led to changes in the allocation of aid resources both geographically and by purpose. The shift in geographic allocation is shown in the following chart:



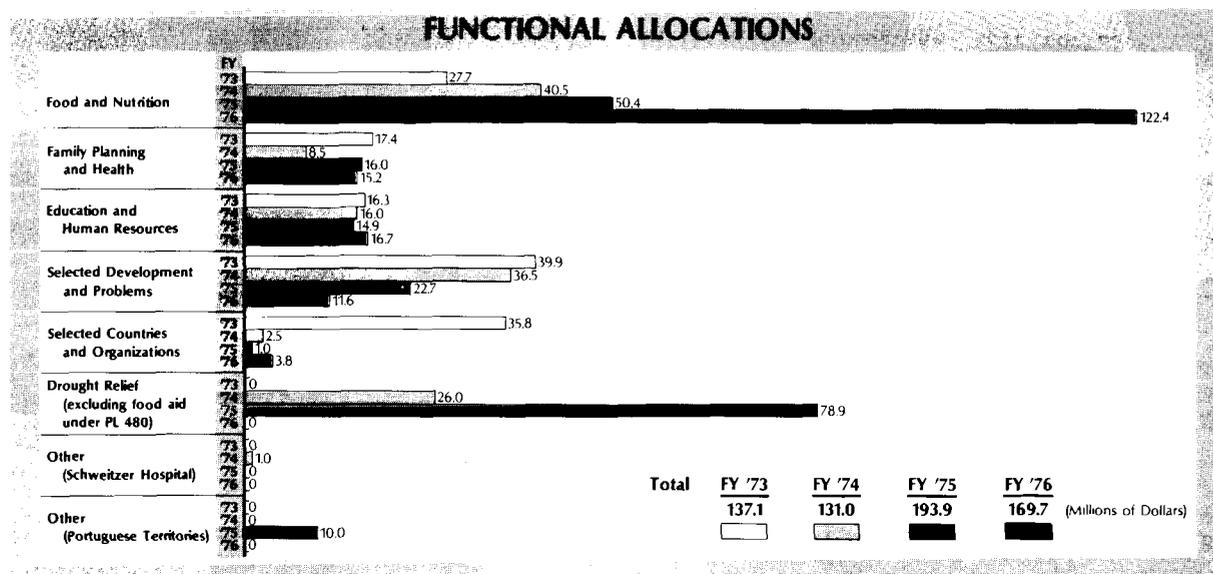
Just as there has been a shift in allocation of resources towards the poorer African countries and those afflicted by drought, so also there has been a shift in the kinds of programs undertaken. A.I.D. programs in Africa have long concentrated heavily on agricultural development. In FY 1976 that concern about agriculture continues to be manifested, but with increasing resources being devoted to the problems of small farmers. Increasing attention is also being given to education, health and family planning, which should be reflected in larger programs in FY 1977 and beyond. The table on the following page reflects current trends.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	58.6	25.4	-	0.7	32.5	-	- ^{a/}
Grants	72.4	15.1	8.5	15.3	4.0	2.5	27.0
Total	131.0	40.5	8.5	16.0	36.5	2.5	27.0
1975							
Loans	56.4	32.1	6.5	-	17.8	-	- ^{b/}
Grants	137.5	18.3	9.5	14.9	4.9	1.0	88.9
Total	193.9	50.4	16.0	14.9	22.7	1.0	88.9
1976							
Loans	88.7	82.7	-	-	6.0	-	-
Grants	81.0	39.7	15.2	16.7	5.6	3.8	-
Total	169.7	122.4	15.2	16.7	11.6	3.8	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	27.5	25.5	2.0	-	-	-	-
Grants	11.3	5.8	4.3	0.7	0.5	-	-
Total	38.8	31.3	6.3	0.7	0.5	-	-

a/ Includes \$25 million for Sahel Famine Relief, \$1 million for Ethiopia Drought Relief, and \$1 million for Gabon Schweitzer Hospital.

b/ Includes \$78.9 million for Drought Relief for Sahel, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, and Somalia; and \$10 million for Portuguese territories.

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Africa remains one of the poorest regions of the world.

-- Of the world's 25 least developed countries, 16 are in Africa.

-- Per capita income in Africa is only 75% of the average of less developed countries.

-- Literacy rates overall are only 17% compared to 40% for LDCs as a whole.

-- Per capita food production, already declining in the face of population increases, has been severely affected by drought.

-- Many African countries have been severely affected by changing commodity prices and the sharp increase in petroleum costs. Eighteen African nations meet the criteria of Section 103b of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 and are classified by the World Bank as most severely affected by price increases.

Despite the problems faced, Africa has made substantial economic progress in recent years.

-- Per capita incomes have increased by 3.8% between 1968 and 1973, despite population increases of 2.6% per annum.

-- Power generation is 250% of 1960 levels.

-- Number of children in school has increased from 19% of eligibles in 1960 to 30% in 1973.

-- Life expectancy in this same period has increased by seven years.

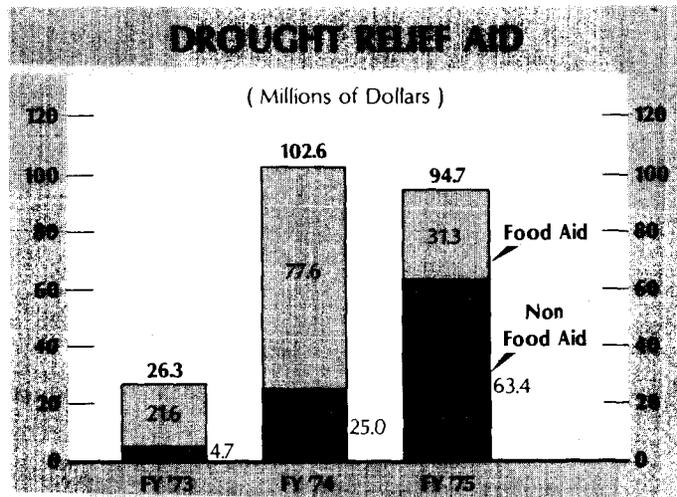
Drought has caused major problems in many areas of Africa in the past few years and this has made progress even more difficult. The Sahelian area of West Africa was severely afflicted by inadequate rainfall for several years and by a deep drought from 1972 onwards. Ethiopia suffered from serious drought from 1973 onwards. Inadequate rainfall has

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reduced agricultural production in Kenya and Tanzania and some of the states bordering on the Sahel. The Somali Republic is currently undergoing a very deep and disturbing drought.

The U.S. has made a significant contribution to relieving the misery of drought.

-- The United States has been the major contributor to relief aid in the Sahel, providing the following aid, which represented approximately 40% of the world wide relief effort:



-- The U.S. has also been a leading contributor to meeting the needs of drought in Ethiopia, with \$17 million in food aid and \$10.6 million in non-food aid since 1973.

-- Food aid has also been provided in FY 1975 to meet shortages caused by drought in Tanzania and the Somali Republic, and similar programs are being studied currently for the Portuguese territories. Funds from the disaster relief act of 1974 have been used for drought recovery programs in Kenya, Tanzania, the Central African Republic, Ghana and Guinea.

The emergency needs of the Sahel may be diminishing, with near normal rains and food production in 1974-1975, although this can be assured only during the forthcoming rainy season. In Ethiopia, Tanzania and the Somali Republic, however, problems of drought persist in varying degrees, and there is a continuing need for PL 480 food shipments.

While one must maintain concern about the possible recurrence of drought in the region, A.I.D.'s programs in the Sahel are now moving more towards longer term drought recovery and development. This is in line with Section 639 (B) of the Foreign Assistance Act. The primary goal of these recovery and development programs will be to increase agricultural production, particularly food crops and livestock. This in turn depends largely on the

-- extent to which water resources are developed, including the great river basins, consistent with ecological considerations

-- developing of human resources, both at the level of managers and technicians, and of farmers and herders.

Given the nature of the Sahel, the recovery and development effort will be lengthy, costly and complex. It clearly is beyond the capacity of any individual donor. It is for this reason that A.I.D. took the lead, in collaboration with the French government, to ask the Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD to bring together all principal donors to discuss improved collaboration in development efforts. A first meeting of donors was held in January where a consensus was reached that an overall coordinating body should be formed as a sort of Sahel Consultative Group to institutionalize this longer term effort. From this, thought is also being given to the establishment of a Special Development Fund for the Sahel which might serve as a means for assuring a continuing flow of resources.

Throughout Africa, A.I.D.'s development strategy emphasizes increasing small farmer productive capacity in food crops and livestock to provide better nutrition, higher incomes

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and better access to education and health programs. To an increasing extent, this involves improving the flow of productive resources to small farmers and the provision of education and health systems which can better the well-being of rural populations. This strategy represents a confluence of African priorities, A.I.D. policies and Congressional concerns. To support this consensus of interests, we propose A.I.D. programs of \$169.7 million for FY 1976 and \$38.8 million for the 5th quarter.

FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION

Food Production

A.I.D.'s objective is wider use of modern agricultural techniques by larger numbers of small farmers and herdsmen. Accomplishing this objective will require:

- expanding tropical food crop and livestock research
- basic research through international centers, supported by A.I.D.
- adaptive research for African ecological conditions

Programs concentrate on the food grains: sorghum, millet, rice and maize; they include adaptive research, field trials, and production of foundation seed.

-- Key on-going projects are Major Cereals, East African Crop Research, West Africa Rice Development.

-- New projects based on these and emphasizing seed multiplication will be in Niger and Upper Volta (FY 1975), and in Botswana, Guinea, Rwanda, Cameroon, and Central African Republic (FY 1976).

A.I.D. programs give major priority to developing management manpower, systems and institutions. Most projects include training and management development elements; others are aimed completely at this objective, e.g., Ghana Agricultural Management (FY 1975), Malawi Agricultural College, Kenya

Agricultural Planning and Southern Africa Rural Development Manpower (FY 1976).

-- Teaching farmers modern agricultural and nutritional practices is an essential element of our program for reaching the rural poor, but it is difficult to devise cost-effective means of doing so. Several FY 1976 programs will include innovative efforts toward this objective--in Cameroon, Tanzania and Upper Volta.

-- Seed production is becoming a critical link in the chain of production inputs as research results become available. Seed production projects will be initiated in FY 1976 in Rwanda, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Chad and Upper Volta.

-- Cooperatives play a major role in African programs, especially in agricultural credit and marketing activities. The Rwanda Grain Storage and Marketing Project (FY 1975) is being implemented through cooperatives, as will be the Swaziland Agricultural Credit and Marketing Project (FY 1976).

A.I.D. will help expand information and resource flows to small farmers, through

- incentive policies
- rural education and extension programs
- seed and fertilizer production
- credit expansion
- marketing systems.

Several new projects provide these essential elements for increased production in an integrated manner in a specified area such as

- Southwest Development project in Kenya

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- North Shaba Rural Development in Zaire
- Livestock Production in Upper Volta

Other projects approach the problem on a sector-wide basis. These include the

- Tanzania Agriculture Sector Loan
- Mali Livestock Sector Grant

In many areas, lack of access to transport facilities prevents active participation in the modern sector of the economy. Rural road programs, as in Ethiopia and Liberia, often are prerequisites to rural development

Nutrition

While continuing to concentrate efforts on food production, African governments are beginning to

- understand the importance of nutrition in human resource development;
- plan to maximize the nutritional value of their limited food resources.

A.I.D.'s programs support new African initiatives in nutrition planning in FYs 1975 and 1976 in Zaire and Ghana and continue support for voluntary agency programs utilizing PL 480 Title II foods and concentrating on vulnerable groups such as mothers and young children.

POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH

Health statistics in Africa are grim:

	<u>Africa</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
-- infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	161	19
-- life expectancy	44	71
-- people per physician	14,000	600

Endemic diseases reduce energies of rural people and make potentially productive farming areas uninhabitable. Principal disease problems are malaria, tripanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) and onchocerciasis. Health service constraints in Africa include

- limited budgets
- scarcity of trained manpower
- lack of emphasis on preventive medicine
- overemphasis on urban areas

A.I.D.'s programs concentrate on rural areas, to develop

- low cost health/family planning delivery systems
- training programs for paramedical personnel
- family planning services, both government and private
- endemic disease control programs

Management and planning are critical elements in extending basic health services to rural areas. A.I.D. will support new health management programs in Zaire and Kenya (FY 1976) and on-going efforts in Ghana.

Rural Health services will be expanded in Ghana through a Health Sector Loan of \$2 million and technical assistance in Liberia (FY 1975), Senegal, Mali and Niger (5th Q.).

Health training for paramedical personnel is an important element of the above programs, and is the major objective of an on-going project in Tanzania and of a new 5th Q. project in Lesotho.

Family planning activities are being funded by A.I.D. through integrated maternal and child health and family planning projects in several countries. These include efforts:

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-- to establish units in health ministries to organize and administer programs

-- to identify cost-effective methods of implementing integrated programs

-- to help improve teaching of family planning in universities, medical and other health training institutions.

In FY 1976, A.I.D. will continue to provide direct support to national family planning programs in Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zaire and Botswana.

Endemic disease problems are widespread and can usually be tackled best on a multilateral basis. A.I.D. supports such an effort, organized by the World Bank, to control onchocerciasis (river blindness) in West Africa. In Zaire, new initiatives to control malaria and sleeping sickness will be undertaken in FY 1976.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The primary human resource development needs in Africa are

-- high and middle-level administrative and technical manpower to plan, administer and manage operational programs and capital development activities in the public and private sectors.

-- low-cost systems for expanding educational opportunities enabling the rural populace to participate in development activities which improve the quality of their lives.

Significant emphasis has been given to increasing secondary school and university enrollment, but the proportion of college level and technical manpower to general population still is only one-third that of Asia, for example.

Therefore, high and middle level training programs are still needed to

-- enable Africans to replace non-Africans at high and middle levels in government service and the private sector;

-- expand the cadre of management and technical personnel to levels required by accelerated development programs.

A.I.D. will continue to support education programs to develop the middle and high level manpower resources essential for development, especially in agricultural and management fields.

New FY 1976 projects include:

African Manpower Development - Regional
Agriculture Planning - Kenya
Bunda Agricultural College - Malawi
Rural Development Manpower - Southern Africa
Development Management Training - Niger
OMVS Management/Staff Support - Sahel

Undergraduate training needs can now be met to a large extent in Africa. A.I.D., with other donors, is assisting the Association of African Universities expand its program of scholarships for Africans in Africa to about 800 students. As graduate programs become available, A.I.D. will correspondingly adjust its programs for graduate students to encourage use of African institutions.

Educational opportunities for the general population need to be expanded at affordable costs.

-- Primary education systems need reform to teach most needed skills

-- Modified systems are required to provide basic health and nutrition knowledge and productivity skills to the rural masses.

A.I.D. is exploring with African governments, universities and teaching institutions new means of involving more farmers and rural residents in education programs using formal and non-formal educational facilities, and of modernizing existing formal systems.

-- A project getting underway in Swaziland is helping modernize primary curriculum and teaching methods.

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-- In FY 1976 a new project, Accelerated Rural Learning, will support several key African efforts to reach rural populations with practical, low-cost education.

A.I.D. is giving new emphasis to the role of women in development. With A.I.D. support, the Economic Commission for Africa is setting up a Pan-African Women's Center and continues to encourage the formation of Women's Bureaus in Ministries of Labor. In a new FY 1976 activity, Women in Development, A.I.D. will finance feasibility studies, training programs, conferences and pilot programs to support African initiatives which expand women's participation in development.

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

Most African nations have a major and continuing requirement for development of transport and communications systems:

- to serve internal country needs
- to facilitate intra-African trade
- to open up and increase accessibility to areas rich in minerals, agricultural and forest products.

The World Bank and other donors provide most of the internal financing required for such projects; however, A.I.D. will consider assistance primarily for projects which help increase agricultural production, create employment, or encourage trade.

-- a \$6 million water transport loan to Zaire will help improve facilities to reduce food spoilage losses at port and increase accessibility to agricultural markets

-- a \$1 million grant for engineering and design studies for two road links in the Lake Chad Basin will provide access to potentially productive agricultural resources.

In addition to infrastructure projects, A.I.D. will support efforts by Ghana's Council for Scientific and Industrial

Research to bring modern research and technology to bear directly on development problems. The U. S. National Academy of Science participates in this Ghanaian effort. In the Cameroon, A.I.D. plans to provide technical assistance to plan and establish a sites and services (self-help) housing project for the poorest citizens of Yaounde, the country's major city. The project may later be extended to Gabon.

In some 25 African countries, U. S. embassies will provide self-help development funds to encourage responsibility and initiative at the village level. These resources enable the local people to carry out small development projects, such as schools, markets, and health facilities, using their own labor and materials.

SELECTED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

African regional organizations have become increasingly important factors in African Development. A.I.D. continues to assist these organizations in activities related to areas of A.I.D. interests.

A.I.D. technical assistance to the African Development Bank has enabled the Bank to assist countries and other regional organizations to develop viable projects. As projects develop, the Bank expands its project portfolio, and, this, in turn, increases the Bank's capacity to attract larger amounts of international assistance for the region. While the Bank continues to give attention to the critical need for transportation infrastructure, it has increased its emphasis:

- on programs supporting rural development
- in areas most affected by the drought.

A.I.D. proposes to continue providing technical assistance to the Bank since there is no legislative mechanism by which this can be done through the international financial institutions facility.

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Through assistance to the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), A.I.D. and other donors are helping increase the capacity of African governments to plan development programs and attract capital.

Eighteen sub-Saharan nations are classified by international organizations as "most seriously affected" in terms of worldwide inflation of petroleum and other major food import commodities. Their development efforts are constrained by

-- foreign exchange shortages occasioned by increased fuel costs

-- the need, stemming from the drought, to import basic foods.

For example, when Mozambique reaches independence, it will be burdened by these problems and will have to make major adjustments in its international trade policies. Balance of payments problems, therefore, loom severely for many nations. A.I.D. may provide a development loan to assist Mozambique during the critical first few months following independence. Also in FY 1976, A.I.D. proposes to review PL 480 Title I credit sales in countries such as the Malagasy Republic, Tanzania, and others where these programs can:

-- provide balance of payments relief

-- generate local currency support for agricultural development programs.

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

TABLE I

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	Total			Food and Nutrition			Population Planning and Health			Education and Human Resources Development			Selected Development Problems			Selected Countries and Organizations			Other Programs		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
ETHIOPIA	20,669	16,657	18,755	17,162	838	18,355	--	6,500	--	2,511	719	400	--	--	--	--	--	--	996	8,600	--
GHANA	2,569	3,288	13,440	168	535	11,035	1,641	1,086	2,055	760	522	350	--	145	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--
KENYA	11,662	17,030	12,805	11,191	15,442	11,880	359	479	925	112	109	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,000	--
LIBERIA	2,712	12,078	2,359	550	5,500	430	1,274	1,957	1,150	779	570	779	109	4,051	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
RWANDA	--	705	230	--	705	130	--	--	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TANZANIA	6,174	19,126	15,790	4,982	14,361	14,832	1,165	515	958	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,250	--
ZAIRE	1,091	1,597	9,343	218	1,267	2,200	340	330	1,143	533	--	--	--	--	6,000	--	--	--	--	--	--
SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS	46,086	84,557	46,250	1,111	1,552	36,625	2,985	2,130	3,915	362	420	1,550	15,600	16,865	3,610	56	240	550	25,972	63,350	--
SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS	16,448	4,816	16,833	1,370	2,676	14,018	88	215	400	1,590	1,925	2,415	13,400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS	712	985	1,055	360	410	680	--	--	--	352	575	375	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS	19,167	16,342	22,840	1,455	3,518	4,715	454	2,244	3,304	7,422	7,481	9,581	7,422	1,639	1,990	2,414	760	3,250	--	700	--
OTHER PROGRAMS ^{a/}	--	10,000	10,000	--	--	7,500	--	--	1,350	--	--	1,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000	--
NIGERIA	3,492	6,719	--	1,685	3,596	--	225	544	--	1,582	2,579	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
UGANDA	210	--	--	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	130,989	193,900	169,700	40,462	50,400	122,400	8,531	16,000	15,200	16,027	14,900	16,700	36,531	22,700	11,600	2,470	1,000	3,800	26,968	88,900	--

^{a/} Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique

1976 FIFTH QUARTER
SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(in thousands of dollars)

REGION: AFRICA

TABLE 1a

COUNTRY	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
ETHIOPIA	10,195	10,195	--	--	--	--	--
GHANA	2,605	100	2,505	--	--	--	--
KENYA	595	400	195	--	--	--	--
LIBERIA	8,410	8,115	295	--	--	--	--
RWANDA	135	135	--	--	--	--	--
TANZANIA	2,265	2,025	240	--	--	--	--
ZAIRE	7,950	7,950	--	--	--	--	--
SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS	3,187	1,220	1,782	185	--	--	--
SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS	1,100	400	400	300	--	--	--
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	165	100	--	65	--	--	--
AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS	2,193	660	883	150	500	--	--
OTHER PROGRAMS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
NIGERIA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
UGANDA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	38,800	31,300	6,300	700	500	--	--

SUMMARY OF TECHNICIANS AND PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

TABLE II

REGION: AFRICA

Country	NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS On Duty At Close Of Fiscal Year												NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS Programmed During Fiscal Year								
	A.I.D. employed			Participating agency			Contractor technicians			Total			Non-contract			Contract			Total		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
ETHIOPIA	2	2	2	-	-	-	62	30	27	64	32	29	113	128	111	12	4	2	125	132	113
GHANA	-	1	1	-	1	3	16	16	13	26	18	17	90	55	87	34	4	2	124	59	89
KENYA	1	1	-	10	10	11	17	15	21	28	26	32	17	20	27	9	7	15	26	27	42
LIBERIA	-	-	-	21	21	16	5	9	9	26	30	25	47	51	16	8	13	36	55	64	52
RWANDA	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	31	-	-	-	-	5	31
TANZANIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	32	52	25	32	52	67	65	24	19	10	25	86	75	49
ZAIRE	-	-	-	3	2	5	4	9	22	7	11	27	19	22	49	-	-	-	19	22	49
SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS	3	1	1	-	-	-	36	39	66	39	40	67	131	238	623	6	22	68	137	260	691
SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS	1	-	-	-	-	-	40	50	60	41	50	60	30	39	73	13	11	11	43	50	84
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	-	-	-	4	5	4	6	5	12	10	11	16	104	115	68	-	-	-	104	115	68
AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAMS	2	1	2	6	7	7	21	24	27	29	32	36	15	25	32	1,103	1,200	1,279	1,118	1,225	1,311
OTHER PROGRAMS	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	-	20	-	-	75	-	-	95
Total	9	6	12	44	47	47	232	230	312	295	283	371	633	763	1,161	1,204	1,271	1,513	1,837	2,034	2,674

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	POPULATION				HEALTH			EDUCATION					
	TOTAL (Mid-1974)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICUL- TURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1960	1973			YEARS		1960	1971	1960	1971	PERCENT
			THOUSANDS						AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP				
Ethiopia	28.0	2.8	6	10	85	75,200	40	181	260	866	4	9	5
Ghana	10.3	3.1	23	33	55	13,100	48	140	686	1,519	30	43	25
Kenya	13.5	3.3	7	11	80	8,300	49	135	808	1,846 ^a	24	37 ^a	20-25
Liberia	1.7	3.4	7	26	74	13,400	53	160	57	131 ^a	16	24 ^a	9
Rwanda	4.1	3.2	*	*	91	60,800	43	163	270	431 ^E	28	31 ^E	10
Tanzania	14.8	2.7	5	7	87	26,400	44	165	478	970	13	20	15-20
Zaire	19.4	2.3	11	23	78	26,700	44	160	1,611	3,478	34	50	15-20

* - Less than half of one percent. E - Estimate. a - 1972.

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

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT				AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE				
	TOTAL GNP 1974 ^a	PER CAPITA GNP 1974 ^a	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1969-74		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1969-74		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)	
			TOTAL GNP	PER CAPITA GNP	TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1969	1974 EST.		1969	1974 EST.
	\$ MILLIONS	DOLLARS	PERCENT		PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS	
Ethiopia	2,273 ^b	82 ^b	3.7	1.0	0.5	-2.1	119	260	Coffee	155	280
Ghana	3,014	294	5.2	2.0	1.4	-1.6	327	755	Cocoa	347	820
Kenya	2,360	182	6.0	2.7	3.2	-0.2	274	600	Coffee, tea	361	1,025
Liberia	417 ^c	248 ^c	n.a.	n.a.	4.6	1.3	196	370	Iron ore, rubber	115	310
Rwanda	280 ^c	71 ^c	n.a.	n.a.	-3.4	-6.0	15	36	Coffee, tin	22	35
Tanzania ^d	1,769 ^c	123 ^c	5.1 ^e	2.4 ^e	-1.3	-3.7	250	425	Coffee, cotton	240	810
Zaire	3,282	151	5.9	3.2	0.1	-2.5	649	1,375	Copper	410	1,000

n.a. - Not available.

a - Estimates based on 1973 prices and 1973 exchange rates.

b - 1973/74.

c - 1973.

d - GNP data are for the mainland only.

e - 1969-73.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

III

COUNTRY	GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^a			CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^b							
				EXPENDITURES						DOMESTIC REVENUES	
				TOTAL		DEFENSE EXPENDITURES					
				AMOUNT		AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES		AS % OF GNP ^c			
	1972	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
\$ MILLIONS			\$ MILLIONS		PERCENT		PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		
Ethiopia	93	177	275	273	347	20.6	16.4	2.5	2.4	250	274
Ghana	107	189	94	444	573	7.1	7.3	1.1	1.2	339	507
Kenya	202	233	192	556	612	5.8	6.6	1.4	1.5	426	534
Liberia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87	94	5.1	4.0	1.1	n.a.	89	95
Rwanda	6	16	13	34	46	21.3	10.2	2.6	n.a.	26	35
Tanzania	120	145	50	453	528	10.6	11.6	2.7	n.a.	334	414
Zaire	178	235	140	900 ^E	1,470	14.4	n.a.	4.2	n.a.	747 ^E	n.a.

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

a - Official reserves; gross basis; end of period. b - Converted at 1973 exchange rates. Data are for fiscal years ending as follows: Ethiopia - July 7; Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania - June 30; Liberia, Rwanda, Zaire - December 31. c - Derived from current price data.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

1V

COUNTRY	POPULATION					HEALTH			EDUCATION				
	TOTAL (Mid-1974)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICUL- TURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE
			MILLIONS	PERCENT					1960	1973	1960	1971	
	THOUSANDS	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP			PERCENT								
SAHEL*													
Chad	4.1	2.4	4	9	91	60,300	40	175	74	196	8	14	5-10
Mali	5.6	2.4	10	13	91	42,000	38	188	70	253	4	12 ^a	5
Mauritania	1.3	2.3	2	8	85	17,600	42	169	12	44 ^a	4	10 ^a	1-5
Niger	4.3	3.0	3	3	91	57,500	43	162	28	110 ^a	3	7 ^a	5
Senegal	4.1	2.4	22	29	76	13,900	44	159	141	338 ^a	12	24 ^a	5-10
Upper Volta	5.8	2.0	4	4	89	74,200	35	204	60	124	4	6	5-10
CENTRAL WEST AFRICA													
Congo	1.0	2.3	18	32	65	8,600	44	160	122	304	48	90	25
Cameroon	6.3	2.1	14	23	80	26,400	48	142	484	1,017	30	49	10-15
Central African Rep. .	1.8	2.3	14	28	85	60,300	40	175	70	190 ^b	16	33 ^b	5-10
Dahomey	3.0	2.4	12	15	84	29,700	39	180	194	174 ^b	13	20 ^b	20
Gabon	0.5	1.0	12	21	65	5,200	40	178	60	117	43	60	12
Gambia, The	0.4	2.0	8	10	84	18,700	42	165	9	25 ^a	8	20	10
Guinea	4.3	2.3	8	13	84	49,800	40	175	106	255 ^b	10	18 ^b	5-10
Ivory Coast	4.8	2.8	15	24	81	13,700	43	164	250	609 ^b	20	39 ^b	20
Sierra Leone	2.9	2.3	12	15	73	17,800	42	165	95	201 ^b	11	27 ^b	10
Togo	2.2	2.8	10	15	75	29,600	40	179	109	285	22	39	5-10
SOUTHERN AFRICA													
Botswana	0.7	2.0	21	38	87	15,300	55	97	37	89 ^a	19	32 ^a	20
Lesotho	1.0	2.0	1	2	89	24,900	46	148	139	180 ^b	50	52 ^b	59
Malawi	4.9	2.6	3	6	87	38,000	40	174	288	367 ^b	23	23 ^b	22
Swaziland	0.5	3.0	3	5	82	8,300	45	149	36	88 ^a	29	53 ^a	36
Zambia	5.0	2.9	16	32	69	14,000	45	157	293	843 ^a	27	50 ^a	15-20
OTHER PROGRAMS													
Angola	6.2	2.1	10	16	63	8,800	35	203	119	494 ^b	7	25 ^b	10-15
Cape Verde Islands ...	0.3	2.5	7	9	40	19,300	60	95	n.a.	47 ^b	n.a.	40 ^b	34
Guinea-Bissau	0.6	1.2	4 ^c	20	86	18,300	34	208	n.a.	27 ^d	n.a.	16 ^d	25
Mozambique	8.9	2.2	3	6	72	15,100	43	165	431	530 ^d	18	19 ^d	7

* - Data reflecting the recent urban migration in the Sahel countries, caused by the drought, are not yet available.

a - 1972. b - 1970. c - 1950. d - 1968.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

v

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE					GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^b		
	TOTAL GNP 1973 ^a	PER CAPITA GNP 1973 ^a	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1969-74		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)		1972	1973	1974
			TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1969	1974 EST.		1969	1974 EST.			
	\$ MILLIONS	DOLLARS	PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS		\$ MILLIONS		
SAHEL												
Chad	350	88	n.a.	n.a.	31	65	Cotton	54	130	10	1	8(Aug)
Mali	397	73	-4.8	-6.8	17	35	Livestock, cotton	39	100	4	4	6
Mauritania	245	196	n.a.	n.a.	76	200	Iron ore	42	190	14	42	101
Niger	525	125	-8.6	-11.2	24	62 ^c	Peanuts and products	49	86 ^c	41	51	46
Senegal	1,014	252	1.7	-0.7	124	405 ^{E,f}	Peanuts & prods; phosphates	197	475 ^{E,c}	39	12	6
Upper Volta	450 ^E	79 ^E	0.9	-1.2	21	34 ^{E,f}	Livestock, cotton	50	87 ^{E,c}	48	63	84
CENTRAL WEST AFRICA												
Congo	425	423	n.a.	n.a.	44	390	Petroleum, wood	85	120	10	8	22(Aug)
Cameroon	1,418	232	0.6	-1.5	230	486	Cocoa, coffee	207	485	44	51	98 "
Central Afr. Rep.	302	176	n.a.	n.a.	36	65	Diamonds, cotton	38	85	2	2	2 "
Dahomey	348	122	1.2	-1.3	26	46 ^c	Palm products, cotton	55	119 ^c	28	33	35
Gabon	634	1,248	n.a.	n.a.	142	287 ^c	Petroleum, wood	78	160 ^c	23	48	47(Aug)
Gambia, The	62	163	n.a.	n.a.	18	42	Peanuts and products	22	47	13	20	35(Nov)
Guinea	575	137	1.2	-1.0	57	100	Alumina	65	135	12 ^d	18 ^d	n.a.
Ivory Coast	2,393	511	3.3	0.5	455	1,215	Coffee, wood, cocoa	337	970	87	88	66
Sierra Leone	455	162	1.7	-0.4	106	152	Diamonds, iron ore	112	234	46	50	55
Togo	393	185	1.5	-1.2	45	163	Phosphates, cocoa	56	111	37	38	54
SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	184	284	n.a.	n.a.	18	84	Meat & prods., diamonds	48	152	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lesotho	97	99	n.a.	n.a.	6	6 ^e	Wood, livestock	33	57 ^e	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malawi	535	112	7.2	4.5	53	120	Tobacco, tea	83	187	36	67	82
Swaziland	140	310	n.a.	n.a.	62	150 ^f	Sugar, wood, iron ore	52	125 ^f	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Zambia	2,425	503	11.1	8.1	1,072	1,142 ^f	Copper	492	604 ^f	165	193	172
OTHER PROGRAMS												
Angola	2,980	492	0.7	-1.4	327	782 ^c	Coffee, diamonds	322	541 ^c	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cape Verde Islands	98	336	n.a.	n.a.	2 ^g	n.a.	Fish, prepared foodstuff	16 ^g	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guinea-Bissau ...	158	275	n.a.	n.a.	3 ^f	n.a.	Groundnuts, coconuts	18 ^f	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mozambique	2,905	334	n.a.	n.a.	142	240	Cashews, cotton	260	480	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

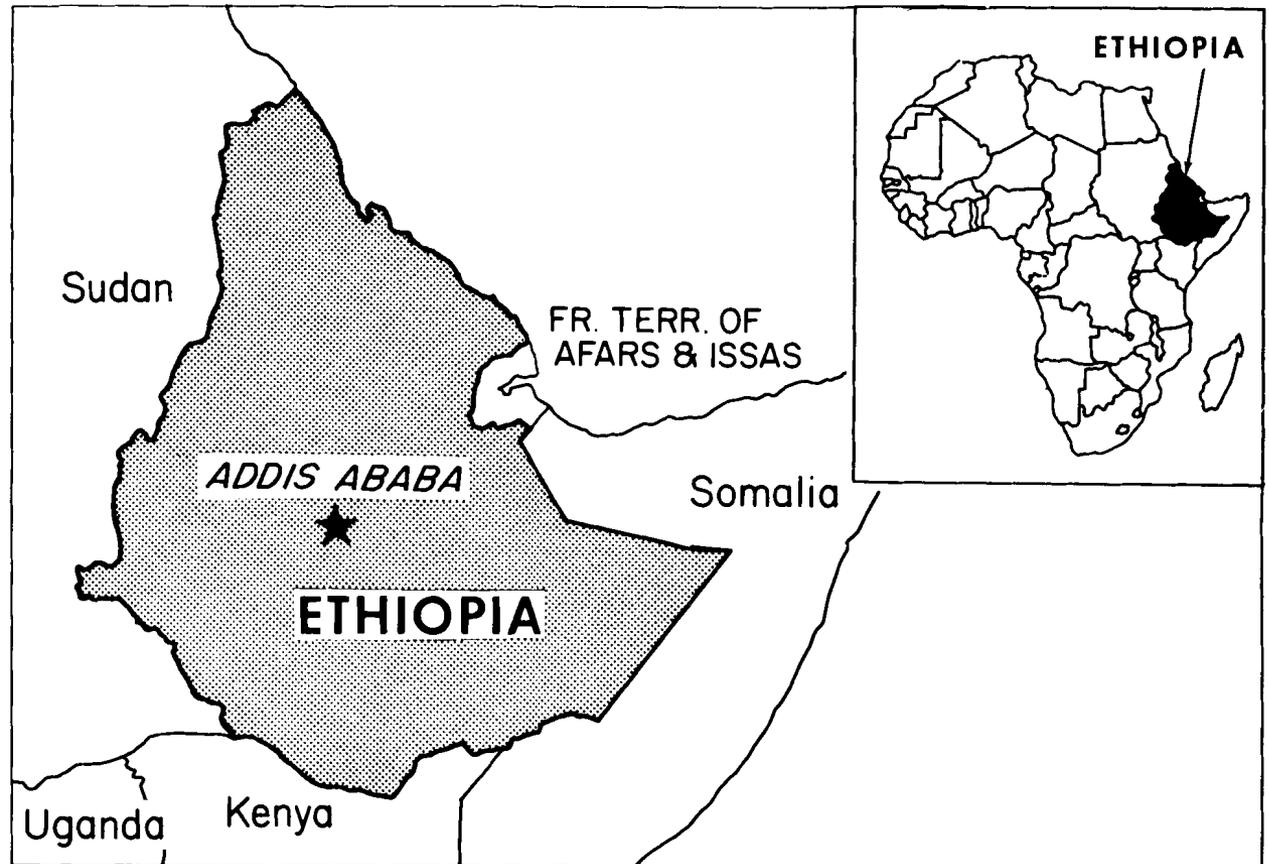
E - Estimate. n.a. - Not available.

a - Estimates based on 1973 prices and 1973 exchange rates.
d - September. e - 1972. f - 1968. g - 1970.

b - Official reserves; gross basis; end of period.

c - 1973.

Ethiopia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1974</i>)	28.0	Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	82*
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.8	Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	40
Population in Urban Areas	10	People Per Doctor	75,200
(<i>Percent - 1973</i>)		Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Labor Force in Agriculture	85	Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	9
(<i>Percent</i>)		(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1974 in 1973 prices.

ETHIOPIA

The United States has been assisting Ethiopia's development since 1952. Assistance in 1952-1970 concentrated on developing infrastructure, institutions and manpower training. Since 1970 A.I.D. has concentrated on:

- rural development and
- education

From 1952 to June 30, 1974 the United States has provided approximately \$263 million in economic assistance.

A major drought has plagued Ethiopia since the beginning of the 1970s. Millions of persons have been affected and thousands of lives lost. A major international donor relief effort was mounted in response to the situation. The United States, through June 30, 1974 contributed nearly \$18 million in food and nonfood emergency relief.

A changing political situation is having an impact on the United States assistance program. Ethiopian long festering discontent and dissatisfaction with the government's performance and response to economic and human issues such as the drought were major factors contributing to the removal of Emperor Haile Selassie I and the establishment of military rule by a Provisional Military Administrative Council. The Eritrean Liberation Front has waged an insurgency in Ethiopia's northernmost province (formerly an Italian colony) for nearly a decade. This activity has grown in intensity concomitant with the changing political environment.

However, with one exception, political events have not had a major adverse impact on the United States assistance program.

- exception is suspension of regular classes at the National University (formerly called Haile Selassie I University) and the consequent reduction in United States financed contract services.

Pronouncements by the new Government indicate a dedicated and sincere concern about economic and social reform and

improvement in the lives of the masses of the rural poor. Their objectives are directly in keeping with Foreign Assistance Act priorities and A.I.D. strategies and provide rationale for continued United States assistance.

FY 1976 PROGRAM AND FIFTH QUARTER

For FY 1976, A.I.D. is proposing \$10,700,000 in loan assistance and \$8,055,000 in grant assistance, including \$5 million for drought recovery and rehabilitation assistance.

For the Fifth Quarter, A.I.D. is proposing \$10,000,000 in loan assistance and \$195 thousand in grant assistance.

A.I.D. strategy for this period emphasizes improving performance in the agriculture sector

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	- a/
Grants	5,669	2,162	-	2,511	-	-	996
Total	20,669	17,162	-	2,511	-	-	996
1975							
Loans	6,500	-	6,500	-	-	-	- a/
Grants	10,157	838	-	719	-	-	8,600
Total	16,657	838	6,500	719	-	-	8,600
1976							
Loans	10,700	10,700	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8,055	7,655	-	400	-	-	-
Total	18,755	18,355	-	400	-	-	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	195	195	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,195	10,195	-	-	-	-	-

a/ Foreign Disaster Assistance Act Drought Funds

ETHIOPIA

- this sector accounts for more than 50% of the GNP and employs 85% of the population, three-quarters of whom are at the subsistence level

The A.I.D. objective is to encourage growth of income through rural development, including

- increased agricultural production and productivity
- increased employment
- more equitable distribution of income

A.I.D. will also continue to assist

- the education sector and
- to help Ethiopia recover from the drought

FOOD AND NUTRITION

The FY 1976 program concentrates on food and nutrition.

A.I.D. will focus on small farmer production of food crops and, to a limited extent, export crops. Ethiopia has shifted over the past 10 to 15 years from being a net exporter to a net importer of food grains. Helping Ethiopia move toward self-sufficiency in food production is A.I.D.'s highest priority. A.I.D. is proposing three continuing and three new projects to:

- spur small-holder food crop production
- open new lands for settlement and development
- overhaul and expand the grain marketing system
- diversify the production of small farmers

The three new grant projects include:

Agriculture Sector Planning

- which provides technical assistance and training to key Ministries engaged in agriculture and land reform

Grain Storage and Marketing

- a project is being developed jointly with the Ethiopian Government, the World Bank and other donors for a national grain marketing system to serve the small farmer

Southwest Development

- support for resettlement of small rural farmers and development of farming lands in southwestern Ethiopia

The three ongoing grant projects include

Pulse Diversification and Improvement

- to develop better adapted, more productive pulse crops for local consumption and export

Ada District Development

- which identifies and demonstrates replicable agricultural techniques and approaches to improve the lives of small-scale farmers

Rural Agricultural Development

- which supports the Minimum Package Program to provide agricultural extension services and inputs to small scale farmers
- and supports pilot community or nonformal education systems designed to make education relevant to the needs of the masses.

A.I.D. also provides assistance through agriculture sector loans. These loans make possible additional development projects in the agriculture sector by providing supplemental local currency resources to the agricultural sector develop-

ETHIOPIA

ment budget. A total of \$40 million has been authorized for this purpose through FY 1974; this has helped Ethiopia attain an estimated 37% rate of growth of self-financed expenditures in the agriculture development sector through this period. The fourth in a series of these loans was authorized in FY 1974 for \$15 million and will be signed in FY 1975.

Other project loans in FY 1976 and the Fifth Quarter in the food and nutrition category include

Rural Roads

- a \$4.7 million loan is proposed in FY 1976 to assist in the local construction of low-cost feeder roads in the southern provinces for the benefit of small-scale farmers and rural residents

Livestock Development

- a \$6 million loan is proposed for FY 1976 in a collaborative lending effort with the IBRD, the African Development Bank and possibly one or more bilateral donors
- the collaborative effort will directly benefit approximately 160,000 farmers and pastoral families by substantially raising the value and numbers of marketed livestock production, both for increased food consumption and the export market

Southwest Development

- a \$7.5 million loan is proposed for the 5th quarter as the capital assistance input of a combined technical/capital assistance effort in support of the Ethiopian Government's plan to bring into use large areas of unused fertile land in southwestern Ethiopia

Grain Storage and Marketing

- a \$2.5 million loan is proposed for the 5th quarter to provide parallel financing with the World Bank for grain storage construction costs in support of a national grain marketing system

POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH

A.I.D.'s program to stimulate rural development includes participation in the malaria control program in cooperation with the World Health Organization.

- a FY 1975 malaria loan for \$6.5 million is being prepared, a portion of which is expected to be utilized in FY 1976

A.I.D. also continues to support United States private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to operate family planning programs in Ethiopia

- In FY 1976 approximately \$250,000 of population funds will be needed by centrally funded PVOs to continue clinic services and training operations

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

A.I.D. has provided support to Ethiopia's National University (formerly Haile Selassie I University) to strengthen the University's capacity

- for institutional development
- research and services
- teacher training for expanded community and nonformal education systems

This development of an institutional and manpower capability has been a necessary underpinning to the development of a meaningful capacity to plan and carry out rural development programs

ETHIOPIA

- over 1,700 degree students have graduated since 1970, mostly in development-oriented disciplines
- almost 70% of the teaching staff is Ethiopian

A.I.D. has provided professors and the training of Ethiopian teachers and staff

- over \$28.5 million in technical assistance grants and \$6 million in loans have been provided
- more than 175 Ethiopians have been trained at United States universities
- the physical plant has been substantially improved

The University's regular classes were ordered suspended in September 1974 in order to engage students and faculty in a rural development campaign during the academic year 1974-75.

- as a result, 20 A.I.D.-financed contract teachers were terminated
- eight United States supported instructors remain to teach at the night school, carry out advisory services in extension and undertake research projects
- because of the indefiniteness of timing of the resumption of full-scale University activities, in FY 1976 only \$400,000 is being proposed, mainly for continuing participant training
- the project termination date is June 30, 1976

DROUGHT ASSISTANCE

Since the early 1970s, Ethiopia has experienced severe drought conditions

- thousands have died
- millions have been threatened with starvation

A massive international donor emergency relief effort prevented the catastrophe from assuming even larger proportions

- as of April 1975, the United States has provided
- 67,543 metric tons of food supplies and ocean transportation with a value in excess of \$17 million
- nonfood emergency assistance totalling nearly \$2.5 million
- \$8.1 million for recovery and rehabilitation programs from the special appropriation by the United States Congress in June 1974 for African drought relief, including
- construction of high priority relief access roads
- livestock water ponds
- accelerated food production in nomadic resettlement areas
- crop protection

A \$5 million grant in FY 1976 is proposed for continuing recovery and rehabilitation activities.

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Ada District Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 440	5th Q. 80
NUMBER 663-55-130-162	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 21 FY 75 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1971	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To demonstrate manageable and replicable agricultural techniques and approaches for increasing the income and improving the conditions of life of large numbers of Ethiopian small-scale farmers. This program is designed to increase the agricultural production of 12,800 small farmers, develop institutions to change the area's agricultural economy from a subsistence structure to a more productive market-oriented economy, develop dependable sanitary water supplies, improve the local road system, and promote cooperative societies. Successful methodologies developed through this project will be applied to national agricultural improvement programs.

Progress to Date: The U.S. technical assistance contract team, reduced from 6 to 4 members, has been assisting in the introduction of a package of inputs tailored to the needs of the farmers of the area. Inputs include supervised credit, extension services, pesticides, fertilizer and seeds, small tools and infrastructural development. Forty model farms have been established and are being used to demonstrate improved farm practices. By the end of FY 1975, 60 such farms are expected to be completed. Eight local center units with warehouse facilities have been constructed to serve as the focal point of cooperative development efforts. Sixty kilometers of penetration roads have been constructed with labor-intensive

techniques. Research on the effects of alternative approaches will include an evaluation of the impact of the Ada project on small scale agricultural development. The research will also measure the effects of small implement mechanization and the impact on employment levels. In addition to the 4 contractors mentioned above, a Michigan State University team will provide 2 professional U.S. researchers. In FY 1976, an experimental program in cooperative marketing is to be initiated.

FY 1976 Program: \$405,000 for 12 man-months funding for each of the 4 members of the U.S. contract team, 24 man-months funding for 2 Michigan State University researchers and 9 man-months of consultant services; \$30,000 for 27 man-months of short-term training for 9 participants, and \$5,000 for other costs.

Fifth Quarter: \$30,000 for 3 long-term participants for 12 man-months training each; \$35,000 for project commodities and \$15,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	1,176	775	401											Clapp & Mayne, Inc.
Estimated FY 75	357	400												Near East Foundation
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,533	1,175	358	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	338	338	-	405	405	-	-	-	
				Participants	19	-	19	30	-	30	30	-	-	30
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-	35
Proposed FY 76	440	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	5	-	5	15	-	-	15
Proposed 5th Quarter	80	758	2,811	Total Obligations . .	19	338	357	35	405	440	80	-	80	Michigan State University

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Pulse Diversification and Improvement	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 525	5th Q. 15
NUMBER 663-55-130-166	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 22 FY 75 CP	FY: 1974	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To achieve increased pulse production of Ethiopian small farmers who till an average of five acres and whose net yearly income is about \$58 so as to allow for increased small farmer income as well as to increase food supplies for the Ethiopian market. This objective will be achieved by development of an institutional and infrastructural framework for increasing research, extension, seed multiplication and marketing. Results will be disseminated through the nationwide Minimum Package Program (MPP), which focuses on small-scale farmers. The development of higher yielding disease resistant varieties, expanded credit and an improved marketing system is expected.

The project is structured to strengthen existing Ethiopian institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture and other research agencies. There are four principal components to the project: expanded pulse research and foundation seed production, certified seed production, an extension and delivery system for technology and production inputs, and a model marketing system. An additional aspect of the total project will be an overall pulse coordination activity and a regularized evaluation system. Furthermore, the project design anticipates employment generation through improved grading, clearing and processing with labor intensive methods.

Progress to Date: A unit within the Ministry of Agriculture with responsibility for increased pulse production has been established with direct linkage to the MPP. An Ethiopian pulse coordinator has been designated and is engaged in initial project activities. Seed cleaning equipment for the certified seed plant has been ordered. The purchasing of breeder seed stock for multiplication has begun and recruitment of the 5-man U.S. contract team is underway with arrival planned for mid-1975. The U.S. contract team will consist of a pulse agronomist, pulse breeder, pulse pathologist, marketing specialist and seed processing specialist.

FY 1976 Program: \$55,000 for 1 U.S. direct-hire project manager; \$320,000 for a total of 60 man-months of service of a 5 man contract team; \$70,000 for 5 long-term participants for 12 man-months each and 110 participants for in-country short-term training over a total of 25 man-months; \$50,000 for commodities, and \$30,000 for other costs.

Fifth Quarter: \$15,000 for three man-months funding for the U.S. direct-hire project technician.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	625	0	625								NEAR EAST FOUNDATION			
Estimated FY 75	103	275												
Estimated through 6/30/75	728	275	453	U.S. Technicians ..	53	32	85	55	320	375		15	-	15
Proposed FY 76	525	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	48	22	70		-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	15	1,315	2,583	Commodities	-	-	-	50	-	50		-	-	-
				Other Costs	18	-	18	30	-	30		-	-	-
				Total Obligations ..	71	32	103	183	342	525	15	-	15	

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Rural Agricultural Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 680	5th Q. 100
NUMBER 663-55-130-167	PRIOR REFERENCE pp. 23-24 FY 75 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1972	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide assistance to Ethiopian development plans and in support of the A.I.D. country strategy focused on rural development. Assistance has been provided three interrelated areas: a) the Minimum Package Program (MPP), b) non-formal education and c) "Awraja" or local government improvement. However, due to the unsettled political situation in Ethiopia, A.I.D. is continuing assistance to only the MPP and non-formal education.

The MPP helps increase the net income of small holder farmers through the introduction of production inputs and improved agricultural techniques. The target group is small farmers who cultivate an average of five acres and have a yearly net income of about \$58. The program is operating in 43 selected areas with approximately 500,000 small farmers participating. A total of 347 extension centers have been established. Home economics training has been introduced and fundamental instruction is being offered to women in child care, health education and sanitation. In non-formal education, programs designed to make education more relevant for the masses are carried out at selected sites. Continuing A.I.D. assistance will consist of U.S. consultants, participant training and support for workshops and conferences in the FY 76/77 period.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. has been providing assistance since 1972. Three contract technicians are currently providing expertise in soil management, tropical horticulture and entomology. Non-Formal Education: Six pilot sites have been selected for the experimental community education centers and intensive planning workshops and field-level concept testing have been carried out.

FY 1976 Program: MPP: \$325,000 for 12 months' funding each for 5 U.S. contract technicians, \$72,000 for six months' training each for 5 continuing participants and 12 months' training each for 5 new participants, \$30,000 for commodities and \$10,000 for other costs. Non-Formal Education: \$90,000 for U.S. consultants over a period of 24 man-months, \$41,000 for in-country and short-term U.S. participant training programs, \$60,000 for commodities (demonstration supplies and preparation of instructional materials) and \$52,000 for other costs (local contracts for independent research and evaluation services, as well as for workshops and conferences).

Fifth Quarter: NFE: \$25,000 for U.S. consultants over a period of 9 man-months, \$25,000 for in-country participant training programs, \$25,000 for demonstration supplies and instructional materials, and \$25,000 for other costs such as conferences and workshops.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	499	151	348											
Estimated FY 75	104	218												
Estimated through 6/30/75	603	369	234	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	5	5	-	415	415	-	25	25	MPP:TransCentury NFE: Consultant To Be Selected
				Participants	82	-	82	113	-	113	25	-	25	
				Commodities	-	10	10	90	-	90	25	-	25	
				Other Costs	7	-	7	62	-	62	25	-	25	
				Total Obligations . .	89	15	104	265	415	680	75	25	100	
Proposed FY 76	680	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed 5th Quarter	100	978	2.361											

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agriculture Sector Planning NUMBER 663-11-190-172	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 150	5th Q. -
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 25 FY 75 CP	FY: 1974	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To: a) assist the Ministry of Agriculture and related ministries and agencies engaged in planning Ethiopia's agricultural and rural development effort to define and achieve sector goals; b) improve the ability of provincial agricultural offices to plan and implement priority activities; c) assist the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration in planning programs related to land use; and d) promote the development of national agricultural planning, project implementation and program evaluation capabilities.

The project will assist in planning programs to diversify agricultural production, increase small farmer output, and contribute to the equitable distribution of income. The results will help the Ethiopian Government increase food production to meet the demands of an expanding population.

By improving the agricultural development planning ability of the Ministry of Agriculture, the project coordinates with UNDP and IBRD efforts in the Ministry of Planning to improve national, regional and sectoral development planning capacity of the Government of Ethiopia.

Progress to Date: Recent changes within the Government of Ethiopia, and particularly the current reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture, has delayed planned pro-

ject activity implementation as well as long-range agricultural sector planning. It is anticipated, however, that as a result of the recent and on-going political changes, accelerated emphasis will be placed on the planning and administration of effective land reform and agricultural development programs. As the agricultural development plans and governmental reorganization become more clearly established, in future year funding A.I.D. will propose to provide the services of a U.S. contract technical assistance team to the Ministry of Agriculture. The participant training element of the project has continued in FY 1974 and FY 1975, with 18 Masters Degree participants funded for the Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reform and Administration.

FY 1976 Program: \$15,000 for 9 new participants for 12 months' funding each and 12 continuing participants for 6 months' funding each.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	346	180	166		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	134	130		U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To Be Selected
Estimated through 6/30/75	480	310	170	Participants	133	-	133	150	-	150	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	150	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	2,967	3,597	Other Costs	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	134	-	134	150	-	150	-	-	-	

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Grain Storage and Marketing	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 460	5th Q. -
NUMBER 663-55-150-178	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 26 FY 75 CP	FY: 1976	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Ethiopia to develop an equitable and efficient marketing structure for food grains in order to modernize and monetize subsistence agriculture and improve the socio-economic status of small farmers. The project will rationalize the marketing of all grain crops, extend the Government's grain buying to include new areas of the country and enhance the small farmer's ability to obtain a higher return for his product, thereby encouraging increased production. Specific project objectives (grading, processing and other market functions) will increase product quality and enforce a standardized system of weights and measures throughout the country.

Implementation will be carried out through a new marketing organization tentatively called the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC). The project will include working capital for the AMC, as well as financing and technical assistance for a market and crop reporting service. The project will be linked to the Minimum Package Program (MPP), the evolution of multi-purpose cooperative societies, and the marketing activities of national agricultural development programs.

The Ministry of Agriculture, with assistance from the IBRD and A.I.D., has developed a project proposal for

this activity and the Ethiopian Government and IBRD are currently negotiating an IDA loan for the AMC. Agreement on the final project design and loan has been delayed, however, thereby causing a delay in the implementation of this project. The loan would provide approximately \$15 million in FY 1976 to cover foreign exchange requirements and 40% of the local capital costs of the AMC. A.I.D. is also proposing parallel financing with the IBRD for the capital assistance needs of this project. A \$2.5 million loan is proposed for this purpose in the 5th quarter. In addition, the IDA has provided a \$21 million credit to the Ministry of Agriculture for MPP expansion during the 1973-76 period including funding for primary storage construction.

FY 76 Program: \$390,000 for 6 contract technicians (including the following AMC staff officers: general manager, controller, senior marketing officer, grain marketing officer, transport officer and quality control officer) for 12 man-months service each; \$40,000 for training for 3 long-term and 2 short-term participants; \$20,000 for commodities and \$10,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	390	390	-	-	-	To Be Selected
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	40	-	40	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	460	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,840	2,300	Other Costs	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	70	390	460	-	-	-	

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Southwest Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 400	5th Q. --
NUMBER 663-55-xxx-xxx	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Ethiopia achieve its goal of utilizing potential agricultural lands through settlement and development of lowland areas in order to alleviate population pressure in the highlands to promote equitable income distribution and increased food production in the rural sector. The economy of Ethiopia is heavily dependent upon the earnings of the agricultural sector. Agricultural growth rates anticipated in the first three five-year development plans have not been realized. In spite of accelerated efforts to increase crop yields, population increases continue to exceed the rate of agricultural growth. This has been particularly true in the highlands areas. Land at lower elevations, although fertile and possessing adequate water resources, is largely unutilized because of the presence of malaria, tsetse fly and the lack of penetration roads and other infrastructure.

The Ministry of Agriculture in 1972 began studies of the lowlands of southwestern Ethiopia, identified several areas for a more detailed analysis and requested A.I.D. participation in a two-phase feasibility study of these areas. The A.I.D. financed feasibility study, an in-depth survey of the two most promising areas, is scheduled for completion by early CY 1976 and will form the basis for the final project proposal design. In a re-

lated effort a \$7.5 million Southwest Development loan is being proposed for the 5th quarter period as a capital assistance component to this project. The loan will finance needed infrastructure development such as flood control, irrigation and drainage systems, water development and penetration roads.

FY 1976 Program: Final project design and specific requirements will depend upon the results of the Phase-Two Feasibility Study now underway and due to be completed early CY 1976. However, based on results of the surveys undertaken to date, A.I.D. plans to fund a 5 man U.S. contract team in FY 1976 in the following areas of expertise: land use specialist, hydrologist, sociologist, agricultural economist and marketing specialist. FY 1976 funds would be required as follows: \$325,000 for a 5 man U.S. contract team for 60 man-months; \$50,000 for 5 participants for 12 months training each; \$20,000 for commodities and \$5,000 in other costs for procurement of local goods and services in support of the project.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	325	325	-	-	-	To Be Selected
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	400	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	3,810	4,210	Other Costs	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	75	325	400	-	-	-	

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation Program NUMBER 663-F-601	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 \$5,000	5th Q. -
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976*	FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Ethiopia develop and implement drought recovery activities to mitigate or forestall emergency conditions and provide a means for affected populations to again become self-sustaining.

Since the early 1970s Ethiopia has suffered from a drought which has caused thousands of human deaths, decimation of livestock herds and devastation of crop production. Millions of people are included in the drought impact areas and the entire population of 26 million--larger than the combined populations of the Sahelian countries - has suffered.

In addition to the large international response, in FY 1973/74, the U.S. Government provided a total of 64,518 metric tons of emergency food grain assistance valued at \$15,578,000, including ocean freight costs. The U.S. also provided nearly \$2.4 million in emergency non-food aid. The U.S. has continued to provide relief in FY 1975, including, as of March 1975, \$288,130 for relief and 2,300 metric tons of food supplies.

The attention of the Government and donors has now turned to the task of rehabilitation. \$8.1 million from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act has been authorized in FY 1975 for a Recovery and Rehabilitation (R&R) Pro-

gram. Specific activities to be financed include the construction of approximately 40 surface water catchment points and 140 miles of rural access roads to reduce livestock concentration in rangeland areas; organization of an early plant pest warning network and establishment of an effective manufacture, delivery and pesticide application system; resettlement and agricultural training of approximately 35,000 nomads and construction of 550 miles of critical access roads isolated to population concentrations.

FY 1976 Program: The Government of Ethiopia has requested additional A.I.D. assistance for drought recovery programs. Funds are needed for water storage development, soil conservation, integrated agricultural development, establishment of a comprehensive ongoing drought area monitoring system and crop storage. A.I.D. is proposing \$5 million for continuing recovery and rehabilitation activities.

* In FY 1975 A.I.D. made \$8.6 million available to Ethiopia from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act for drought relief activities, including \$500,000 in nonfood emergency relief administered by the office of the Disaster Relief Coordinator.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES											
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS																
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.										
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total							
	-	-	-																		Program Grant to the Ethiopian Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
Estimated FY 75	-	-		U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	5,000	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	5,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE University General Support	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 400	5th Q. -
NUMBER 663-11-660-138	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 32 FY 1975 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: The project assists the National University develop Ethiopian manpower capabilities to carry out its teaching, research and service programs with decreasing reliance on expatriate professors. A.I.D. support also encourages the University increase the number of graduates in key development areas of science, agriculture, economics, education, management and public health. A.I.D. support has been geared to assisting the University become more closely identified with the nation's development by strengthening the University's capacity for institutional development, research and service and teacher training for expanded community and non-formal education systems. This development of an institutional and manpower capability is essential to the successful implementation of rural development programs.

Progress to Date: Ethiopian staff members now comprise almost 70% of the total staff (compared to 43% in 1971). The project goal of 72% has nearly been achieved. In 1973, the year of the University's last graduating class, 588 students took degrees, of which more than 50% were in key development areas.

In September 1974 the Military Government announced that students and faculty would be assigned to work in a rural development campaign during the 1974/75 academic

year. Normal daytime instruction has been suspended. Exceptions were made in the cases of the night school and the Institute of Development Research. It is uncertain when the University will resume regular instruction. The University's total regular student population of 6,500 students and 400 faculty are participating in teaching/work programs in locations throughout Ethiopia intended to benefit the rural poor. University officials have worked out a new operating policy to assist the Government meet its rural development strategy, shifting priorities in research and services from an urban to a rural basis.

Due to the late CY 1974 suspension of regular classes at the University, a joint A.I.D./University decision was made to halt all new recruitment of A.I.D.-financed academics and plans were made to reduce the A.I.D.-supported staff from 28 to 8. The remaining 8 are teaching in the night school and providing advisory services on extension programs. FY 1976 is the final year for funding under this project, which has a June 30, 1976 completion date.

FY 1976 Program: \$46,000 for the direct-hire project technician and \$354,000 for final long-term funding for continuing participants.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	9,589	6,684	2,905		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	599	1,591		U.S. Technicians ..	46	-	46	46	-	46	-	-	-	TransCentury, Inc. Midwest Universities Consortium for International Universities International Legal Center
Estimated through 6/30/75	10,188	8,275	1,913	Participants	523	-	523	354	-	354	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	400	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	10,588	Other Costs	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	569	30	599	400	-	400	-	-	-	

Country: ETHIOPIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Livestock Development	Food and Nutrition	\$6,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

A.I.D. proposes to join with the IBRD to finance a third livestock project in Ethiopia. The livestock sector represents one of the least developed resources of Ethiopia, which has the largest livestock population in Africa. It is the intention of this project to increase the production and the value of livestock marketed from the project areas. Increased production will be responsive to the immediate nutritional needs of the rural poor by making more available an adequate local food supply and by increasing the incomes of the local livestock producers and herders who themselves are dependent upon livestock, both for meat and milk as well as for cereals and grains obtained by the sale of meat products. Project objectives also include increasing the available food supply for urban areas, laying the foundation for future development of the livestock industry, demonstrating the applicability of various components of the project as methods of developing rangelands, and providing increased foreign exchange earnings for Ethiopia through increased supply of livestock for the export market. Current world export market prospects for livestock, for example, are very good but livestock constitutes only 11% of Ethiopia's exports and 20% of total agricultural output.

The major constraints to increased livestock production include a heavy incidence of animal disease, undeveloped feed resources, low producer prices, traditional attitudes toward pasture and animal management, and inadequate infrastructure development and management. Project components will include range management, restocking, veterinary services, marketing, irrigation, transport and communications, training and information programs, studies and trials, breed improvement and project management and common services.

The project will be concentrated in three areas: the Southern Rangelands, the Northeast Rangeland and Jijigga. The project will benefit 150,000 to 200,000 farmers and their families in the project area and earn substantial

net gains in foreign exchange. Of the total estimated project cost of \$40 million, approximately \$30 million will need to be financed from external sources. An IBRD appraisal mission which visited Ethiopia January and February 1975 has begun to further delineate the project design to which A.I.D. proposes to contribute \$6,000,000 in FY 1976.

Country: ETHIOPIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Ethiopia Rural Roads	Food and Nutrition	\$4,700
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY:1976

The proposed rural roads construction loan is part of a larger and continuing effort, supported by A.I.D., the World Bank and other donors, to expand Ethiopia's primary, secondary and rural road network and to upgrade the country's capacity for road construction and maintenance. Previous assistance programs have concentrated on expansion of the main road network, but the attention of the Government of Ethiopia and external donors is now shifting to roads serving agricultural development.

The importance of this shift is readily apparent, when one considers that the vast majority of Ethiopia's farmers are not served by the present road system. It has been estimated that only 25 percent of the country's rural population is within a half-day's walk of a road. Without adequate feeder road facilities, the government's agricultural programs cannot reach the farmer, who is thus denied improved inputs, extension services and access to markets.

The proposed loan will assist Ethiopia's rural poor by providing local currency resources to assist in the construction of feeder roads to agriculture areas located in the remote southern provinces of Ethiopia.

The loan will serve small farmers located within approximately one-half day's walking distance of the roads to be constructed. The farmers will reap economic and social benefits such as savings in transport costs, improved accessibility to other government sponsored agriculture programs and services and increased access to social services such as education and health.

Precise routing eligible for A.I.D. financing will be determined by the conclusions of a U.K. financed study and by requirements for linkages with on-going drought-related road construction and development of the Southwest Project area. The U.K. study, which began the first part of CY 1975, is scheduled to be completed during the

summer of CY 1975.

The study will be a comprehensive province by province effort, which will establish priorities for rural construction.

Country: ETHIOPIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Southwest Development	Food and Nutrition	\$7,500
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 5th Quarter

This loan will support the Ethiopian Government's plan to bring into use large areas of unused fertile land in lower elevations where development has been inhibited due to malaria, tsetse flies, lack of penetration roads and infrastructure.

The economy of Ethiopia is heavily dependent upon the earnings of the agricultural sector. Recent agricultural sector analysis by A.I.D., the IBRD and others have indicated that agricultural growth rates anticipated in the first three five-year development plans have not been realized. Further, in spite of current efforts to increase crop yields through intensified experimentation and extension activities, population increases continue to exceed the rate of agricultural growth.

In response to accelerating population pressure in the highlands of Ethiopia, the Ministry of Agriculture in 1972 conducted a reconnaissance survey of the southwestern region of Ethiopia to identify underdeveloped and largely unsettled areas whose apparent economic potential deserved more attention in agricultural development programs. Areas were found that would be attractive for agricultural and livestock investment and permit settlement of indigenous groups and resettlement of peasant farmers now crowding the central plateau and Rift Valley areas of the country.

In 1973 the Government of Ethiopia requested A.I.D. participation in a two-phase feasibility study of these areas and A.I.D. contracted with Tippetts-Abbett-McCarthy-Stratton (TAMS) for the feasibility studies. The Phase I survey of five areas was completed in August 1974. The Phase II in-depth survey of the two most promising areas, Didessa Valley and Gambella, began in January 1975 and is scheduled for completion by the first part of CY 1976.

The TAMS Phase II investigation will determine the viability of agricultural development and the settlement

potential of the Upper Didessa Valley and Gambella project sites and will form the basis of a proposed combined technical/capital assistance project for U.S. financing. The project will concentrate on the resettlement of people from the densely populated highland areas in the unpopulated but fertile lowlands and on the means for increasing their agricultural production in the new areas.

The proposed loan will provide the capital assistance needed to achieve project objectives. Capital development activities will include flood control, irrigation and drainage systems, water development, penetration roads, establishment of demonstration and seed multiplication farms and other infrastructure development.

Country: ETHIOPIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
	Food and Nutrition	\$2,500
Grain Storage and Marketing	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 5th Quarter

Ethiopia has moved from a grain surplus to a grain-deficit country and, over the last decade, has had to import wheat and flour. Grain production (teft, barley, sorghum, maize and wheat) fluctuates widely from year to year. In response to this situation, development plans and programs have concentrated on production, with little attention being paid to marketing policies, although most observers agree that marketing costs for farm products are unduly high. The Ethiopian market is characterized by inefficiency and price instability, with wide regional price differences and severe seasonal and annual fluctuations.

Both A.I.D. and the World Bank (IBRD) are contemplating assistance to the Government of Ethiopia to develop an effective marketing system for cereals. This A.I.D. project will help improve the primary marketing of cereals pulses and oilseeds and stimulate production. Through the provision of secondary marketing and storage facilities, the project will also permit easier and more appropriate distribution of grains and a more equitable provision of staple foods. These two project elements will result in reduced price spreads and seasonal price fluctuations at producer and consumer levels.

The principal objectives are a reduction of price spreads, a reduction of waste and avoidable losses through improved cleanliness, grading and storage, the establishment of regularized weighing procedures, the establishment of a network of primary and secondary grain marketing cooperatives, the development of market intelligence, the development of fair and workable competition within the marketing system, improved response to market demand, and a reduction in transport costs.

The project includes: (1) working capital for the establishment of an Agriculture and Marketing Corporation (AMC) which will be responsible for carrying out marketing activities; (2) construction and equipping of 219

primary buying and storage centers and 32 secondary and terminal storage centers; (3) the equipment and technical assistance needed for a marketing news and crop reporting service; and (4) technical assistance and equipment for the Ethiopian Standards Institution.

The total project cost is estimated at \$12.5 million, of which \$16 million in external financing is required. Also, A.I.D. is proposing a grant project in FY 76 which will provide technical assistance to the Agriculture and Marketing Corporation coordinated with this loan. A.I.D. will join with the IBRD to finance the overall grain storage and marketing project with this loan of \$2.5 million.

More definitive project design will await further project design work by an IBRD appraisal mission which began consultations with the Government of Ethiopia in the first part of CY 1975.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

TABLE V

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Ada District Development	* 663-55-130-162	1971	1978	1,176	775	401	357	400	358	440	80	758	2,811
Pulse Diversification and Improvement	* 663-55-130-166	1974	1978	625	-	625	103	275	453	525	15	1,315	2,583
Rural Agriculture Development	* 663-55-130-167	1972	1978	499	151	348	104	218	234	680	100	978	2,361
Agriculture Sector Planning	* 663-11-190-172	1974	1980	346	180	166	134	130	170	150	-	2,967	3,597
Grain Storage and Marketing	* 663-55-150-178	1976	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	460	-	1,840	2,300
Southwest Development Feasibility Study	663-11-995-153	1974	1975	400	100	300	140	300	140	-	-	-	540
Southwest Development	* 663-55-xxx-xxx	1976	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	3,810	4,210
Drought Recovery and Rehabilitation	* 663-F-601	1976	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	5,000
Borana Pilot Range Development	663-11-130-112	1965	1972	1,992	1,974	18	-	18	-	-	-	-	1,992
Agriculture Advisory Services	663-11-190-111	1965	1972	2,970	2,886	84	-	84	-	-	-	-	2,970
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>													
University General Support	* 663-11-660-138	1960	1976	9,589	6,684	2,905	599	1,591	1,913	400	-	-	10,588
Opportunities Industrial Center	663-13-670-175	1973	1975	212	153	59	120	179	-	-	-	-	332
Customs Administration	663-11-750-147	1969	1974	544	543	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	544
Economic and Financial Planning	663-11-750-116	1965	1974	1,570	1,215	355	-	200	155	-	-	-	1,570
Government Budgetary Practices	663-11-750-158	1970	1974	468	460	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	468
Total													
							1,557	3,404	3,423	8,055	195		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	2	2	2
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	62	30	27
Total	64	32	29

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	113	128	111
Contract	12	4	2
Total	125	132	113

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
663-H-013A	Malaria Eradication	6/27/69	11/20/69	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	3,000	2,970	-	199
663-H-013B	Malaria Eradication	4/30/71	6/09/71	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	4,900	4,111	-	170
663-H-013C	Malaria Eradication	5/08/73	5/12/73	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	4,800	1,427	-	7
663-H-015	Civil Aviation Improvements	6/27/69	9/24/69	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	9,000	8,172	-	528
663-H-017	Highway Equip. Repair Facility	11/18/69	3/24/70	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	3,500	3,387	-	134
663-H-017A	Highway Equip. Repair Facility	6/23/72	3/19/73	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	1,200	94	-	-
663-H-019	Construct Dormitories	5/27/71	6/09/71	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	3,700	3,667	-	116
663-H-019A	Haile Selassie University	5/18/72	6/05/72	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	1,200	462	-	2
663-H-021	Ada Agricultural Development	6/28/71	11/08/71	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	1,300	276	-	1
663-H-022	Ethiopia Agricultural Sector	4/27/72	6/29/72	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	15,000	11,371	-	160
663-H-023	Fifth Highway Project	6/23/72	1/31/73	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	9,300	162	-	1
663-H-024	Agriculture Sector Loan IV	6/28/74	-	10	40	2	3	U.S. \$	15,000	-	-	-

Ethiopia

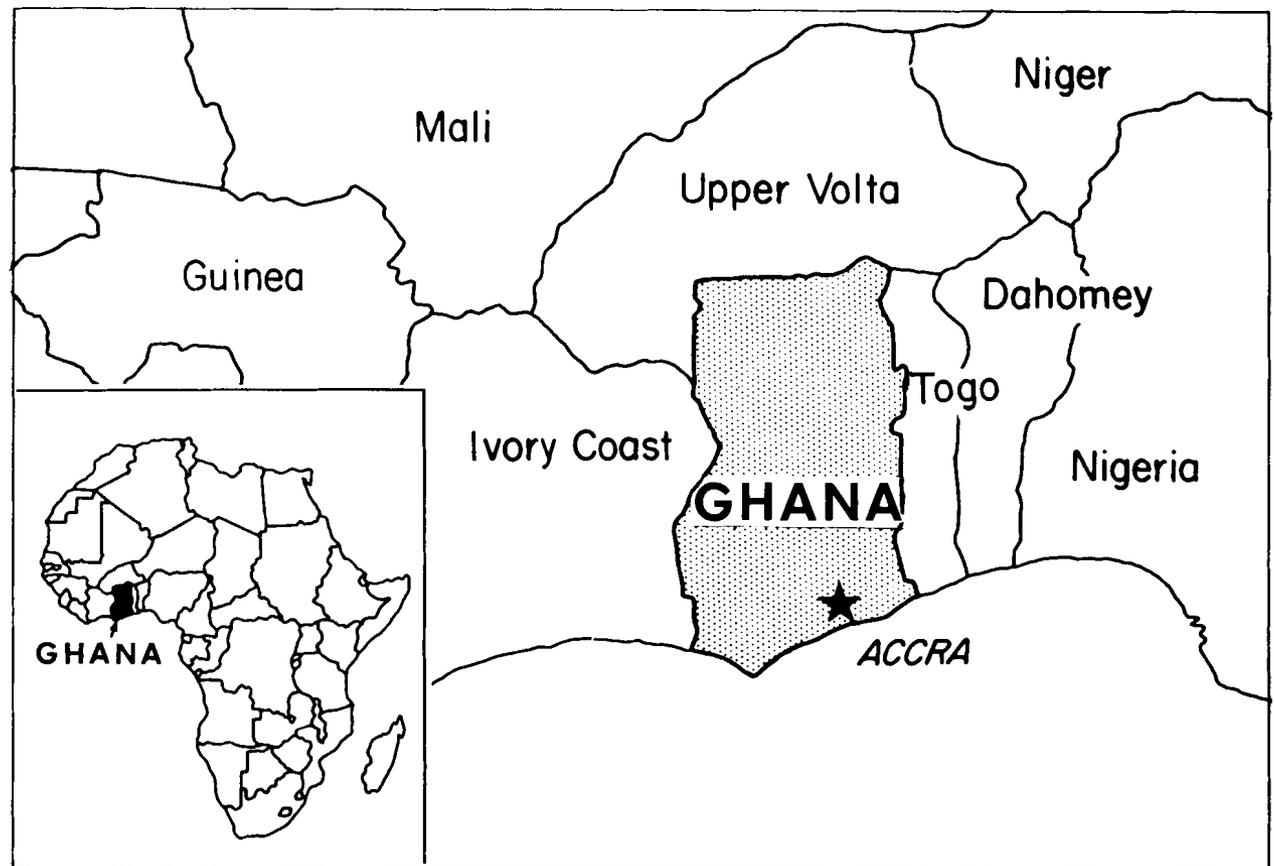
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LOAN REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1973	1974	TOTAL 1966-1974	1966-1974			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	12.0	36.4	318.0	32.6	285.4		
Loans	4.8	15.0	138.3	32.6	105.7		
Grants	7.2	21.4	179.7	-	179.7		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	8.8	20.7	243.2	28.8	214.4		
Loans	4.8	15.0	131.8	28.8	103.0		
Grants	4.0	5.7	111.4	-	111.4		
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(3.3)	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.0	13.9	42.3	3.3	39.0		
Title I - Total	-	-	6.1	3.3	2.8		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	5.6	3.2	2.4		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.4		
<i>(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)</i>	(-)	(-)	(0.8)	(-)	(0.8)		
Title II - Total	1.0	13.9	36.2	-	36.2		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.9	13.9	32.0	-	32.0		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.1	*	4.2	-	4.2		
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.2	1.8	32.5	0.5	32.0		
Peace Corps	2.2	1.8	31.6	-	31.6		
Other	-	-	0.9	0.5	0.4		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	10.1	23.5	220.4	-	220.4		
Credits or Loans	-	11.0	11.0	-	11.0		
Grants	10.1	12.5	209.4	-	209.4		
a. MAP Grants	9.4	12.3	194.0	-	194.0		
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	11.0	11.0	-	11.0		
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	0.7	0.2	9.9	-	9.9		
e. Other Grants	-	-	5.5	-	5.5		
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	22.1	59.9	538.4	32.6	505.8		
Loans	4.8	26.0	149.3	32.6	116.7		
Grants	17.3	33.9	389.1	-	389.1		
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	25.2	23.6	1.6		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	25.2	23.6	1.6		
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL CROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1966-74	DONOR	CY 1972	CY 1973	CY 1969-73
TOTAL	25.8	96.3	351.3	TOTAL	24.4	33.5	185.5
IBRD- World Bank	-	-	108.6	Italy	5.2	5.0	60.9
Int'l. Finance Corp.	1.7	-	15.4	Sweden	7.2	10.3	56.5
Int'l. Dev. Association	22.0	91.0	179.6	Germany	7.1	8.8	41.6
UN Development Program	2.1	4.3	39.0	U.K.	2.5	4.4	13.1
Other UN (CY)	-	1.0	8.7	Other	2.4	5.0	13.4
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-		
				1974 (Calendar Year)	1		
				Cumulative thru 1974	204		

^aLess than \$50,000.

^aOfficial Development Assistance (ODA) - Official concessional aid for development purposes.

Ghana



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1974</i>)	10.3
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.1
Population in Urban Areas	33
(<i>Percent - 1973</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	55
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	294*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	48
People Per Doctor	13,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	43
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1974 in 1973 prices.

GHANA

CURRENT SITUATION

Ghana's development efforts have been hindered by: three major changes of government in the past nine years and continued balance of payments problems due to the cyclical nature of cocoa prices and a heavy burden of external debt.

-- More recently the rise in petroleum costs has exacerbated these difficulties.

-- The Ghana Government is giving greater attention to its development problems, especially rural and agricultural development, following the settlement of medium term debt issues in 1974.

A new five year development plan is being prepared under the leadership of the National Redemption Council in an effort to provide the structure for orderly, broad-based economic development. Guidelines for the Plan describe a significantly new development strategy. Published in January, 1975, they propose to:

-- overcome the financial and fiscal constraints on Ghana's economy by giving priority to the development of the country's more productive sectors, especially agriculture;

-- give priority to a more equitable distribution of the benefits of development.

Ghana's development efforts in the past have been disproportionately directed toward urban areas and the small middle and upper income groups.

- This trend should be reversed if the increased expenditures projected in the plan for improving agricultural production, expanding rural social services, and extending the economic infrastructure are realized.

-- People in the rural areas, who constitute about 70% of Ghana's population, are to be both the primary beneficiaries and the source of much of the country's future development and economic progress.

Substantial foreign assistance will be required, in addition to any arrangements Ghana may make to ease its current financial situation, to ensure moderate economic growth and increased productivity. Major assistance programs financed from bilateral and multilateral sources, e.g., the World Bank, Germany, Canada, and the United Kingdom, as well as the U.S. are beginning.

A.I.D.'s program will:

-- address Ghana's need for efficient management of the country's physical and human resources to achieve development objectives;

-- provide small farmers with improved access to agricultural credit and other supporting services;

-- help expand rural health, nutrition and family planning services.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,569	168	1,641	760	-	-	-
Total	2,569	168	1,641	760	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,288	535	1,086	522	145	-	1,000 ^{a/}
Total	3,288	535	1,086	522	145	-	1,000
1976							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,440	1,035	2,055	350	-	-	-
Total	13,440	11,035	2,055	350	-	-	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Grants	605	100	505	-	-	-	-
Total	2,605	100	2,505	-	-	-	-

a/ Foreign Disaster Assistance Act Drought Funds.

GHANA

Through these activities, coordinated with those of other donors, AID will be able to help provide improved planning and implementation capabilities at the national level, contributing to increased rural productivity, and expansion of employment opportunities on and off the farm.

FY 1976 and Fifth Quarter

AID proposes a program of \$16.0 million for Ghana including:

-- loans of \$12 million for support of agricultural and rural development and rural health services.

-- grants of \$4.0 million for related technical assistance projects.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Food production over the past ten years has barely kept pace with the growth of Ghana's population, although rice and maize production have made significant gains recently due to technological advances. Still responsible for most of the nation's food production, the small farmer has been unable to gain adequate access to the agricultural inputs required by advanced production techniques to increase production sufficiently to meet rising demand.

AID will assist in the Government's effort to close this growing food gap and to meet its own future food requirements, by:

-- strengthening the managerial and technical capacity of Ministry of Agriculture personnel to formulate and direct agricultural development programs.

-- supporting local institutions and programs providing necessary assistance and services to the small farmer.

This effort will include assistance in the development of:

-- a national system for fertilizer importation, processing and distribution;

-- a national and regional certified seed production and distribution program;

-- a program of expanded credit to encourage the use of improved agricultural inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides, as well as more efficient farm product marketing techniques, as small farmers are increasingly integrated into the market economy;

-- a rural development program for a selected area where intensive assistance will be provided to support the growth of local institutions, storage, marketing, research, extension and farmer services through local community action;

-- a program to foster, through private U.S. and Ghanaian voluntary organizations, the development of small rural industries, the spread of agriculture-related business services, and growth of farmer associations, which are being encouraged by the Government of Ghana as a means of reaching small holders; and

-- a program implementing recommendations from a 1974 AID-supported National Nutrition Conference intended to improve the nutritional status of Ghanaians and include nutrition considerations and objectives in the Government of Ghana's development programs.

Grant projects will provide technical assistance including training and services. Loans will finance construction of facilities, equipment, farm inputs and farmer credits.

POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH

The Government of Ghana assigns primary importance to the implementation of basic health programs for rural Ghana in the Guidelines for Ghana's Five Year Plan. These programs would include, for example, environmental, preventive, maternal and child health (including family planning), and nutrition education services. Ghana devotes about 10 percent of its national budget to health, family planning, and nutrition education. Its health and family planning programs are built on a resource base of trained personnel and facilities surpassing that of most other countries in Africa.

GHANA

With AID support, work is progressing toward the early development of the details of a five year health sector program consistent with the priorities set out in the Guidelines.

In FY 1976, AID's grant project for management of rural health services will move into its second phase, expanding the effort to:

- improve the Ministry of Health's planning capacity;
- reshape its organization to permit effective deployment of resources for low cost services;
- develop the training capacity needed to sustain steady managerial improvements.

A \$2 million AID loan to support effective expansion of rural health services is expected to be made in the fifth quarter.

-- It will be coordinated with the grant project for management improvement.

-- It will be the first of a series and will finance equipment for basic health facilities, vehicles to provide essential transport, equipment and supplies for rural water and sanitation improvement, and facilities for equipment maintenance.

The AID-supported Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Research Project is now beginning to supply significant information on cost effective means of delivering rural health and family planning services. U.S. assistance to the Government of Ghana health program will draw on these results.

AID will continue to assist the Ghana National Family Planning Program effort to achieve significant progress toward meeting the nation's population policy objective of reduced population growth.

-- Special program concentration is contemplated in one

of the more populous rural regions of the country.

-- The general management improvement effort in the Ministry of Health should also improve family planning services.

PL 480 Title II food assistance programs administered by the Catholic Relief Service will continue to feed about 70,000 pre-school children in maternal and child health clinics, 60,000 primary school children, and a limited number of families through food for work programs, primarily in food deficit areas.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

AID is placing increasing emphasis on the improvement of those managerial skills most important to development.

-- The Economic Development Management Project, previously focused on improving economic planning and analysis capabilities in national institutions.

-- It will shift its emphasis in FY 1976, its final year, to skills essential to the effective execution of regional and rural development programs.

-- The planning and management of programs emphasizing an integrated approach to the problems of rural development will be stressed.

AID support for the Opportunities Industrialization Center/Ghana Project, which trains people in various skills and trades in Accra, will phase out with FY 1975 funding.

-- It is now functioning smoothly. It has gained a considerable measure of public and private local support and, with continued Government of Ghana support, shows strong promise of becoming self-sustaining.

-- As the demand for training under this program already far exceeds OIC/Ghana's present capacity, AID may support a Phase II to expand OIC/Ghana's program in other areas in response to this need.

GHANA

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

A project fully funded by AID in 1975 will assist the Ghana Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

This national research coordinating body has recognized the critical threat posed to the ecology of Ghana's savanna zone, its productive capability and the well being of its residents by population pressures, land use practices, and unusual drought.

-- For some years, AID has supported contacts between the Ghanaian and American scientific communities.

-- This project will permit the execution of a three year, multi-disciplinary, research program to assess the causes of and test practical solutions for the problem of desert encroachment in this region.

-- This research will assist the Government of Ghana to design and implement remedial programs and expand the capacity of the CSIR to act in a technical advisory capacity to the Ghana Government on other problems relating technology to development efforts.

AID is also assisting a program designed to be of more immediate benefit to farmers and small communities in the area of the country affected by the drought in the Sahel region.

-- It will concentrate on provision of medium term assistance to increase the food supply and farm income and improve health and nutrition services in the Upper Region of Ghana.

A modest but significant effort to identify the role and problems of women in Ghanaian society was supported by AID in FY 1975. It should increase the attention given in future AID efforts to the already important role of women in Ghana's development and bring to light additional means of achieving greater participation and benefits by women in the country's development programs.

Country: Ghana

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Managed Inputs Delivery and Agricultural Services (MIDAS) NUMBER 641-11-110-067	FUNDS		PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition		FY 76 575	5th Q. 54
	PRIOR REFERENCE		INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 39, FY 75 AFR C.P.		FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To organize a national comprehensive program for obtaining and distributing inputs, i.e., improved seeds, fertilizer, credit, and improving output marketing systems in order to increase production and real incomes of small farmers. The Government of Ghana has recognized the importance of small farmer production in meeting overall requirements for domestic consumption and exports. An integrated systems approach is necessary to reach larger numbers of small farmers effectively with improved technologies, minimizing the risks inherent in adopting new techniques on small fields typically planted with mixed stands of several crops. Since women have an important role in food crop cultivation and in the storage and marketing of food crop surpluses in Ghana, comprehensive programs must also focus on the needs and problems of Ghana's increasing number of women farmers.

The program is being developed in collaboration with the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB), which will use its outlying branches to reach small farmers with credit and other inputs. The ADB will assist small holders to develop and implement farm management plans using improved technologies. The project will provide the technical assistance to support the comprehensive program in conjunction with a planned \$10 million Agricultural Sector Loan.

The project is nearing final stages of design, financed under earlier projects. A TVA fertilizer consultant has been assisting the Ghana Government to prepare the design and specifications of a fertilizer factory and distribution system. Two seed consultants from Mississippi State College have evaluated the present seed multiplication and distribution systems and developed a plan for expansion. A consultant from the University of Illinois advising on soybean production has initiated a soybean seed multiplication program. Three credit consultants are assisting the Agricultural Development Bank to design a small farmer integrated credit expansion program, management system and in-house staff training program.

FY 76 Program: Funds requested to provide long and short term technical services (\$422,000) including 15 man months of financing for a five man contract team and 7 man months of consultant services in specialties such as fertilizer, soybeans and seed production; training for 7 short and two long term participants (\$56,000); equipment and commodity purchases (\$83,000); and local costs (\$14,000).

5th Quarter: Funds are requested for 6 mm of short-term consultant services (\$44,000) and two short-term participants (\$10,000) in such areas as agricultural credit, credit management and seed processing.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 75	Proposed FY 76	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76					
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total		
	-	-	-								To be selected.			
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	422	422		-	44	44
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	56	-	56		10	-	10
Proposed FY 76	575			Commodities	-	-	-	83	-	83		-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	54	800	1,429	Other Costs	-	-	-	14	-	14		-	-	-
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	153	422	575	10	44	54	

Country: Ghana

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agricultural Management Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 280	5th Q. 46
NUMBER 641-11-110-070	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 38, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY: 1975	FY:1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop a self-sustaining indigenous agricultural management capability which will lead to improved planning, allocation and use of agricultural sector resources. Poor management of existing resources has been identified as a major impediment to increased agricultural production in Ghana. Manpower trained in appropriate managerial skills is essential to the overall success of Ghana's agricultural development programs, especially to extending programs and services to Ghanaian small farmers cultivating about 4 acres, in order to increase food production, raise farm income and improve income distribution. Since women play a major role in Ghanaian agriculture, particularly on the smallest farms where the entire family is involved, raising small farmer income will have a positive impact on the economic status of many women.

Progress to Date: During FY 1975, initial funding was provided for a four man team of training advisors, scheduled to arrive in Ghana by June 30, 1975. One direct-hire and one PASA advisor will work with regional management seminars for the Ministry of Agriculture's top and middle level central and regional staff, one additional PASA advisor will help the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration establish a Diploma for Agricultural Administration program and one advisor, working under a personal services or University contract, will

assist the University of Ghana Faculty of Agriculture establish a Masters Degree program in Agricultural Administration. Funds were also provided for 9 man months of short-term participant training; commodities, including teaching aids, books, and vehicles for the technicians; and for other costs, including a contribution of \$100,000 towards construction of the regional training facility at Kumasi. The Government of Ghana is contributing approximately \$2,100,000 to the total project, largely in salaries, travel and training expenses of the trainees.

With A.I.D. assistance, three in-service management training courses have been held for senior staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Development Bank. These are prototypes of the regional seminars to be conducted during the life of the project.

FY 1976 Program: Funding is requested for continuation of the direct hire technician for 12 months (\$50,000); supplemental financing of the 3 contract/PASA personnel for 11 months each (\$165,000); 48 man months of short-term participant training (\$60,000); and commodities (\$5,000).

5th Quarter: Funding is requested for 3 man months of direct hire advisory services (\$16,000) and 24 man months of short-term participant training (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 75	429	44		-	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/75	429	44	385	U.S. Technicians ..	16	220	236	50	165	215	16	-	-	16	PASA-USDA U.S. Personal Service and/or University Contract
Proposed FY 76	280	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	11	-	11	60	-	60	30	-	-	30	
Proposed 5th Quarter	46	876	1,631	Commodities	58	-	58	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	124	-	124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	209	220	429	115	165	280	46	-	-	46	

Country: Ghana

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Nutrition Improvement	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 180	5th Q. -
NUMBER 641-11-560-071	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Activity Targets and Course of Action: To enable the Government of Ghana to include nutrition factors in its development decisions and develop a national nutrition plan by developing and implementing several nutrition activities (interventions) and demonstrating their effectiveness in improving the nutritional status of Ghanaians.

A Ghana National Nutrition Conference, convened in April 1974, identified pressing nutrition problems, selected the target group - pregnant and lactating mothers, infants and young children - and recommended the establishment of a Nutrition Sector Unit (NSU) in the Ministry of Economic Planning. That Unit serves as a secretariat for a larger National Nutrition Council, which will include representatives from various Ministries e.g., Health and Agriculture, concerned with integrating nutrition elements into their own programs. The Government is presently staffing the Nutrition Sector Unit and developing a strategy for a national program.

Under this project the Nutrition Sector Unit, working with the operating ministries, will identify ten possible activities addressing such widespread nutrition problems as protein and calorie malnutrition, vitamin A and B deficiencies, etc. After preliminary study, several of these activities, e.g., fortification of staples, development of local weaning foods, fish processing, legume and oil-seed development, experimental

nutrition education, and a program introducing improved agricultural and health practices in one geographic area, will be implemented as demonstrations. The experience with the effectiveness, costs, and management of these demonstrations will assist the NSU in designing a nutrition program and advising the Ministry of Economic Planning on integrating nutrition activities into Ghana's development projects. The project will provide technical assistance, training and commodities and will be linked with A.I.D. supported projects in agriculture and rural development, health and PL 480 Title II assistance. FY 76 Program: \$180,000 is requested to provide: 8 mm of nutrition consultant services (\$40,000); 30 mm (\$40,000) for 2 long-term and 4 short-term participants in such fields as nutrition programming, food processing, and nutrition education; commodity support (\$70,000) for food processing equipment, fortifying compounds and training aids; and other costs for supporting seminars, research and other promotive education measures (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	To be determined.		
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-				
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	40	40	-			
				Participants	-	-	-	40	40	-			
				Commodities	-	-	-	70	70	-			
Proposed FY 76	180	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	30	30	-			
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,150	1,330	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	180	180	-			

Country: Ghana

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning Project NUMBER 641-11-580-055	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 40 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 700	5th Q. 175
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide the information needed to expand voluntary family planning on a scale sufficient to stabilize and then reduce Ghana's population growth rate by determining cost effective methods of increasing the availability and acceptance of rural health and family planning services.

This research project, implemented by the Ghana Medical School in cooperation with the School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles, tests and demonstrates techniques of providing varying levels of health care and family planning services in four different rural areas. The project will produce a body of data identifying levels and combinations of services which will provide optimal, cost effective health and family planning care in rural areas.

Progress to Date: The research program which began in 1970 has reached mid point in its 8 year life. Data on costs, public knowledge of sound health practices, health status, family planning knowledge, attitudes, and practices, and infertility are continuously recorded and analyzed. In March 1975, data from the latest household census, vital registration, village health survey, mass immunization program, and expanded family planning/MCH service was presented for the annual joint University of Ghana/A.I.D. project review. The final comprehensive

report is scheduled for February, 1979.

In the research areas offering combined health and family planning programs, the estimated acceptance rate of fertile females ranges from 9% to 14%, depending on the level of services offered, compared to 3% in the control area where standard family planning services are offered without other health services. The national health and family planning strategies being developed by the Government with A.I.D. assistance are expected to use information on cost and alternative effective service techniques developed by this project.

FY 1976 Program:

Funds are requested for one year's contract funding of \$700,000, providing for 62mm of US technical services (\$547,000); 15mm of continuing participant training for 2 long-term participants (\$12,000); office supplies and equipment (\$43,000); and other costs, including computer services, transport, vehicle repair and maintenance (\$98,000).

5th Quarter: Funds are requested for 15mm of U.S. technical services (\$137,000); participants (\$3,000); office supplies and equipment (\$11,000) and other costs (\$24,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 75	514	988		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/75	3,740	3,102	638	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	384	384	-	547	547	-	137	137	University of California, Los Angeles
Proposed FY 76	700	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	28	28	-	12	12	-	3	3	
Proposed 5th Quarter	175	1,470	6,085	Commodities	-	47	47	-	43	43	-	11	11	
				Other Costs	-	55	55	-	98	98	-	24	24	
				Total Obligations . .	-	514	514	-	700	700	-	175	175	

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Population Program Support NUMBER 641-11-580-064	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 44, FY 75 AFR C.P.	FY 76 1,015	5th Q. 255
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the capacity of the National Family Planning Program to provide family planning services through an intensive effort to upgrade its support and service network, i.e., management, research and evaluation, training, delivery of clinical services, and develop and expand the family planning activities of the Ministry of Health, as part of regular maternal /child health service program.

Progress to Date: There are indications that the population growth rate in Ghana has accelerated from 2.8% to 3% per annum primarily as a result of declining mortality and prevailing rural attitudes toward ideal (large) family size. Ghana Government support for family planning activities, evidenced by the relatively large Ghana National Family Planning Program budgets, has been substantial. While there have been difficulties due to internal administrative problems, the absence of a coordinated program with the Ministry of Health, and a weak non-clinical contraceptive distribution network, the GNFPP Program is now better able to use technical and other inputs effectively.

There are 179 clinics providing family planning services. The program has trained nearly 200 family planning nurses and auxiliaries, and over 1,000 part time field workers.

The state-owned Ghana National Trading Corporation recently renewed its agreement to sell subsidized non-prescription contraceptives in its 600 outlets. The cumulative number of new acceptors through November 1974 stands at 125,861. The recently published Guidelines for the Five Year Plan state that priority attention will be given to family planning as a component of basic health services, providing the Ghana National Family Planning Program with a mandate to link family planning activities to the national health system.

FY 1976 Program: \$1,015,000 is requested to provide 9 mm of contract services (\$48,000) in the fields of management and contraceptive marketing; 40 mm of short term training for 14 participants (\$50,000) in MCH and population training; commodity procurement, including family planning field vehicles, clinic equipment, training aids, and contraceptives (\$745,000) and other costs for local training, research, travel, and salary support of local field staff (\$172,000).

5th Quarter: Funds are requested for 3 mm of contract services (\$19,000); 10 mm of short term training for 3 participants (\$12,000); commodities (\$181,000); and other costs (\$43,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 75	Estimated through 6/30/75	Proposed FY 76		Proposed 5th Q.	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76					
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total		
	940	424	516								To be selected.			
	549	800	-											
	1,489	1,224	265	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	48	48		-	19	19
				Participants	68	-	68	50	-	50		12	-	12
				Commodities	391	-	391	745	-	745		181	-	181
	1,015	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	90	-	90	172	-	172	43	-	43	
Proposed 5th Quarter	255	cont.	cont.	Total Obligations ..	549	-	549	967	48	1,015	236	19	255	

Country: Ghana

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Management of Rural Health Services	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 340	5th Q. 75
NUMBER 641-11-590-068	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 41 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen health planning, management and program implementation for delivery of health services, maximizing the use of Ghanaian health resources to benefit the rural population. The project will help insure that adequate generalized health services, especially preventive services, are available in the rural areas particularly for mothers and children, the group most vulnerable to the wide spectrum of tropical disease problems. Phase I of this project focuses on improvement of the health planning and management process, including assisting preparation of the health section of Ghana's 1975-1980 Development Plan.

The main emphasis will then shift to development of appropriate organizational structures, management and budgeting systems, logistical and manpower arrangements for effective low cost health service delivery, especially to rural areas. Activities complementary to effective delivery of health services will be undertaken, i.e., training health managers in management concepts.

Progress to Date: A short-term consultant worked closely with the Ministry of Health in late FY 1974 and early FY 1975 to identify major constraints facing the health sector and the main organizational actions needed for more effective management and planning. Since the original contractor, the University of California at Los Angeles,

was unable to recruit acceptable qualified personnel, a new contract was signed with Kaiser Foundation International. The Senior Health Planning Advisor arrived in Accra in January 1975. Assisted by consultant specialists, he will work with a newly established planning unit in the Ministry of Health to develop the health sector plan by the end of FY 1975.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976, \$340,000 is requested for: contract services (\$250,000) to continue one full time senior health management/planning advisor (12mm), two advisors to implement the health management program (6mm), and other specialized consultative services (12mm); participant training (\$40,000) to provide for two continuing long-term, and one new long-term participant as well as 6 man months of short-term training in public health management; commodities (\$30,000), including vehicles, office equipment and supplies; and other costs (\$20,000) to fund local training activities, a health planning seminar, activities in a demonstration area, and travel.

5th Quarter. Funding is requested to continue the 3 man months of services of a long-term health planning advisor (\$20,000); five man-months of short-term consultants (\$35,000); and five short-term participants (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	412	11	401		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	23	46		U.S. Technicians . . .	8	-	8	-	250	250	-	55	55	Kaiser Foundation International
Estimated through 6/30/75	435	57	378	Participants	19	-	19	40	-	40	20	-	20	
Proposed FY 76	340	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	75	1,456	2,306	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	27	-	27	40	300	340	20	55	75	

Country: GHANA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Population Program Support NUMBER 641-11-580-064	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 44, FY 75 AFR C.P.	FY 76 1,015	5th Q. 255
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the capacity of the National Family Planning Program to provide family planning services through an intensive effort to upgrade its support and service network, i.e., management, research and evaluation, training, delivery of clinical services, and develop and expand the family planning activities of the Ministry of Health, as part of regular maternal /child health service program.

Progress to Date: There are indications that the population growth rate in Ghana has accelerated from 2.8% to 3% per annum primarily as a result of declining mortality and prevailing rural attitudes toward ideal (large) family size. Ghana Government support for family planning activities, evidenced by the relatively large Ghana National Family Planning Program budgets, has been substantial. While there have been difficulties due to internal administrative problems, the absence of a coordinated program with the Ministry of Health, and a weak non-clinical contraceptive distribution network, the GNFP Program is now better able to use technical and other inputs effectively.

There are 179 clinics providing family planning services. The program has trained nearly 200 family planning nurses and auxiliaries, and over 1,000 part time field workers.

The state-owned Ghana National Trading Corporation recently renewed its agreement to sell subsidized non-prescription contraceptives in its 600 outlets. The cumulative number of new acceptors through November 1974 stands at 125,861. The recently published Guidelines for the Five Year Plan state that priority attention will be given to family planning as a component of basic health services, providing the Ghana National Family Planning Program with a mandate to link family planning activities to the national health system.

FY 1976 Program: \$1,015,000 is requested to provide 9 mm of contract services (\$48,000) in the fields of management and contraceptive marketing; 40 mm of short term training for 14 participants (\$50,000) in MCH and population training; commodity procurement, including family planning field vehicles, clinic equipment, training aids, and contraceptives (\$745,000) and other costs for local training, research, travel, and salary support of local field staff (\$172,000).

5th Quarter: Funds are requested for 3 mm of contract services (\$19,000); 10 mm of short term training for 3 participants (\$12,000); commodities (\$181,000); and other costs (\$43,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	940	424	516										
Estimated FY 75	549	800	-										
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,489	1,224	265	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	48	48	-	19	19
				Participants	68	-	68	50	-	50	12	-	12
				Commodities	391	-	391	745	-	745	181	-	181
				Other Costs	90	-	90	172	-	172	43	-	43
Proposed FY 76	1,015	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations ..	549	-	549	967	48	1,015	236	19	255
Proposed 5th Quarter	255	cont.	cont.										

To be selected.

Country: Ghana

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Management of Rural Health Services	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 340	5th Q. 75
NUMBER 641-11-590-068	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 41 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen health planning, management and program implementation for delivery of health services, maximizing the use of Ghanaian health resources to benefit the rural population. The project will help insure that adequate generalized health services, especially preventive services, are available in the rural areas particularly for mothers and children, the group most vulnerable to the wide spectrum of tropical disease problems. Phase I of this project focuses on improvement of the health planning and management process, including assisting preparation of the health section of Ghana's 1975-1980 Development Plan.

The main emphasis will then shift to development of appropriate organizational structures, management and budgeting systems, logistical and manpower arrangements for effective low cost health service delivery, especially to rural areas. Activities complementary to effective delivery of health services will be undertaken, i.e., training health managers in management concepts.

Progress to Date: A short-term consultant worked closely with the Ministry of Health in late FY 1974 and early FY 1975 to identify major constraints facing the health sector and the main organizational actions needed for more effective management and planning. Since the original contractor, the University of California at Los Angeles,

was unable to recruit acceptable qualified personnel, a new contract was signed with Kaiser Foundation International. The Senior Health Planning Advisor arrived in Accra in January 1975. Assisted by consultant specialists, he will work with a newly established planning unit in the Ministry of Health to develop the health sector plan by the end of FY 1975.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976, \$340,000 is requested for: contract services (\$250,000) to continue one full time senior health management/planning advisor (12mm), two advisors to implement the health management program (6mm), and other specialized consultative services (12mm); participant training (\$40,000) to provide for two continuing long-term, and one new long-term participant as well as 6 man months of short-term training in public health management; commodities (\$30,000), including vehicles, office equipment and supplies; and other costs (\$20,000) to fund local training activities, a health planning seminar, activities in a demonstration area, and travel.

5th Quarter. Funding is requested to continue the 3 man months of services of a long-term health planning advisor (\$20,000); five man-months of short-term consultants (\$35,000); and five short-term participants (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AIO	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	412	11	401											
Estimated FY 75	23	46												
Estimated through 6/30/75	435	57	378											
Proposed FY 76	340	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed 5th Quarter	75	1,456	2,306											
				Total Obligations ..	27	-	27	40	300	340	20	55	75	

Kaiser Foundation International

Country: Ghana

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Economic Development Management	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 350	5th Q. -
NUMBER 641-11-790-062	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 44, FY 75 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To help assure availability of manpower, information and expertise necessary to develop and implement programs and policies conducive to equitable economic growth.

the preliminary training necessary to qualify for the training programs which this project provides and few are employed in middle and senior level positions in the institutions toward which this project has been directed.

Progress to Date: Eighty-six participants have been selected for training in various aspects of economic analysis and management. Of these, sixty-four have returned to Ghana and assumed positions of responsibility in the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Economic Planning, the Ministry of Trade and other institutions which play important roles in formulating and executing Ghanaian development policy. The remaining twenty-two are still in training. Consultancy services were provided in export promotion, the development potential of Ghana's forest products industry and the economic effect of alternative investment decisions. Five local research projects were undertaken in cooperation with the University of Ghana and the University of Science and Technology including a comprehensive annotated bibliography of extant research on unemployment and income distribution in Ghana and a study of the economics of small farmer food crop production and farm management.

As Ghana makes the transition to the new emphasis on sectoral, regional and rural development announced in the Guidelines to the Five Year Development Plan, this project will focus on improving local development management, planning and training capacity and local research on problems of rural and regional development in the final phase of its implementation.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976, \$350,000 is requested for 13 man months of short-term consultants through personal services contracts (\$67,000); academic training for 15 new and six continuing participants, non-academic training for nine long-term participants, and short-term training for seven participants (\$272,000); other costs, primarily local research (\$11,000).

Eight of the participants trained under this project are women. While this number is not as large as might be desired, it is significant since few women have received

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total			
Through 6/30/74	889	697	192								Short-term contractors selected as required.			
Estimated FY 75	200	206		U.S. Technicians ..	-	22	22	-	67	67		-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,089	903	186	Participants	167	-	167	272	-	272		-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	350	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	1,439	Other Costs	-	11	11	-	11	11		-	-	-
				Total Obligations ..	167	33	200	272	78	350		-	-	-

Country: Ghana

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE Agriculture Sector Loan	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$10,000
	KIND OF LOAN Sector	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

This loan responds to emphases set forth in Ghana's recently issued Guidelines for the 1975-1980 Development plan, which identified agriculture as the sector having the greatest potential for helping the country achieve its development goals of self-reliance in agricultural production, diversification of exports and improved foreign exchange earnings, and creation of rural employment opportunities sufficient to meet increasing population levels. To reach these goals, Government of Ghana policy calls for an "integrated approach" to investments in agriculture, implementation of decentralized planning and rural development programs at local levels, implementation of labor intensive programs with low capital requirements, and programs linking industry to agriculture by emphasizing agricultural production of raw materials for industry and the manufacturing of inputs such as fertilizer for agriculture.

The Guidelines identify several important constraints to reaching small farmers effectively, e.g., inadequate roads and storage, the lack of distribution and marketing facilities, the absence of an effective mechanism for determining appropriate priorities for research and applying research results, and an insufficient supply of agricultural inputs, including seeds and breeding stocks, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural extension services. To assist the Government of Ghana overcome these obstacles, A.I.D. will provide \$10 million to finance the local and foreign exchange costs of two programs designed to increase the real income of small farmers, who produce a variety of agricultural products, and to increase employment opportunities for the off-farm rural poor.

Specifically, the loan will finance a comprehensive, nationwide agricultural program to be implemented by the Agricultural Development Bank. The program will provide an integrated package of improved inputs, credit and market services to small farmers. The loan proceeds will

defray the cost of several new Agriculture Development Bank branch offices and stores in the rural areas, associated equipment and vehicles and the working capital requirements for advance purchases of inputs, commodity purchases, and annual production credits. The technical assistance requirements associated with the improved input distribution and production marketing systems will be provided under a grant project for managed inputs delivery and agricultural services.

The remainder of the loan will be used to defray the costs of investment in a more intensified development program designed to increase incomes and employment of both farm and non-farm rural people within a pre-selected region or district. The funds will make possible the development of essential transport, storage, marketing, research and community facilities and the development of businesses which will serve farmers and employ rural people. This program will be administered by the regional administration within the area chosen for program operations and will seek to maximize the local participation of people and institutions in the design, financing and implementation of the program's components. Related grant assistance will finance the associated technical assistance requirements.

Country: Ghana

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE Rural Health Services Sector Loan	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$2,000
	KIND OF LOAN Sector	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 5th Quarter

The people of Ghana suffer significantly from a wide range of health problems which are preventable, e.g., infectious and parasitic diseases and malnutrition. The high incidence of disease is especially serious in rural areas, where an estimated 70 percent of the population are without adequate health and environmental protection, services or facilities. While it is generally agreed that Ghana's health sector does have a relatively good resource base of manpower and facilities, these resources are not equitably distributed. This situation results primarily, from the lack of planning and management capability.

On January 9, 1975, the Government of Ghana issued the Guidelines for the Five Year Plan - 1975-80. The Guidelines emphasize the need to reorient health services toward the rural areas and recognize the problems of planning and management, as well as the lack of adequate funds for investment in the health sector. The Government of Ghana's effort to overcome these problems and reach the poorer population with health services will require a well coordinated program which A.I.D. proposes to assist with grant and loan funds.

A.I.D. is providing advisors to the Ministry of Health to assist in developing the health portion of the five year plan under the Management of Rural Health Services Project. Follow-up activities will assist in the implementation of the plan and are expected to include improved organization, development of management systems and training of managers. All future A.I.D. activities will be guided by the main objectives of the Government health policy, i.e., "to provide the most effective form of health care delivery systems which our limited manpower and financial resources will permit and to distribute the health services as widely as possible among the people and regions".

The proposed loan of \$2 million will support this objective in the areas of health planning and management, nutrition, family planning and maternal child health care, sanitation and water supply, and disease control. The loan will finance the initial phase of the development of a full range of infrastructure for national rural health activities, with emphasis in a specific prototype region. On the basis of preliminary plans it is expected to include transport, communications, basic health post equipment and supplies, equipment maintenance facilities, training needs, libraries, rural water supply and distribution facilities, and sanitation installations and equipment. This effort to develop a national system on a low cost basis will draw on the results of the Danfa Rural Health and Family Planning research activities.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: GHANA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>													
National Agriculture Planning Managed Inputs Delivery and Agricultural Services	641-11-190-048	1969	1975	822	635	187	100	220	67	-	-	-	922
Agricultural Management Development	* 641-11-110-067	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	54	800	1,429
Nutrition Improvement	* 641-11-110-070	1975	1979	-	-	-	429	44	385	280	46	876	1,631
Feasibility Studies for Farmer Associations and Agribusiness	* 641-11-560-071	1976	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	1,150	1,330
	641-11-199-999	1975	1975	-	-	-	6	5	1	-	-	-	6
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
Danfa Rural Health/Family Planning Population Program Support	* 641-11-580-055	1969	1978	3,226	2,114	1,112	514	988	638	700	175	1,470	6,085
Management of Rural Health Services	* 641-15-580-064	1971	CONT	940	424	516	549	800	265	1,015	255	CONT	CONT
	* 641-11-590-068	1974	1980	412	11	401	23	46	378	340	75	1,456	2,306
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>													
Economic Development Management Opportunities Industrialization Center	* 641-11-790-062	1972	1976	889	697	192	200	206	186	350	-	-	1,439
	641-13-610-063	1970	1975	1,597	1,342	255	322	336	241	-	-	-	1,920
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>													
Development Applications of Science and Technology	641-15-110-069	1975	1975	-	-	-	115	-	115	-	-	-	115
Feasibility Studies for Science and Technology	641-15-110-996	1975	1975	-	-	-	30	26	4	-	-	-	30
*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.							Total	2,288	2,671	2,280	3,440	605	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	-	1	1
Participating agency	-	1	3
Contractor technicians	16	16	13
Total	16	18	17

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	90	55	87
Contract	34	4	2
Total	124	59	89

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

COUNTRY: GHANA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
641-H-016	Program Loan	2/21/71	9/04/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	16,000	15,740	-	561
641-H-017	Program Loan	6/29/73	11/14/74	10	40	2	3	US\$	19,000	-	-	-

Ghana

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1973	1974	TOTAL 1946-1974	1946-1974			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	24.4	6.0	283.0	55.1	227.9		
Loans	19.0	-	218.3	55.1	163.2		
Grants	5.4	6.0	64.5	-	64.5		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	22.0	2.6	187.3	47.6	139.7		
Loans	19.0	-	159.3 ^b	47.6	111.7		
Grants	3.0	2.6	28.0	-	28.0		
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.9	2.1	80.9	7.5	73.4		
Title I - Total	-	-	60.9	7.5	53.4		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	30.2	2.0	28.2		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	30.7	5.5	25.2		
(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(38.9)	(-)	(38.9)		
Title II - Total	0.9	2.1	20.0	-	20.0		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	0.7	5.5	-	5.5		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.9	1.4	14.5	-	14.5		
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.5	1.3	14.8	-	14.8		
Peace Corps	1.5	1.3	14.8	-	14.8		
Other	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.1	*	0.3	-	0.3		
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	0.1	*	0.3	-	0.3		
a. MAP Grants	0.1	*	0.3	-	0.3		
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	-	-	-		
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-		
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	24.5	6.0	283.3	55.1	228.2		
Loans	19.0	-	218.3	55.1	163.2		
Grants	5.5	6.0	64.8	-	64.8		
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.7	-	45.7	47.4	-1.7		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	45.1	47.4	-2.3		
b. All Other	0.7	-	0.6	*	0.6		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1946-74	DONOR	CY 1972	CY 1973	CY 1960-73
TOTAL	17.7	20.5	151.3	TOTAL	32.1	25.6	319.9
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	53.0	Germany	12.5	10.2	119.4
Int'l. Dev. Association	15.6	19.8	60.3	U.K.	4.4	4.4	83.4
African Dev. Bank	-	6.3	6.3	Canada	11.6	6.7	51.8
UN Development Program	1.1	1.2	26.6	Italy	0.2	0.4	19.8
Other UN (CY)	1.0	-	5.1	Other	3.4	3.9	45.5
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNITY COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-		
				1974 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1974	237		

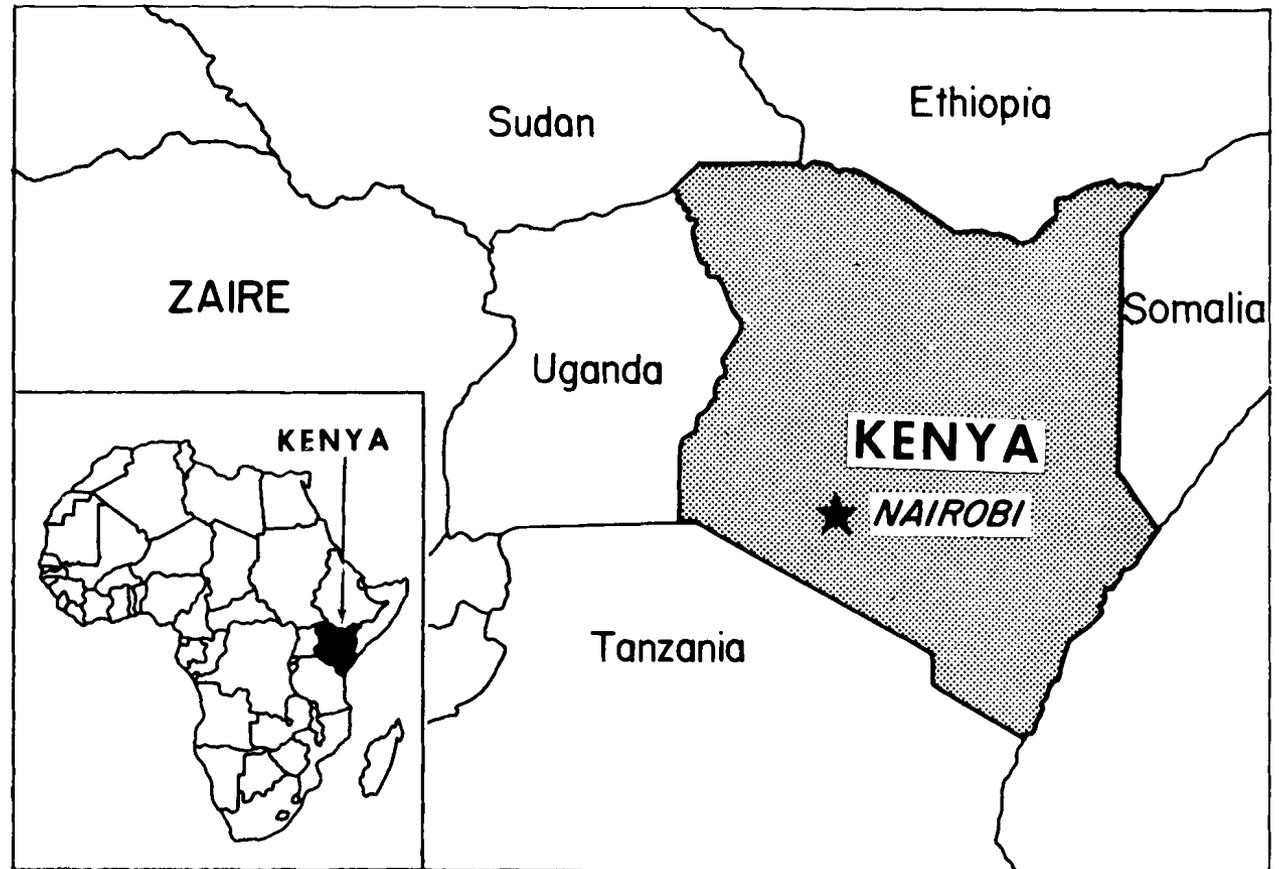
^aLess than \$50,000.

^bOfficial Development Assistance (ODA) - Official concessional aid for development purposes.

^cIncludes \$6.9-million in capitalized interest on prior year loans.

Kenya

Kenya



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1974</i>)	13.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.3
Population in Urban Areas	11
(<i>Percent - 1973</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	80
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	182*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	49
People Per Doctor	8,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20-25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	37
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1974 in 1973 prices.

KENYA

During the first decade of independence, Kenya exhibited substantial economic growth despite a rapidly expanding population.

-- Between 1962 and 1971, the gross domestic product increased at an average annual rate of 7%

-- Per capita income rose from \$120-\$165

-- The development budget increased by an average of 27% per year

-- Substantial internal budget surpluses were realized

By 1971, however, development expenditures and the cost of essential imports began to exceed export earnings and the traditional levels of donor assistance.

-- This led to substantial shortfalls in foreign exchange resources and an agreement among members of the donor community to increase the levels of donor assistance.

-- Through a combination of selective monetary and fiscal policy and increased levels of donor assistance, the Government succeeded in reducing imports and improving the prospects for continued economic growth.

When, however, the full impact of the worldwide energy crisis became evident in 1973, earlier foreign exchange problems, substantially magnified by the increased cost of essential imports, again surfaced and threatened future development prospects. As a result, Kenya was classified as most seriously affected by the increased cost of oil and other imports by the United Nations. Although complete figures for 1974 are not yet available, a recent IBRD study of the Kenyan economy projected an overall external balance of payments gap of \$162 million for 1974 and \$335 million for 1975.

Although progress has been made, major problems remain and have been magnified by the effects of the energy crisis.

For the first time in the post-independence era, the Government is beginning to focus on the needs of the small holder and rural poor in an effort to increase their participation in the development process.

-- As an agrarian country endowed with marginal resources, the Government is placing strong emphasis on agricultural programs

-- Kenya has officially and publicly accepted the pressing need to curb its population growth rate and has designed a nationwide five-year family planning program

-- The Government has officially recognized that the problems of employment, poverty and income distribution are deeply imbedded in the economic and social structure of

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
<u>1974</u>							
Loans	9,600	9,600	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,062	1,591	359	112	-	-	-
Total	11,662	11,191	359	112	-	-	-
<u>1975</u>							
Loans	13,500	13,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,530	1,942	479	109	-	-	1,000 ^{a/}
Total	17,030	15,442	479	109	-	-	1,000
<u>1976</u>							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,805	1,880	925	-	-	-	-
Total	12,805	11,880	925	-	-	-	-
<u>5th Quarter</u>							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	595	400	195	-	-	-	-
Total	595	400	195	-	-	-	-

a/ Foreign Disaster Assistance Act Drought Funds.

KENYA

the society itself and that solutions to them can only be obtained through long-term structural changes in all sectors of the economy.

FY 1976 PROGRAM AND FIFTH QUARTER

AID's assistance to Kenya is concentrated in the food crop and population planning sectors.

-- Agriculture and livestock development offer the greatest potential for providing employment and the domestic and foreign exchange revenue needed to maintain a high rate of economic growth.

-- Family planning assistance will relieve the growing pressure of an increasing population on a relatively limited resource base.

As in other regions of Africa, Kenya has been suffering from the effects of abnormally low rainfall. In areas of the country principally populated by nomadic people, large losses of livestock and significant decreases in subsistence crop production have occurred. If the rainfall pattern approaches normal or near normal levels and appropriate production assistance is provided the agriculture sector by the donor community, Kenya should be able to recover its crop and livestock losses and lay the groundwork for future national self-sufficiency. A.I.D. is currently financing a pre-investment feasibility study of the agricultural potential of marginal and semi-arid land, as a prelude to the investment of \$1.0 million in Kenya's drought recovery program.

For FY 1976 A.I.D. proposes the extension of \$12.8 million in development assistance which consists of the following components:

-- \$2.8 million in grants for new and continuing activities in the areas of food production and nutrition and population planning and health.

-- A \$10 million Agriculture Sector Loan to assist in accelerating agricultural production especially among the

nation's nearly 1.2 million small farmers.

Kenya's ability to meet domestic food needs has primarily depended on the output of its larger and most productive agricultural enterprises.

-- Production on these units is, however, threatened by the rapidly rising cost of fertilizer and pesticides and a scarcity of foreign exchange to pay for these inputs.

-- Therefore, Kenya's considerable potential for meeting domestic food requirements and improving the quality of life for its poorer inhabitants, now, more than ever depends on improved animal husbandry and range management practices and on the development of an institutional capability to assist small holders in improving their marketable production.

Beginning in FY 1975, A.I.D. began to shift from its relatively narrow emphasis on livestock development to a broader strategy focusing on the need for increased agricultural production and the accelerated participation of the small holder in the development process.

-- A.I.D. has provided and continues to provide substantial assistance to the livestock subsector through the National Range and Ranch Development Project and a \$9.6 million Livestock Development Loan authorized in FY 1974.

-- A \$13.5 million loan designed to assist the Government in expanding agricultural production and in translating its equity concerns into workable programs for the small holders is currently under review and should be approved before the end of FY 1975. The loan will provide for short-term production credit to large, medium and small-scale farmers and improvements in the means by which modern inputs are made available to the small farmer.

-- Appropriate technical assistance to develop a variety of smallholder assistance packages will be provided under the new Agricultural Planning Project for which \$265,000 will be required in FY 1976.

KENYA

-- The proposed FY 1976 Agriculture Sector Loan will rely heavily upon the expansion and modification of delivery systems for farm inputs, marketing services and the required institutional and policy changes initiated under the FY 1975 Agriculture Production Loan and will be a significant factor in continuing the progressive redirection of Kenyan agriculture activities toward increased food production and equity among the nation's most needy elements.

Complementing on-going livestock production efforts, A.I.D. is continuing its assistance to the veterinary faculty of the University of Nairobi in undergraduate curriculum development, graduate research efforts, and training Kenyans to staff the faculty.

In the area of agricultural credit, A.I.D. provides three of the four area supervisors for Kenya's principal agricultural lending institution, the Agriculture Finance Corporation. Another A.I.D. technician is responsible for appraising all loans (expected to exceed \$25 million) made under the National Livestock Development Program. In the short time, since 1971, that this project has been underway substantial improvements have been made in the operations of the Agriculture Finance Corporation.

-- 12 of the 32 branch offices have been authorized to administer the loan process from approval to collection for loans up to \$2,000. These revised procedures expedite the provision of credit to many small farmers who previously had to wait many months for headquarters approval of relatively small loans, the size often required by small farmers operating with limited funds.

-- Since 1971, the number of loans to farmers and ranchers have increased from 13,000 to 20,000 per year and the time to process a loan decreased from an average of twelve to eight weeks.

In an effort to stimulate rural development, A.I.D. advisors are working in the Vihiga Division of Western Kenya, one of six areas selected by the Government for experimental community development programs. They assist

in a pilot program to identify and address rural development constraints.

-- Efforts are underway to help determine the most effective means for increasing the production of maize and livestock among small holders.

-- Experimental activities are being conducted with small scale industries and employment generation possibilities such as labor intensive access road construction techniques.

-- Approaches are being explored for the effective delivery of family planning services to the rural poor.

POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH

One of the highest population growth rates in the world is preventing Kenya from making even more encouraging economic growth than it has registered in the past.

-- The Government has shown increasing concern with this problem and has designed a major five-year campaign to plan population growth within economic resource capabilities.

-- The goal is to reduce the annual population increase from the present 3.3% to 3.0% by 1978.

-- To achieve this target, a major expansion of the family planning activities of the Public Health Services has been agreed to.

-- Of the total \$39.7 million required for this expansion, \$9.9 million is being provided by five European donors, an additional \$12 million is expected from the IBRD and \$3.5 million is anticipated from A.I.D.

-- The Government will provide \$14.3 million for operational costs and will assume full financial responsibility for project continuation after donor assistance terminates.

KENYA

-- A.I.D. is providing support to the Kenyan program through U.S. training for family planning personnel, technical and commodity assistance for the Ministry of Health's public health education activities, and continuation of technical assistance in the area of demographic studies. During FY 1976 A.I.D. will provide approximately \$775,000 in support of this program.

To assist the Ministry of Health in overcoming serious administrative and management problems, which are impinging on its ability to effectively deliver adequate health care to the rural population, A.I.D. will initiate a new Health Management Project in FY 1976 requiring obligations of \$150,000.

In recognition of World Health Organization survey findings which indicate that from 25% to 33% of rural families consume less than 80% of the recommended daily caloric intake and that 40% of these families take in less than 80% of their daily protein requirements, the Ministry of Health recently adopted a 10-year health plan aimed at improving rural health and nutrition.

-- PL 480 Title II Child Feeding Programs will be closely integrated with the Government's nutrition efforts.

-- In FY 1976 Title II programs will reach approximately 60,000 recipients daily.

-- Plans to establish a National Food and Nutrition Council, as provided for in the National Development Plan, are a highly positive step toward formulating a national nutrition strategy.

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Unemployment in Kenya is a serious problem in both rural and urban areas.

-- In the urban centers there is a need to provide Kenyans with the skills basic to establishing and operating

small enterprises and to train labor to serve the growing industrial community.

-- In cooperating with A.I.D., the Opportunities Industrialization Center of Philadelphia is currently assessing its activities in Kenya and is exploring different approaches to increasing its effectiveness and impact.

-- The intent of this project is to establish a self-sufficient nongovernment skills training program similar to the parent U.S. program.

When the current review is completed, additional funding may be requested for this activity.

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Rural Development NUMBER 615-11-810-147	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 51 FY 1975 CP	FY 76 310	5th Q. 146
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Kenya in developing effective community development concepts which can be utilized in the implementation of a nationwide community development program. The objective of this project is to develop low cost programs which can raise the income of small farmers, develop rural industries, improve non-formal education, upgrade the effectiveness of local government, construct essential infrastructure and provide basic health and family planning services. This project focuses on the needs of the rural small land holder in an area characterized by one of the highest population densities in Africa (1500/square mile), a dominant dependence on subsistence agriculture, family membership averaging 7 persons and land holdings of less than 2.5 acres. Due to the low income level in this area, women play a significant role in improving family health and nutrition through their earnings. Women comprise 37% of all farm owners in the target area and 30% of the small businesses receiving assistance under this project are managed by women. The number of women receiving small business and agriculture production credit has increased by 28% over the last few years.

Progress to Date: The most noteworthy accomplishments to date include (1) the development of a low cost, labor intensive road construction concept which has

attracted wide government attention as a possible prototype for an expanded rural roads program; (2) increases of up to 300% in maize production due to the availability of needed credit inputs and hybrid seed, (3) the introduction of cash crops such as tea, beans, and sunflower, (4) the establishment of approximately 100 small businesses and (5) the extension of credit and technical assistance to 200 small scale women entrepreneurs.

FY 1976 Program: Funding is requested for five long term contract technicians for 60 man months of technical services (\$248,000) and local project costs (\$62,000).

5th Quarter: Funding is requested for five contract technicians for 15 man months (\$60,000) and local project costs (\$86,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	1,219	965	254											
Estimated FY 75	354	387												
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,573	1,352	221	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	252	252	-	248	248	-	60	60	
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	310	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	102	-	102	62	-	62	86	-	86	
Proposed 5th Quarter	146	340	2,369	Total Obligations . .	102	252	354	62	248	310	86	60	146	

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agriculture Credit	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 230	5th Q. 54
NUMBER 615-11-140-148	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 51, FY 1975 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the capability of the Government of Kenya's Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) to dispense farmer credit in a timely and efficient manner and thus increase the productive potential of the Kenyan agriculture sector. Technical assistance efforts are being directed to reducing the organizational and managerial constraints which inhibit the expeditious flow of agriculture credit.

Through a contract with Agriculture Credit Development International (ACDI), A.I.D. is providing four credit specialists to fill operational positions in the AFC.

During the life of the project, up to 19 participants will have undergone long-term academic or short-term training in the United States. The long-term training programs include such disciplines as agricultural economics, business administration, and farm management. Short-term training consists of practical experience in operational farm credit procedures and administration obtained by working in selected regional offices of the U.S. Farm Credit Administration or related organizations.

Progress to Date: Progress has been realized in (1) the monthly issuance of Loan Status Reports, (2) improved branch office operations resulting from decentralization and greater branch office autonomy, (3) a 55% increase in the number of loans made per year and a reduction of from 12 to 8 weeks in the time required to pro-

cess loans, and (4) the handling by branch offices of all aspects of the credit approval process.

While considerable progress has been made, the need to expedite credit delivery to small farmers requires further attention. Additional effort will be made to revise existing operational procedures to further reduce the amount of time required for credit approval. This will be accomplished by streamlining the loan application process and the application of computer technology, innovations which are expected to reduce the loan approval process by up to four additional weeks.

Although the AFC provides credit to both large and small-scale farmers, the project target group consists of farmers with from 5 to 40 hectares. Through decentralization and informal extension work, the small farmer will receive quicker action on loan applications and will obtain a better understanding of how credit and other inputs can effectively serve his needs.

FY 1976 Program: Funding is proposed for four long-term ACDI contract technicians and one consultant for 50 man-months (\$211,000) and 24 man-months of participant training for seven AFC personnel (\$19,000).

5th Quarter: Funding is requested for four long-term contract technicians for 12 man-months (\$48,000) and training for three participants for 9 man-months (\$6,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Through 6/30/74	741	564		177	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	277	267		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	227	227	-	211	211	-	48	48	Agriculture Cooperative Development International	
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,018	831	187	Participants	44	-	44	19	-	19	6	-	6		
Proposed FY 76	230	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	54	451	1,753	Other Costs	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations . .	50	227	277	19	211	230	6	48	54		

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE National Range and Ranch Development NUMBER 615-11-190-157	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 750	5th Q. 50
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
	P. 51 FY 1975 CP	FY: 1973	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To reduce or eliminate the environmental, organizational and managerial constraints which inhibit increased livestock production. To accomplish this objective, A.I.D. is providing assistance to programs involving the (1) development of ground and surface water resources, (2) design and institutionalization of national range management practices, and (3) training and placement of professional range management officers and other personnel considered essential for the successful long-term management of a range and ranch development program. A.I.D. inputs include assistance in hydrology, range management, engineering, conservation and livestock management. This project addresses the problems of nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoralists and, to a lesser extent, the subsistence farmer, who between them account for the lowest average annual income in Kenya. The range development component of the project provides water, roads, and supporting services to the target group to enable them to produce better grades and larger quantities of livestock for domestic consumption and sale on the commercial market.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. has assisted in efforts to improve range management and water development in northeast Kenya. This has resulted in the implementation of range management schemes for an additional 7.6 million acres of arid land.

A.I.D. technical assistance efforts are closely linked to the activities of the IBRD, UNDP, FAO, Swedish, British and Canadian Development Agencies and provide essential expertise for the successful implementation of a \$52 million multi-donor livestock development program. A USDA specialist is serving as the Deputy Coordinator for this essential program.

FY 1976 Program: Funding is required for 11 long term PASA technicians and three consultants for 139 man months (\$550,000); 132 man months of training for eleven participants (\$130,000); and vehicle procurement (\$70,000).

5th Quarter: Funding is requested for 54 man months of participant training for eleven participants (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	850	708	142										U.S. Dept. of Agriculture U.S. Geological Survey	
Estimated FY 75	880	822												
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,730	1,530	200	U.S. Technicians ..	-	619	619	-	550	550	-	-		-
Proposed FY 76	750	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	168	-	168	130	-	130	50	-		50
Proposed 5th Quarter	50	2,720	5,250	Commodities	20	-	20	70	-	70	-	-		-
				Other Costs	73	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	261	619	880	200	550	750	50	-	50	

Country: **KENYA**

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agriculture Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 265	5th Q. 100
NUMBER 615-11-190-162		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Purpose: To assist the Kenya Government develop the Ministry of Agriculture's capability to design and formulate projects intended to increase rural incomes and small land holder agricultural production. Special emphasis will be placed on improving the planning, project development and evaluation functions of the Ministry's Planning Unit. This project will give the Ministry of Agriculture the ability to focus development programs more directly on the nation's most needy inhabitants and to more effectively utilize domestic and donor resources in support of such activities. Development of this capacity is essential if the Government of Kenya is to succeed in improving the welfare of its population through an integrated approach to the problems of unemployment and income distribution. This project is closely linked to the agricultural development activities of the UNDP, IBRD, IDA, IFC and other bilateral donors. The accomplishment of project objectives will result in the more efficient utilization of A.I.D. and other donor inputs and will enable the Government of Kenya to translate its equity concerns into concrete and workable projects to improve the productivity of the small holder and to accelerate his participation in the development process.

FY 1976 Program: Funds are requested for four long-term contract technicians and one consultant for 51 man-

months of technical services (\$215,000); 31 man-months of training for seven participants (\$30,000); and local research activities (\$20,000).

5th Quarter: Funding will be required for four long-term contract technicians and three consultants for 21 man-months (\$81,000); 18 man-months of training for six participants (\$16,000); and local research activities (\$3,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	215	215	-	81	81	Contractor(s) to be determined
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	30	-	30	16	-	16	
Proposed FY 76	265	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	100	669	1,034	Other Costs	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	3	3	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	50	215	265	16	84	100	

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty NUMBER 615-11-110-158	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 51 FY 1975 CP	FY 76 325	5th Q. 50
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To upgrade the University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty with special emphasis on clinical studies and improving post graduate training and research. This project is assisting the University in (1) improving the undergraduate program in clinical medicine; (2) expanding and improving the graduate instruction and research program and (3) accelerating Africanization of the academic staff. AID is providing six professors to conduct graduate and undergraduate courses in clinical pharmacology, parasitology, surgery, microbiology and laboratory instruction. In addition appropriate participant training is being provided to prepare East Africans to assume those positions currently being held by U.S. Professors. The herders, pastoralists and commercial livestock producers of Kenya are benefitting from the research and manpower development activities that have been initiated under this project. The veterinary faculty's output and resources are strengthening public and private sector programs in disease control, veterinary extension assistance, breeding techniques, and quality control. This project is closely related to the \$52 million multi-donor livestock development program being supported by the IBRD, UN/FAO, and Swedish, British and Canadian Development Agencies.

Progress to Date: Enrollment in the School of Veterinary Medicine has more than tripled since 1962.

Both teacher and student quality are improving and the number of students successfully completing their academic pursuits has risen by 50% since the project originated. Kenyanization of the faculty is progressing with African faculty now numbering 25. To accelerate the Africanization process, A.I.D. concurred in a recent request to provide for the training of an additional six participants who will assume positions with the faculty.

FY 1976 Program: Funding will be required for six long term technicians for 72 man months (\$280,000); 32 man months of training for nine participants (\$34,000); and laboratory equipment (\$11,000).

5th Quarter: Funding will be required for 50 man months of training for nine participants (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES Colorado State University				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	407	411	439		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	407	411	439	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	318	318	-	280	280	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,950	1,515	435	Participants	71	-	71	34	-	34	50	-	50	
Proposed FY 76	325	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	18	-	18	11	-	11	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	50	565	2,890	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	89	318	407	45	280	325	50	-	50	

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Health Management	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 150	5th Q. -
NUMBER 615-11-590-163		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Purpose: To assist the Kenyan Government in implementing a major assessment of the Health Ministry's organization and management system and improve the overall management of the Ministry. The findings of this assessment will result in a series of broad based management and administrative reforms within the Ministry which will be implemented with the assistance of AID specialists and will improve its capacity to implement the integrated rural health and family planning program for which it is receiving substantial bilateral and multilateral support. Specific emphasis will be placed on improving those systems directly related to the implementation of a \$39.7 million Five Year Multi-Donor Family Planning Program, the goal of which is to reduce Kenya's population growth from an estimated 3.3% in 1974 to 3.0% in 1980. The ultimate beneficiaries of this project are the economically underprivileged women and children of Kenya who are the principal focus and target of the health and family planning program. They will be most directly affected by the more efficient functioning of the health/family planning infrastructure and its ability to respond to the population planning, rural health, and nutrition nexus of problems. Development of this capability, in conjunction with those discussed under the Agriculture Planning Project, is essential if the Government is to achieve its long range employment and

equity objectives.

FY 1976 Program: Funding is required for two long-term contract technicians and 2 short-term consultants for 28 man months of technical services (\$111,000); 8 participants for 28 man months of training in project related skills (\$24,000); and local project research and evaluation activities (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES	
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Contractor(s) to be determined
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	111	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	24	-	-	24	
Proposed FY 76	150	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,031	1,181	Other Costs	-	-	-	15	-	15	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	39	111	150	

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Family Planning	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 775	5th Q. 195
NUMBER 615-11-580-161	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 51 FY 75 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Purpose: To assist the Government of Kenya establish, implement and administer a five year multi-donor family planning program to reduce the annual population growth rate from an estimated 3.3% in 1974 to 3.0% in 1979. A.I.D. will provide assistance in the fields of administration, evaluation and research, training, clinical services, commodities and medical services. Development of an adequate family planning capability, coordinated with efforts to improve agricultural production among the nation's 1.2 million small land holders, is essential if the Government is to achieve the equity objectives of its 1974-1979 Development Plan.

Of the \$39.7 million cost projected for the five year family planning program, \$9.9 million is being provided by five European donors to finance selected operational programs, \$12 million is expected from the IBRD for new construction and \$3.5 million has been committed by the United States for technical assistance, training and the procurement of commodities. The Government of Kenya will provide \$14.3 million for operational costs during the active life of the project and will assume full financial responsibility for its continuation after the termination of donor assistance.

The ultimate beneficiaries of this project are the estimated 8.6 million economically underprivileged women and children of Kenya who are the principal focus

and target of the health and family planning program. They will be most directly affected by the more efficient functioning of the health/family planning infrastructure and its ability to respond to the population planning, rural health, and nutrition complex of problems.

Progress to Date: Groundwork for this project was laid under the Population Dynamics project, which will be incorporated into the broader program for FY 1976. Under the earlier project, substantial progress was registered in (1) developing a family planning audio-visual capability, (2) the initiation of in-service training for family planning personnel and (3) the establishment of a demographic studies unit in the Central Bureau of Statistics.

FY 1976 Program: Funding is required for one consultant for five man months of technical services (\$20,000); 180 man months of training for nine long term and 33 short term participants (\$211,000); commodities, audio-visual production equipment and supplies, and research and evaluation materials for family welfare centers (\$213,000); and other costs (\$331,000).

5th Quarter: Funds are required for 60 man months of training for four long term and seven short term participants (\$60,000); other local support costs (\$121,000) and commodities (\$14,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 75	103	57		-	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/75	103	57	46	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	To Be Selected	
Proposed FY 76	775	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	4	-	4	211	-	211	60	-	60		
Proposed 5th Quarter	195	2,427	3,500	Commodities	49	-	49	213	-	213	14	-	14		
				Other Costs	50	-	50	331	-	331	121	-	121		
				Total Obligations	103	-	103	755	20	775	195	-	195		

Country: **KENYA**

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE Agriculture Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 10,000
	KIND OF LOAN Sector	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

This loan will provide foreign exchange and local currency assistance in support of Kenya's Agriculture Development program. Objectives of the loan are to increase agricultural production, expand the incomes and productivity of small land holders and accelerate their integration into the market economy.

To expand the role of agriculture in the overall development process, the Government of Kenya recently shifted its emphasis from an export production orientation to one focusing on domestic need and the increased production of import substitutes. This shift is highly critical to Kenya's development potential because the agriculture sector is the only realistic mechanism through which the equitable distribution of development benefits can be achieved. As part of this change in perspective, the Government is focusing increasingly on the nation's small land holders in an effort to expand their productivity, income, and overall participation in the development process. Expanding the growth rate of the agriculture sector, however, will be extremely difficult since nearly all the high-potential land suitable for agriculture is already under cultivation by 1.2 million small land-holder families. Reaching the small farmer and stimulating him to improve his low levels of productivity will require the substantial resources and special programs which this loan is intended to provide.

This is a second loan in support of Kenya's agriculture sector. An FY 1975 loan for \$13.5 million is intended to support seasonal production credit for the small- and large-scale producers of wheat and maize and the less-productive small farmers who have not previously received the benefits of significant production and marketing extension assistance. The FY 1976 loan will rely heavily upon the expansion and modification of delivery systems for farm inputs, marketing services, and required institutional changes initiated as part of the FY 1975 Agriculture Production Loan and will be a significant factor in continuing the progressive redirection

of GOK agriculture activities toward increased food production and equity among the nation's poorest elements. These loans have the long-run objective of helping the Government of Kenya accelerate the creation of a more positive environment for agriculture, particularly small land holder agriculture. In practical terms, this means eliminating major constraints to increased agricultural productivity and rapidly developing the necessary policy framework and institutional infrastructure which will provide the incentives and the means for raising the output of the agricultural sector to economically and socially desirable levels.

A.I.D. proposes to provide \$10 million for the procurement of fertilizer and other agriculturally related inputs. The local currency generated by these inputs will be programmed for use in vital agriculture sector activities, i.e., marketing, supply, credit, research extension, training, cooperatives, infrastructure, and related fields, with special emphasis on small farmers. Loan funds will be additive to the regular Government budget, facilitating the acceleration of existing programs or implementation of new activities. Programs or projects which support the small land holder or reflect an integrated or coordinated approach to the problems of the agriculture sector will be emphasized. The proposed loan is consistent with the IBRD's Basic Economic Report for Kenya, which recommends a shift in investment priorities to the more productive and labor-intensive agricultural sector.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: KENYA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Rural Development	* 615-11-810-147	1971	1977	1,219	965	254	354	387	221	310	146	340	2,369
Agriculture Credit	* 615-11-140-148	1971	1979	741	564	177	277	267	187	230	54	451	1,753
National Range and Ranch Development	* 615-11-190-157	1973	1979	850	708	142	880	822	200	750	50	2,720	5,250
Agriculture Planning	* 615-11-190-162	1976	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	265	100	669	1,034
University of Nairobi Veterinary Faculty	* 615-11-110-158	1971	1978	1,543	1,104	439	407	411	435	325	50	565	2,890
Arid Land - Feasibility Study	615-11-120-164	1975	1975	-	-	-	24	15	14	-	-	-	24
<u>Population and Health</u>													
Health Management	* 615-11-590-163	1976	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	1,031	1,181
Family Planning	* 615-11-580-161	1975	1979	-	-	-	103	57	146	775	195	2,427	3,500
Population Dynamics	615-11-580-141	1969	1975	1,305	1,115	190	176	51	39	-	-	-	1,481
African Data for Decision Making (Dualabs)	932-11-570-606	1973	1975	798	275	523	200	325	398	-	-	-	998
<u>Education and Human Resources</u>													
Opportunities Industrialization Centers	615-11-420-159	1973	1975	212	156	56	109	72	74	-	-	-	432
Total							2,530	2,407	1,714	2,805	595		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	1	1	-
Participating agency	10	10	11
Contractor technicians	17	15	21
Total	28	26	32

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	17	20	27
Contract	9	7	15
Total	26	27	42

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

COUNTRY: KENYA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
615-H-007	Program Loan	2/30/73	3/29/73	10	40	2	3	U.S.	10,000	6,600	-	-
615-T-008	Livestock Development	5/10/74	9/11/74	10	40	2	3	U.S.	9,600	-	-	-

Kenya

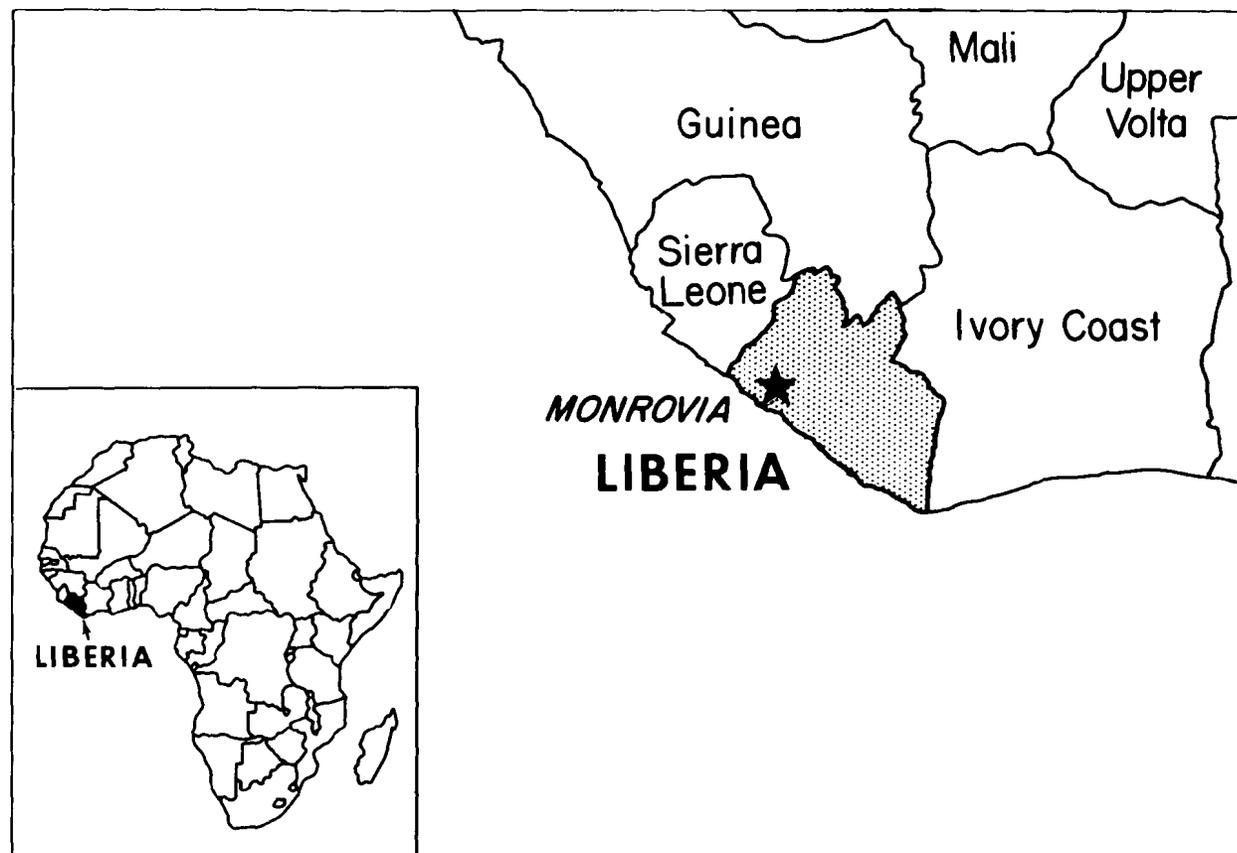
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1973	1974	TOTAL 1966-1974	1966-1974			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	14.4	13.8	112.0	8.9	103.1		
Loans	10.0	9.6	38.6	8.9	29.7		
Grants	4.4	4.2	73.4	-	73.4		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	12.2	11.7	62.8	0.3	62.5		
Loans	10.0	9.6	25.6	0.3	25.3		
Grants	2.2	2.1	37.2	-	37.2		
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)				
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.4	0.5	33.5	8.6	24.9		
Title I - Total	-	-	13.0	8.6	4.4		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	13.0	8.6	4.4		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-		
<i>(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
Title II - Total	0.4	0.5	20.5	-	20.5		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	-	13.0	-	13.0		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.4	0.5	7.5	-	7.5		
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.8	1.6	15.7	-	15.7		
Peace Corps	1.8	1.6	15.7	-	15.7		
Other	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL							
Credits or Loans							
Grants							
a. MAP Grants							
b. Credit Sales under FMS							
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants							
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks							
e. Other Grants							
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE							
Loans							
Grants							
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	0.8	1.0	14.6	1.9	12.7		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	0.8	1.0	14.6	1.9	12.7		
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1966-74	DONGR	CY 1972	CY 1973	CY 1966-73
TOTAL	10.8	84.0	325.3	TOTAL	95.0	86.1	732.6
IBRD - World Bank	-	44.4	139.4	U.K.	61.1	28.6	527.1
Int'l. Finance Corp.	2.9	2.8	23.2	Germany	6.1	11.4	60.8
Int'l. Dev. Association	6.0	33.5	120.2	Sweden	7.7	12.1	38.1
African Dev. Bank	-	3.0	9.5	Netherlands	5.6	9.7	22.5
UN Development Program	1.9	0.3	26.8	Canada	3.6	6.7	21.9
Other UN (CY)	-	-	6.2	Other	10.9	17.6	62.2
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-	-	-
				1974 (Calendar Year)	-	-	-
				Cumulative thru 1974	-	-	66

^aLess than \$50,000.

^bOfficial Development Assistance (ODA) - Official concessional aid for development purposes.

Liberia



BASIC DATA

Population (*millions - mid-1974*) 1.7
 Annual Growth Rate (*percent*) 3.4

Population in Urban Areas 26^R
 (*Percent - 1973*)

Labor Force in Agriculture 74
 (*Percent*)

R - Revised.

Per Capita GNP (*dollars*) -1973 248

Life Expectancy (*years*) 53

People Per Doctor 13,400

Literacy Rate (*percent*) 9

Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group 24
 (*Primary and Secondary*)

LIBERIA

The Liberian economy has realized impressive, but uneven, economic progress since the early 1960's. Measured in real terms the growth rate over the past five years has been 6 percent to 7 percent per year.

-- However, most of the growth has occurred in the iron ore, rubber, and logging industries; which involve heavy foreign investment and which chiefly benefit the wealthiest 5 percent of the population.

-- In contrast, development of the traditional economy has been slow, and village life has not changed significantly.

This marked disparity in growth rates can be attributed to past Government agriculture development policies, which have attracted foreign investment into plantation agriculture, but paid little heed to traditional small-farmer agriculture.

President Tolbert, however, increasingly has been personally promoting and directing his government's development efforts. Benefits of Liberia's development will be spread more equitably to its rural population. Two of the government's priority development objectives are:

- integrated rural development and
- improved public administration

The primary obstacles restraining production and thus curtailing income for traditional farmers are:

- Lack of agricultural credit system to purchase farm inputs
- Inadequate extension service
- Inaccessibility of markets to rural poor
- Government pricing and marketing policy for commodities

-- Ineffective management and administrative structure in both public and private sectors.

FY 1976 PROGRAM AND FIFTH QUARTER

The A.I.D. program for FY 1976 is geared to assist the government in lessening these constraints through projects in rural development and public administration.

In FY 1976, A.I.D. is requesting \$2,359,000 in grants for technical assistance projects.

In the Fifth Quarter, \$410,000 will be required for technical assistance and \$8 million in loans are proposed.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,712	550	1,274	779	109	-	-
Total	2,712	550	1,274	779	109	-	-
1975							
Loans	9,000	5,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
Grants	3,078	500	1,957	570	51	-	-
Total	12,078	5,500	1,957	570	4,051	-	-
1976							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,359	430	1,150	779	-	-	-
Total	2,359	430	1,150	779	-	-	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	410	115	295	-	-	-	-
Total	8,410	8,115	295	-	-	-	-

LIBERIA

FOOD AND NUTRITION

In FY 1976, A.I.D. proposes to assist Liberia's efforts to stimulate rural development and address problems of malnutrition. A.I.D. is coordinating its assistance planning closely with related efforts by the World Bank and UNDP.

A.I.D. proposes to finance with the World Bank a program of integrated rural development activities in Lofa County. A.I.D. will provide a \$5 million capital assistance loan in FY 1975 which will support the supervised agricultural credit portion of the total effort. The IBRD will provide \$6 million and the Government, \$5 million.

A.I.D. projects in agriculture, health, and farm-to-market road construction will also support Liberia integrated rural development activities. Under two A.I.D. loans, over 155 miles of rural roads have been built to open previously inaccessible agricultural areas for the benefit of small-scale farmers and rural residents. During the 5th quarter an \$8 million loan is planned to finance an additional 200 miles of rural road construction. A \$4 million FY 1975 loan for Rural Roads Maintenance Equipment under the category of Selected Development Problems will assure that these roads are properly repaired and maintained.

A.I.D. will continue technical assistance in the amount of \$430,000 to strengthen the capability of the Liberian Ministry of Agriculture to plan and manage its rural development programs and to provide technical services to small farmers through the Agriculture Program Development Project.

Malnutrition is suspected of being a major deterrent to human resources development in Liberia. However, little detailed knowledge is available and the seriousness and prevalence of the problem must be determined by careful surveys and studies. A.I.D. will initiate a nutrition survey in 1975 to determine the extent of malnutrition and to formulate a strategy for attacking the problem. The survey may serve as the basis for a potential project

in FY 1977.

POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH

Health conditions in Liberia are poor

-- The major health problems are related to infectious and communicable diseases, parasitic diseases and malnutrition.

-- The very limited health care available to the rural population, which is further aggravated by a lack of road access to the few facilities available, is reflected in considerably high crude death and infant mortality rates in rural areas.

A.I.D. will continue to support the A.I.D.-financed National Medical Center (NMC) to make it more effective as the nucleus of medical service, training, and research in Liberia.

-- A.I.D. provides advisory and operational personnel to the Center as well as training and limited medical supplies.

-- Direct aid to the NMC under this project is planned to end in FY 1977. Limited indirect assistance may be needed in the future to maintain its capacity to support the new rural health delivery system in Lofa County.

A.I.D. will continue its assistance to the Lofa County Rural Health Project.

-- It was developed to extend to the rural people of that county the preventive and curative services of the NMC.

-- This experimental program, if successful, may be expanded to other counties in Liberia as part of a comprehensive and integrated rural development program.

LIBERIA

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Ineffective public administration, primarily due to the lack of skilled, middle-level managers, has been a serious impediment to the administration of development activities, particularly in rural areas. A.I.D. will continue to assist the Government in its efforts to modernize and improve the efficiency of its Civil Service.

A.I.D. will continue its support in FY 1976 to the Government's Institute of Public Administration (IPA). Established in 1973 as the central research, training, and consultancy source for the public service, the IPA is solidifying its leadership role in improving management practices.

A.I.D. will continue its assistance to the recently created Civil Service Agency. This new central government agency is being assisted in developing personnel classification and examination systems and in devising personnel management mechanisms which will result in a more responsible and effective public service.

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agriculture Program Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 430	5th Q. 115
NUMBER 669-11-190-123	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 58, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs (MPEA) to plan and manage the Government's high priority agricultural and integrated rural development programs by providing advisors and participant training in rural development planning, statistics, marketing and soils technology. These programs address the primary constraints to the equitable distribution of development benefits to Liberia's rural population including improved provision of agricultural inputs and technology, accessibility to markets and agricultural credit. This project will be coordinated with an UNDP/IBRD program to provide three advisors to the MPEA to help formulate and direct national development plans and programs.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. is financing six advisors from the USDA including one rural development planner working with the UNDP/IBRD program. He is specifically concerned with the planning and coordination of MPEA inputs for integrated rural development programs. Five technicians are effectively working with the Ministry of Agriculture. They have contributed to the preparation of a Five Year Plan for the Ministry, creation of an Economic and Evaluation System Division within the Ministry; development of a planning system; upgrading the Planning Division of the Ministry and expanding it to 20 employees, the pre-

paration of 23 new project proposals for FY 1976 consideration, establishing a rice distribution system and a study of rice yields, establishing a pricing system for the Liberian Produce and Marketing Corporation, planning a fourth rice processing center and the agriculture census. To date 10 long-term and 55 short-term participants have been trained.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funds are required for four technicians to assist the Ministry of Agriculture through a PASA with the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture: twelve man-months each for a junior agricultural economist, an agricultural planning economist, an agricultural statistics advisor, and one classification and mapping soil scientist (\$240,000); training in the U.S. for 7 long-term participants (\$70,000); basic equipment, materials, and supplies for a soils laboratory (\$15,000) and other costs (\$5,000). Under the MPEA element, FY 1976 funds are requested for twelve man-months for one rural development planner (\$60,000), and the training of 4 long-term participants in the U.S. (\$40,000).

5th Quarter Program: Funding for 5th quarter is proposed for 16 man-months of continuing technician services (\$80,000); three long-term participants for one year. (\$30,000); commodities (\$4,000); and other costs (\$1,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	1,077	968	109		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	500	471		U.S. Technicians ..	-	310	310	-	300	300	-	80	80	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,577	1,439	138	Participants	122	40	162	70	40	110	20	10	30	
Proposed FY 76	430	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	24	-	24	15	-	15	4	-	4	
Proposed 5th Quarter	115	213	2,335	Other Costs	4	-	4	5	-	5	1	-	1	
				Total Obligations ..	150	350	500	90	340	430	25	90	115	

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE National Medical Center	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 430	5th Q. 120
NUMBER 669-51-540-054	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 62, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop a National Medical Center as the nucleus for Liberia's national health and medical care system. The U.S. Public Health Service provides advisory staff for the Center and the training of paramedical/personnel. These advisory services are designed to strengthen the institutional capability of the J.F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital, the Maternity Hospital, John Eugene Roberts Memorial Tuberculosis Hospital, Catherine Mills Rehabilitation Hospital, and the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts components of the J. F. Kennedy Medical Center.

Progress to Date: The first patients were admitted in July 1971 and the hospital became fully operational in 1972. The average daily in-bed census is approximately 220 and the outpatient clinic is now treating 1,400 persons a day. The U.S. advisors provide technical advice and apprenticeship training to the Center's staff in a number of varied medical and paramedical fields. The U.S. also finances participant training programs of from 6 months to 2 years for staff employees to prepare them for hospital service duties such as nursing, pharmacy, medical records control, and medical supplies procurement.

of the National Medical Center as an urban health care center are being phased out but A.I.D. may consider appropriate new outreach project activities which directly support the experimental rural health delivery system. The center began providing outreach services to county hospitals, health centers and health posts late in FY 1975.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funds are requested to finance one year's service for each of 6 technicians provided under a participating agency service agreement with the U.S. Public Health Service (\$300,000); training in the U.S. for 8 new long-term participants in technical field (\$80,000); medicines, hospital supplies and equipment (\$40,000); and other costs (\$10,000).

5th Quarter Program: Funding for 5th quarter is proposed for fifteen man-months of technicians services (\$75,000); two long-term participants and one short-term participant for one year (\$25,000); commodities (\$15,000); and other costs (\$5,000).

FY 1977 is the last year that this project will be funded. Programs to strengthen the institutional capability

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES								
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS													
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.							
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total				
Through 6/30/74	8,036	7,170	886															
Estimated FY 75	1,080	880																
Estimated through 6/30/75	9,116	8,050	1,066	U.S. Technicians ..	-	530	530	-	300	300	-	75	75	Indian Health Service of the U.S. Public Health Service				
				Participants	320	-	320	80	-	80	25	-	25					
				Commodities	210	-	210	40	-	40	15	-	15					
				Other Costs	20	-	20	10	-	10	5	-	5					
				Total Obligations ..	550	530	1,080	130	300	430	45	75	120					
Proposed FY 76	430	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost															
Proposed 5th Quarter	120	334	10,000															

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Lofa County Rural Health	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 720	5th Q. 175
NUMBER 669-11-530-125	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 59, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Liberia develop a new structure of preventive and curative health services in rural areas through an experimental use of the medical expertise of the JFK National Medical Center. The project will restructure the health delivery system and family planning practices of rural health posts and health centers (comprising five or six health posts) staffed by paramedical personnel and strategically located to serve population concentrations in the rural areas. The health services currently available to the rural population are limited, rudimentary, and restricted to curative health; there is no access to family planning services. This health delivery system consists of a pyramidal structure of medical facilities with health posts at the base which, through health centers, are supervised by County Hospitals. The National Medical Center is at the apex of the pyramid. The system is designed to refer patients up through the pyramidal structure, to the National Medical Center if necessary, as diagnosis and need for treatment require. This project will contribute to a comprehensive integrated rural development program in Lofa County in conjunction with other efforts in agriculture, education, and transportation being undertaken by the Government of Liberia, with assistance from IBRD and AID. A second phase of the Lofa County Rural Health project involves expansion of the prototype health and family planning

delivery systems developed in Lofa County to other counties; however, this phase depends upon the results of a comprehensive evaluation at the end of phase one.

Progress to Date: The project got underway in December 1974. Selection of a five man PASA team from the Indian Health Service is being completed and commodities and vehicles are being purchased. The first two members of the team have arrived in Liberia and are compiling relevant baseline data, completing a reconnaissance of Lofa County Rural Health facilities, and beginning to assist rural health posts to improve services.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funding will provide fifty-six man-months of services by five PASA technicians (\$280,000); eight long-term participants (\$80,000); medical supplies, contraceptives and other population related materials, equipment for rural health posts and centers, teaching aids, and communications equipment (\$320,000); and other costs (\$40,000). Within these totals are \$99,000 of Population funds for oral contraceptives, IUDs, jellies, pills, literature, training materials.

5th Quarter Program: Funding for 5th quarter is proposed for commodities (\$130,000); and other costs (\$45,000). Within these totals are \$25,000 in Population funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-								Indian Health Service of the U.S. Public Health Service			
Estimated FY 75	877	250												
Estimated through 6/30/75	877	250	627	U.S. Technicians ..	-	320	320	-	280	280		-	-	-
				Participants	73	-	73	80	-	80		-	-	-
				Commodities	442	-	442	320	-	320		130	-	130
Proposed FY 76	720	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	42	-	42	40	-	40	45	-	45	
Proposed 5th Quarter	175	814	2,586	Total Obligations ..	557	320	877	440	280	720	175	-	175	

Country: LIBERIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Civil Service Development	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 229	5th Q. --
NUMBER 669-11-730-124	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 60, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Liberia modernize and improve the efficiency of its Civil Service Agency. The lack of an adequate institutional structure for public administration has been recognized by both Liberia and the U.S. as a major impediment to Liberia's development efforts. The tradition of government service in Liberia is extremely weak and outside of Monrovia it is virtually non-existent. The Civil Service structure must be revamped to provide a professional structure and the means for selection of motivated employees. The success of the GOL priority Integrated Rural Development Program heavily depends on the quality of Civil Service employees operating within each development sector. This project provides assistance to the Civil Service Agency in establishing improved recruitment, testing and selection processes to place qualified personnel; personnel policies and procedures; a rational system for fixing compensation; and a reliable and accurate system of personnel records.

sently being received in Liberia.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funds in the amount of \$229,000 are requested to fund four long-term advisors under a contract with the California State Personnel Board; one civil service specialist, two general personnel advisors and one examination advisor (\$65,000); training in the U.S. in the field of Public Administration for 12 long-term and two short-term participants (\$129,000); and testing, training and research materials and equipment, book and publications for the Civil Service Agency (\$30,000); and other costs (\$5,000).

Progress to Date: A four man team from the California State Personnel Board (CSPB) was assigned to Liberia in September 1974 and is currently assisting the development of Civil Service procedures and systems, e.g. testing; classification, pay, rank, promotion, and retention systems; and a social security benefits program. Commodities for this project have been purchased and are pre-

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	584	-	584		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	300	363		U.S. Technicians ..	-	240	240	-	65	65	-	-	-	California State Personnel Board
Estimated through 6/30/75	884	363	521	Participants	-	30	30	-	129	129	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	229	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	25	25	-	30	30	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	395	1,508	Other Costs	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	300	300	-	229	229	-	-	-	

Country: LIBERIA

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE Rural Roads Phase III	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 8,000
	KIND OF LOAN Sector	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 5th Quarter

This loan will assist the Government of Liberia increase food production, as well as support its priority integrated rural development program. A.I.D. has already constructed or has under construction a total of 155 miles of rural roads in Liberia and this loan proposes the construction of another 200 miles of rural roads. In early FY 1975, A.I.D. conducted a study to determine the technical and economic feasibility of constructing two rural roads, a laterite road starting from Monrovia through Brewerville to Konia in Upper Lofa County and a laterite road from Buchanan to River Cess in the Central costal area to serve the present and future transport needs of agricultural production, health delivery systems, and the people of Montserrado, Lofa, and Grand Bassa counties. The study also designed a system for analyzing the socio-economic impact of the proposed roads and will provide an analysis of the impact and economic benefits of the other roads built with A.I.D. loans.

struction of the roads.

A stretch of the Monrovia-Konia road will provide direct access to Upper Lofa County and serve as a farm-to-market route for agricultural produce to be derived from the Upper Lofa County Integrated Rural Development Project, which is to be jointly financed by A.I.D. and the World Bank. The Lofa County road will also be of assistance to the health delivery system begun in FY 1975 under the Lofa County Rural Health Project. Finally, the road will open to exploitation such development resources as minerals and timber. The proposed fifty miles of road from Buchanan to River Cess will open up a very fertile stretch of costal lands to agricultural development and connect these lands with the paved highway running from Buchanan to Monrovia. Traditional crops harvested by the rural farmers in the area served by the roads include rice, cassava, groundnuts, coffee, cocoa, and oil palms. Total crop marketing for the areas served is expected to approximately double over the first ten years after con-

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u> Agriculture Program Development	* 669-11-190-123	1972	1977	1,077	968	109	500	471	138	430	115	213	2,335
<u>Population Planning and Health</u> National Medical Center	* 669-51-540-054	1961	1977	8,036	7,170	886	1,080	880	1,066	430	120	334	10,000
Lofa County Rural Health	* 669-11-530-125	1975	1978	-	-	-	877	250	627	720	175	814	2,586
<u>Education and Human Resources Dev.</u> Institute of Public Administration	* 669-11-770-122	1972	1981	869	400	469	270	478	261	550	-	2,849	4,538
Civil Service Development	* 669-11-730-124	1974	1977	584	-	584	300	363	521	229	-	395	1,508
<u>Selected Development Problems</u> Telecommunications Management	669-11-270-111	1971	1975	1,885	1,885	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	1,901
Feasibility Road Study	669-12-312-116	1975	1975	169	1	168	35	203	-	-	-	-	204
Total								3,078	2,661	2,613	2,359	410	

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	21	21	16
Contractor technicians	5	9	9
Total	26	30	25

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	47	51	16
Contract	8	13	36
Total	55	64	52

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
669-H-017	Roberts International Airport	6/10/69	12/18/69	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,000	3,850	-	187
669-H-017A	Roberts International Airport	6/23/72	8/31/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,500	862	-	9
669-H-019	Rural Access Roads - Phase II	6/23/72	8/21/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,400	-	-	-
669-H-020	Highway Maintenance Equipment	2/16/73	2/26/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,400	39	-	-
669-H-021	Telecommunications Expansion Two-Step	6/15/73	6/27/73	5 10	30 40	3½ 2	3½ 3	US \$	8,500	662	-	-

Liberia

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1965-1974	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1973	1974	TOTAL 1966-1974				
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	18.6	6.0	218.0	6.0	212.0		
Loans	12.9	-	88.2	6.0	82.2		
Grants	5.7	6.0	129.8	-	129.8		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	16.1	2.7	171.5	3.5	168.0		
Loans	12.9	-	76.1	3.5	72.6		
Grants	3.2	2.7	95.4	-	95.4		
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.5	0.7	11.5	1.7	9.8		
Title I - Total	-	-	4.4	1.7	2.7		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	4.4	1.7	2.7		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-		
<i>(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)</i>	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
Title II - Total	0.5	0.7	7.1	-	7.1		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.1	0.3	2.4	-	2.4		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.4	0.4	4.7	-	4.7		
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.0	2.6	35.0	0.8	34.2		
Peace Corps	2.0	2.6	26.4	-	26.4		
Other	-	-	8.6	0.8	7.8		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	0.2	0.1	11.7	0.8	10.9		
Credits or Loans	-	-	3.1	0.8	2.3		
Grants	0.2	0.1	8.6	-	8.6		
a. MAP Grants	0.2	0.1	8.5	-	8.5		
b. Credit Sales under FMS	-	-	3.1	0.8	2.3		
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	*	-	0.1	-	0.1		
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	18.8	6.1	229.7	6.8	222.9		
Loans	12.9	-	91.3	6.8	84.5		
Grants	5.9	6.1	138.4	-	138.4		
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	9.4	7.1	109.2	114.5	-5.3		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	9.4	7.1	109.2	114.5	-5.3		
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1966-74	DONOR	CY 1972	CY 1973	CY 1969-73
TOTAL	9.3	4.5	62.9	TOTAL	5.5	14.2	196.6
IBRD - World Bank	3.0	2.9	26.9	Germany	2.3	13.3	176.4
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	0.3	Japan	1.9	-	9.5
Int'l. Dev. Association	2.6	-	11.0	Other	1.3	0.9	10.7
African Dev. Bank	1.0	0.7	3.5				
UN Development Program	1.6	0.9	17.7				
Other UN (CY)	1.1	-	3.5				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1973 (Calendar Year)	-		
				1974 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1974	-		

*Less than \$50,000.

^aOfficial Development Assistance (ODA) - Official concessional aid for development purposes.

Rwanda



BASIC DATA

Population (millions - mid-1974) 4.1
Annual Growth Rate (percent) 3.2

Population in Urban Areas 0^{1/}₁₀
(Percent - 1973)

Labor Force in Agriculture 91
(Percent)

1/ Below .4%.

Per Capita GNP (dollars) -1973 71

Life Expectancy (years) 43

People Per Doctor 60,800

Literacy Rate (percent) 10

Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group 31
(Primary and Secondary)

RWANDA

Rwanda - crowded, isolated and desperately poor has only limited prospects for economic development. With few economically exploitable mineral resources, a scarcity of arable land, difficult access to the sea and an acute shortage of administrative and technical talent, significant assistance from outside donors is required.

All efforts to bring about economic development are threatened by an inexorable population growth which is cancelling out much of the Government's success in mobilizing available resources, both indigenous and foreign. As a result, a gradual deterioration in the already low quality of life for the average Rwandan is likely over the next two decades.

External assistance to Rwanda is expected to average \$25 million to \$30 million annually over the next five years and should make possible some further improvement in the country's economic infrastructure and enable the government to cope with the day to day demands of its struggling economy.

Rwanda is one of the poorest of the 25 Least Developed Countries of the World to which the United States has made a special commitment to provide help. The United States' role in Rwanda's economic development is and will probably remain limited as Belgium, the IBRD, the UNDP, the European Development Fund and the Federal Republic of Germany continue to be the primary donors.

Since their independence in 1962, Rwanda and the United States have enjoyed friendly relations even though our economic assistance has been limited. Some technical help was provided through 1968 but until FY 1975 A.I.D. has had only:

-- a modest PL 480 Title II program of assistance to maternal and child health and school feeding programs, and

-- special self-help funds for small projects of general interest and for population.

However, a modest technical assistance program was again started in FY 1975, centering on food storage and nutrition needs.

FY 1976 PROGRAM AND FIFTH QUARTER

A.I.D. will provide \$230,000 in economic assistance to Rwanda in FY 1976. This will include \$130,000 for Food Production and Nutrition projects and \$100,000 for Education and Manpower Development activities. Grants in the 5th quarter of \$135,000 are proposed for Food Production activities.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	705	705	-	-	-	-	-
Total	705	705	-	-	-	-	-
1976							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	230	130	-	100	-	-	-
Total	230	130	-	100	-	-	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	135	135	-	-	-	-	-
Total	135	135	-	-	-	-	-

Food Production and Nutrition

The ever present threat of famine continues to be the primary concern of the Rwandan Government and of foreign donors. As the result of excessive rainfall in June and July 1974 which flooded out many areas of grain production, the international community found it necessary to provide large quantities of foodstuffs to help alleviate the potential of widespread hunger. For the longer term A.I.D. is introducing technical assistance projects to:

- improve the food storage and marketing capabilities of the country.
- provide technical training for a number of Rwandan participants.
- introduce additional elements into Rwanda's present seed improvement and multiplication program to improve yields in Rwanda's most important crops.

Major emphasis in this sector is to be placed on the increase of crop yields. This is because there is little additional land available for cultivation and modern technical inputs such as fertilizers, and pesticides are too expensive for the Rwandan farmer to use for food crops. The great distance from the coastal ports makes the cost of all imported goods prohibitive.

Expanded seed improvement and multiplication promise increased yields of up to 25% in some crops. The use of improved seed, in addition to the reduced wastage resulting from the greatly improved storage and marketing facilities provided by A.I.D. in some areas, should have a marked impact on the quantity of food available.

Specifically, the United States will provide assistance in cooperation with the Belgium Government in upgrading and expanding an existing seed multiplication project. This project is currently under the administration of the Rwandan Ministry of Agriculture.

The rapid increase in population, which has made Rwanda the most densely populated country in Africa (560 people per square mile of agricultural land), has forced the farmers to encroach into reserved park and forest areas. This encroachment has created potential erosion problems for large areas in the north affecting nearly 90,000 families. A.I.D. is considering how to assist in resolving this problem.

Over 90 percent of Rwanda's population are farmers engaged in producing the nation's food and nearly 70% of its foreign exchange. Coffee, tea, and pyrethium are the primary exports. The third development plan (1976 to 1981) and projections of the major technical assistance donors will reflect the government's concern for its agricultural problems. Increased budgetary allocations are scheduled, and even greater contributions are expected from international sources.

Food prices for the country's basic crops, beans, sorghum and peas, are to be controlled in line with guidelines established in A.I.D.'s Food Storage and Marketing project. Designed to provide sufficient storage to permit the government to control food prices, the project is currently being established. Parallel to the national system of warehouses, A.I.D. is financing the construction of storage facilities at the communal level through the auspices of the Catholic Relief Services, a private Voluntary Organization.

Education and Human Resources Development

Rwanda has an acute shortage of trained planners, managers and technicians. Vital new programs cannot be implemented and those underway are often ineffective because of this shortage. In 1976, A.I.D. will initiate a project to provide a total of \$100,000 for training Rwandans in short term specialized courses.

Country: Rwanda

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Food Storage and Marketing	FUNDS Food Production and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 \$50	5th Q. \$50
NUMBER 696-11-234-100	PRIOR REFERENCE Page 86, FY 1975 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 5th Quarter

Project Target and Course of Action. To provide for the construction of food storage and marketing facilities, which can be used by the Government of Rwanda to help establish greater price stability for food in the marketplace. At present, that portion of the food crop entering commercial channels is subject to wide fluctuations in price in different seasons and in different parts of the country. This works to the disadvantage of the farmer, both as a producer and as a consumer. To dampen these price swings, A.I.D. is financing the construction of six warehouses throughout Rwanda to provide space to store food purchased by the Government during periods of low prices until it can be resold at controlled prices during periods of relative scarcity or high prices. The Government of Rwanda has designated the Council for Economic Policy to treat specifically with this project, and to establish the policies and regulations necessary to assure proper operation and management. In addition to the project's contribution to the stability of food prices (and the institutionalization of the governmental role in pricing policy), the improved centralized warehouses will reduce storage losses, which run as high as 25% with some crops.

Progress to Date. A technician is now on site in Rwanda to manage the project. The Peace Corps Volunteer who is to serve as the direct supervisor of day-to-day operations of the six warehouse sites should be in Rwanda by the time construction of the first warehouses is completed, i.e., June 1975. Construction is expected to begin in April. Rwandan officials who will be responsible for monitoring the progress of the project will attend a two-month course at Kansas State University in June 1975. FY 1976 Program. In FY 1976, \$50,000 will be obligated to fund the Project technician for one year through a PASA with the U.S.D.A. 5th Quarter. In the 5th Quarter, \$50,000 will be obligated through a PASA for the final year of the project technician's services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 8/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 75	616	384		232	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
				U.S. Technicians . . .	-	75	75	-	50	50	-	50	50	U.S. Department of Agriculture (PASA)	
				Participants	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Commodities	27	415	442	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Other Costs	49	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations . .	126	490	616	-	50	50	-	50	50		
Proposed FY 76	50	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost												
Proposed 5th Quarter	50	-	716												

Country: Rwanda

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Seed Improvement and Multiplication NUMBER 696-11-130-103	FUNDS Food Production and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 76 80	5th Q. 85
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. To expand the supply of improved seed available to Rwandan farmers. This will be accomplished by assisting two existing organizations active in seed research and multiplication in Rwanda, the Institute Scientifique Agricole du Rwanda (ISAR) and the Service de Semences Selectionnees (SSS), to expand and improve their present programs. These organizations, work under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. A detailed project design will be completed by A.I.D. experts late in FY 1975. A.I.D. anticipates providing the Government of Rwanda with (1) the services of short term consultants on seed improvement and multiplication problems, (2) short term training for middle-level Rwandan personnel working in the system, (3) funds for the procurement of test quantities of seed varieties, (4) funds for travel by selected staff to research and seed multiplication centers, and (5) funds for operational costs of an expanded seed improvement and multiplication program. This three-year project will place emphasis on improving food crops (wheat, beans, corn) and encouraging the expansion of oilseed crops, such as soya beans and peanuts. Selected varieties of seed have been identified and a preliminary evaluation of the seed improvement and multiplication

program has been conducted by two consultants from the Canadian International Development Agency at A.I.D.'s request.

FY 1976 Program. Three man months of consulting services to identify desirable seed varieties and to assist with organization of the program (\$15,000); short-term training for 14 participants (\$20,000); Commodities, such as, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. (\$25,000); and other costs, such as informational materials, air travel for Rwandan staff members to research centers (\$20,000).

5th Quarter. Three and one half man months of consulting services (\$18,000); short-term training for 14 Participants (\$20,000); Commodities, such as seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, vehicles (\$25,000); and other costs, such as air travel for staff members for training seminars, informational materials, etc. (\$22,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	18	18	U.S. Department of Agriculture (PASA)
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	-	20	
Proposed FY 76	80	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	25	-	25	25	-	25	
Proposed 5th Quarter	85	35	200	Other Costs	-	-	-	20	-	20	22	-	22	
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	65	15	80	67	18	85	

Country: RWANDA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Participant Training	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 \$100	5th Q. -
NUMBER 696-11-610-102		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. To provide training, largely short term, for Rwandans in the United States and other African countries, or in United Nations-sponsored programs abroad. Many Rwandans charged with planning or implementing programs, or operating or repairing mechanical and electrical equipment, are inadequately trained to carry out their responsibilities. A.I.D. proposes to provide funding for approximately 220 man-months of training over a two-year period to help remedy this situation. Training will be given in such areas as project preparation and analysis, food storage and marketing, seed research and multiplication, forestry conservation and maintenance, park management, operation and maintenance of road repair equipment, para-medical operations, cost accounting, and care and repair of electrical equipment.

FY 1976 Program. \$100,000 for approximately 17 short-term participants.

The Government of Rwanda is now preparing a list of specific fields in which additional training is required. A.I.D. is cooperating with the UNDP, which is serving as coordinator for all short-term training being provided by international donors, and the Government of Rwanda will identify soon the first contingent of trainees to be financed under this project.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES									
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS														
	Estimated FY 75	-	-		-	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.							
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	100	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	100	200	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: RWANDA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>FOOD AND NUTRITION</u>													
Reduction of Food Wasteage	696-11-234-101	1975	1975	-	-	-	89	89	89	-	-	-	89
Food Storage and Marketing	* 696-11-234-100	1975	5Q	-	-	-	616	384	232	50	50	-	716
Seed Improvement and Multiplication	* 696-11-130-103	1976	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	85	35	200
<u>EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES</u>													
Participant Training	* 696-11-610-102	1976	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	200
*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.							Total	705	473	321	230	135	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	-	1	1
Contractor technicians	-	-	-
Total	-	1	1

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	-	5	31
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	5	31

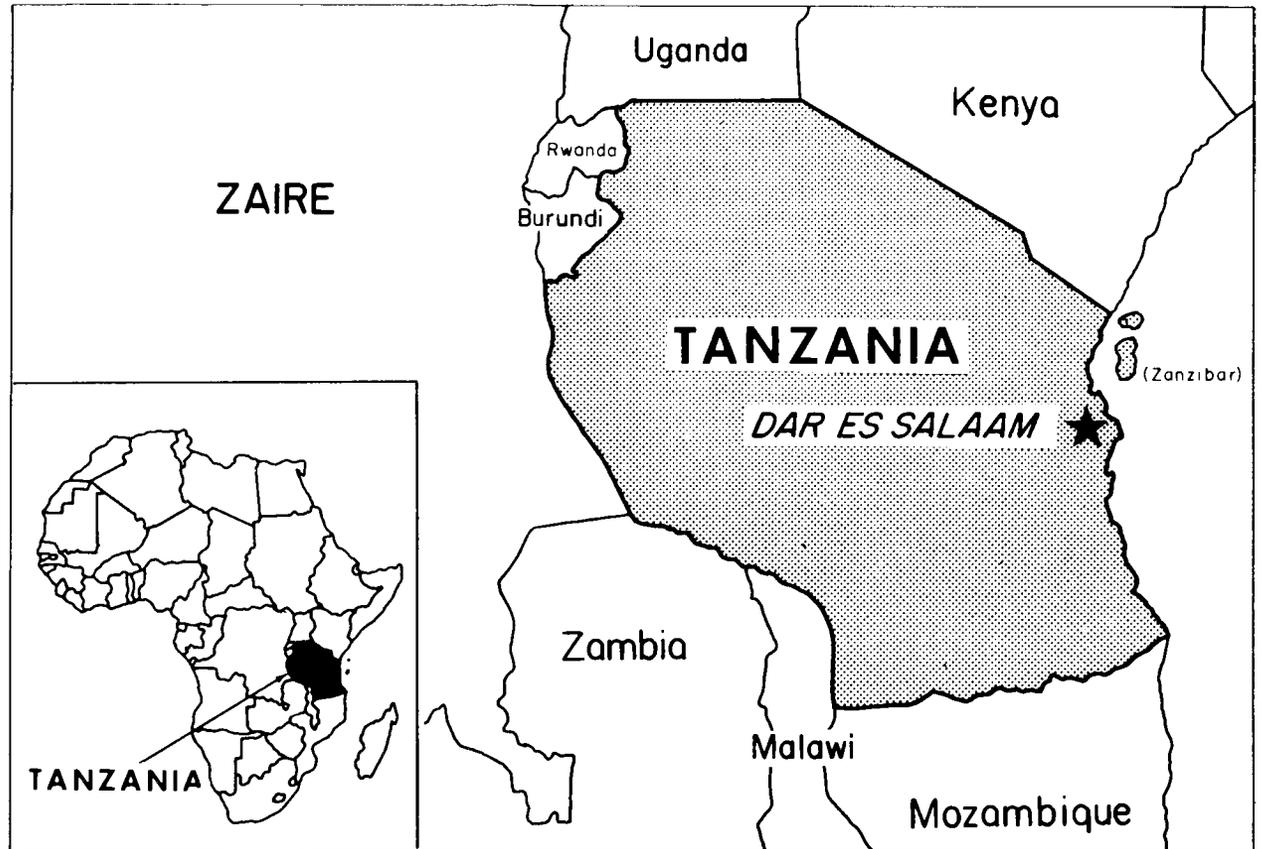
Rwanda
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1974	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1973	1974	TOTAL 1946-1974		
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	0.3	0.5	8.8	-	8.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.3	0.5	8.8	-	8.8
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.1	0.1	3.0	-	3.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.1	0.1	3.0	-	3.0
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.4	5.8	-	5.8
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total	0.2	0.4	5.8	-	5.8
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	-	-	2.2	-	2.2
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	0.4	3.6	-	3.6
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL					
Credits or Loans					
Grants					
a. MAP Grants					
b. Credit Sales under FMS					
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants					
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks					
e. Other Grants					
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE					
Loans					
Grants					
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES	
	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1946-74	DONOR	CY 1972
TOTAL	19.9	11.5	88.8	TOTAL	22.3
Int'l. Dev. Association	-	10.1	22.4	Belgium	15.0
UN Development Program	0.2	1.1	10.0	Germany	1.8
Other UN (CY)	0.6	-	2.3	Canada	1.8
EEC	19.1	0.3	54.1	France	1.4
				Switzerland	1.4
				Other	0.9
					0.6
					3.3
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)	
				1973 (Calendar Year) 1	
				1974 (Calendar Year) -	
				Cumulative thru 1974 23	

^aLess than \$50,000.

^bOfficial Development Assistance (ODA) - Official concessional aid for development purposes.

Tanzania



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1974</i>)	14.8
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.7
Population in Urban Areas	7
<i>(Percent - 1973)</i>	
Labor Force in Agriculture	87
<i>(Percent)</i>	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>) -1973	123
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	26,400
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	20
<i>(Primary and Secondary)</i>	

TANZANIA

Goals and strategies characterizing economic and social development efforts in Tanzania are important for understanding its development context.

-- Tanzania's two paramount goals are equalizing standards of living and poverty eradication.

-- The objective permeates its development policies - development of the rural sector is the cornerstone of the country's strategy where small holder agriculture is the livelihood of eight percent of the people.

-- But Tanzania has the problems of high population growth, land pressure and increasing food demands; to maintain the present ratio of one acre of cultivated land per capita by 1992, when the population will reach 21 million, will require a 64 percent expansion of cultivated area.

Although potential for agriculture growth exists, during the period 1968-1973 the annual agriculture production increase of 2.4 percent failed to match the annual population growth.

-- Poor performance has resulted in part from several years of widespread drought.

-- However, other factors are involved - Tanzania policy of increasing the share of rural investment for social infrastructure, i.e. schools and clinics, tended to reduce support to more directly productive agriculture activities, and slow adjustment of producer prices may depress supply.

-- Poor rains and stagnant agriculture production resulted in food imports of \$150 million in 1974, compared with an annual average in the late sixties of \$20 million and only \$50 million in 1972.

-- Pressed by the urgent need to increase agriculture production, Tanzania seeks to stimulate production by:

- raising the producer price of wheat, corn and rice to near the world parity level.

- initiating major shifts in public investment to the agriculture sector.

FY 1976 PROGRAM AND FIFTH QUARTER

A.I.D.'s assistance to Tanzania is concentrated in the food crop and livestock sectors, with emphasis on the small producer.

-- In FY 1976 A.I.D. will continue its program shift from institution building to involvement in production at the farm level.

-- Ongoing efforts in infrastructure and inputs will be linked with operations at the farm level particularly

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	6,171	4,982	1,165	24	-	-	-
Total	6,171	4,982	1,165	24	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7,126	2,361	515	-	-	-	4,250 ^{a/}
Total	19,126	14,361	515	-	-	-	4,250^{a/}
1976							
Loans	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,790	2,832	958	-	-	-	-
Total	15,790	14,832	958	-	-	-	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,265	2,025	240	-	-	-	-
Total	2,265	2,025	240	-	-	-	-

^{a/} Foreign Disaster Assistance Act Drought Funds.

TANZANIA

through a new Food Crop Production Project and agriculture sector lending - the total FY 1976 and fifth quarter agriculture program request is \$16,857,000 including a \$12 million sector loan.

-- The maternal -child health/family planning project will assist Tanzania expand its rural health care system. The FY 1976 and fifth quarter request is \$1,198,000.

-- A.I.D. also will continue implementation of a \$4.25 million drought recovery program which includes procurement of port unloading equipment for food grain shipments, purchase of corn seed, construction of rural access roads and livestock holding grounds, and research in crop forecasting and village grain storage.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

A.I.D. will aim at increasing production of food crops and livestock. Increased availability of credit to small farmers will be stressed. Improved marketing of crops and livestock are important. Greater capacity for training of middle-level agriculture workers and small farmers is needed.

Three ongoing and one new project are directed at food crop production: Agriculture Research, Seed Multiplication, Agriculture Marketing, Food Crop Production.

-- Agriculture Research helps select and develop high yielding varieties of food crops, primarily maize and legumes, for varying ecological zones. Implemented through the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) with the advantage of drawing on IITA's extensive research capacity and fostering a permanent relationship with Tanzanian institutions.

-- Seed Multiplication has established two foundation seed farms to introduce higher quality and more climatically adaptable maize seed. In 1975 it is expected 2,700 acres will be planted. Government plans to establish two additional foundation seed farms to serve other ecological zones when the first two are in full

production.

-- Agriculture Marketing assists the National Milling Corporation (NMC) in pricing, marketing, accounting, and grain storage. NMC was responsible for the purchase and import in 1974 of about 300,000 tons of grain in response to recent crop failures, and handles all marketing aspects of domestically produced grain.

-- Food Crops Production will be tied closely to the major crop campaign being initiated by Tanzania, and will assist Government help small farmers regain and expand food production. Technicians, commodities and training, with an additional input from the sector loan, will be provided.

In the livestock sector two complementary projects are ongoing: Masai Livestock Development and Livestock Marketing Development.

-- Masai Livestock helps establish ranching associations on Masai tribal lands through the introduction of improved animal husbandry, range management and marketing practices. The effort promises to increase production and marketing, and bring the Masai ~~more~~ fully into the Tanzanian economy.

-- Livestock Marketing is assisting the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company establish and operate over one hundred primary and secondary livestock markets, develop planned stock routes to the large markets, and construct holding grounds for consolidating trail herds. This technical assistance is provided in conjunction with an \$18.5 million World Bank credit.

In institutional development, efforts are aimed at strengthening small farmer credit programs and at better training of Tanzanian agriculture personnel.

-- Agriculture Credit helps increase the general lending capacity of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank, but particularly operations directed toward small farmers and food production. A.I.D. grant funds will be loaned by

TANZANIA

the Bank to cooperative unions, societies, villages, and individual small farmers for the procurement of agriculture inputs, construction of crop storage facilities, purchase of farm equipment, and farm-to-market transport.

-- Agriculture Manpower is strengthening two of the Ministry of Agriculture's training institutes. One institute specializes in food crops and general agriculture matters; the other in livestock. The project will help meet the need for trained professional and subprofessional technicians in the Ministry and parastatal organizations handling food and other agriculture products. It is intended to supplement the Project with an experimental subactivity in small farmer training. This addition is based on the belief that a very carefully directed effort is required to permit the smallest producer become a participant in new techniques and technologies.

An Agriculture Sector Loan of \$12 million will continue support of Tanzanian food production initiatives begun with a similar loan in FY 1975.

-- Given the severe budgetary problems of the Tanzanian Government, it is evident that critical food production programs cannot be funded at anywhere near their possible levels of achievement.

-- The A.I.D. sector loan will assure funding does take place and food crop and livestock programs are effectively implemented.

-- The loan will support broadbased efforts to increase food production by addressing critical constraints and bottlenecks to increasing productivity.

-- The FY 1976 loan expands the emphasis on immediate efforts to increase food crop production to include livestock and infrastructure activities which have a longer implementation period.

-- The Food Crop Production Project will be closely tied to this loan program.

POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH

Tanzania recognizes the value of combining family planning and health programs and has emphasized a national maternal and child health and family planning program which includes midwife services, nutrition education and family planning information.

-- As a part of a multidonor rural health program, A.I.D. has provided funds to finance the construction of 18 regional training centers. These centers will provide training for paramedical personnel called Maternal Child Health Aides. The Aides will be assigned to work in dispensaries and rural health centers throughout the country.

-- A.I.D. financing also provides technical assistance in planning, curriculum development, training for instructors in-country and abroad, and supplies and equipment for the training centers.

-- A.I.D. will provide operating cost financing for the training centers on a yearly decreasing scale when the centers are in operation.

-- As part of a program to introduce nutrition education into the Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning effort, A.I.D. will provide approximately \$1.3 million of PL 480 Title II food stuffs under Catholic Relief Services (CRS) auspices.

DROUGHT ASSISTANCE

A.I.D. will make available \$4.25 million in FY 1975 to fund activities which will help Tanzania overcome the results of the 1974 drought. Included are:

-- Purchase of grain handling equipment for unloading imported grain at the port.

-- Supplies for temporary grain storage.

TANZANIA

-- Maize seed for the next planting season.

-- Construction of access roads and holding grounds to permit movement of cattle out of drought areas in the future.

-- Short-term training programs for livestock herders in drought prone areas on more effective methods to deal with drought.

-- Research in crop reporting systems and village-level grain storage.

In addition, A.I.D. provided 30,000 tons of grain and fortified grain products in FY 1975 under an emergency PL 480, Title II, allocation to support Tanzania's Famine Relief Program.

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Seed Multiplication NUMBER 621-11-130-092	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 385	5th Q. 210
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 105, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tanzania become self-sufficient in the multiplication of improved/high quality seed for cereal and food legume crops and make higher yielding and nutritionally improved varieties available to farmers, thus increasing the quality and quantity of food crop production for domestic consumption.

The project provides assistance in establishing (1) four foundation seed farms, one in each major altitude/environmental cropping area of Tanzania, to multiply or increase the supply of research breeder seed adapted to specific climatic zones and (2) the legal and organizational basis for a viable certified seed system. Project technicians coordinate their work with the A.I.D.-assisted Agricultural Research project and the Tanzania Seed Company, a parastatal organization established to purchase foundation seed and produce certified seed for distribution to farmers.

Progress to Date: Two farms have been established and, with the arrival of A.I.D. loan-funded land clearing and cultivation equipment, have begun to expand their seed production operations. Msimba Farm at Kilosa has increased its acreage cleared and prepared for planting from 500 in 1971 to 750 in 1974, and plans to plant 1,500 acres in 1975. Although plagued by the problem of drought, cumulative seed production from 1972 through 1974 was 33,000 bushels of corn, 1,700 bushels of soy-

beans, and 2,200 bushels of sorghum. The second farm, near Arusha, started operations in 1973. Despite severe drought problems, this farm has produced 2,800 bushels of wheat, 900 bushels of edible beans and 5,300 bushels of corn seed. Seed produced has been sold to the Seed Company for distribution to farmers; reserved for planting next year's foundation seed crop; or, where drought affected, sold for milling into edible products.

A Seed Act has been signed into law. Regulations under the Act establishing certification, inspection and testing standards and procedures are in the final stages of preparation. A central Seed Laboratory is being established. Nine participants have received U.S. training and are working in the project. An FY 1975 evaluation recommended implementation of the third farm during FY 1976 and the addition of three positions to the present six-man team.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976 A.I.D. will provide \$385,000 for 58 man-months of contract services (\$250,000), three man-years of participant training (\$30,000), farm equipment and replacement vehicles (\$85,000), and vehicle maintenance, operation and other local project support costs (\$20,000).

5th Quarter Program: In the 5th quarter A.I.D. will provide \$210,000 for 43 man-months of contract services (\$200,000) and vehicle maintenance, operations and other local project support costs (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	1,164	777	387											Experience Incorporated
Estimated FY 75	527	445												
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,691	1,222	469	U.S. Technicians ...	-	419	419	-	250	250	-	200	200	
				Participants	71	-	71	30	-	30	-	-	-	
				Commodities	7	-	7	85	-	85	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	24	6	30	14	6	20	10	-	10	
Proposed FY 76	385	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations ..	102	425	527	129	256	385	10	200	210	
Proposed 5th Quarter	210	1,234	3,520											

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Masai Livestock Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 625	5th Q. 158
NUMBER 621-11-130-093	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 105, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1970	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tanzania achieve and sustain a high level of livestock production and marketing in the two Districts of Masailand in north central Tanzania by improving herds and institutionalizing regular marketing as a means of bringing the nomadic Masai into the country's monetary economy.

A.I.D. provides a nine-man, multi-disciplinary team (including two rural sociologists) which works with Government officials and the Masai in developing ranching associations. Through these associations, the Near East Foundation team is introducing improved rotational grazing and animal husbandry practices, developing water and disease control facilities, and establishing organized livestock markets. An A.I.D. financed land use survey of the Arusha Region will provide a basis for delineation of grazing and crop lands and aid in developing more effective association management and grazing plans. The first phase of data collection and interpretation has been initiated under contract with the Earth Satellite Corporation.

Progress to Date: Of 21 ranching associations projected to cover Masailand ten have basic physical facilities and a viable internal organization. Eight associations are registered and targeted for intensive development: two have management unit and rotational grazing plans, six are dipping at least 75% of their livestock regularly for disease control, and five have developed

permanent water for dry season grazing on 40% of each management unit. The Masai have been quick to note the improved condition of their herds as a result of such innovations, plus the advantages of introducing improved breeding stock, vaccination, salt block and other animal husbandry practices. This has led to increased willingness to market cattle in order to acquire funds for further development. During 1974, severe drought conditions affected almost half of Masailand. Notably, the Masai responded to emergency markets where established, rather than resort to traditional migrations in search of grass and water outside association areas.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976 A.I.D. will provide \$625,000 for: 77 man-months of NEF contract services (\$274,000), a PASA statistician to compile, organize and systematize data collected by the project team to ensure compatibility with national livestock statistics (\$11,000) and phase two of the land use study (\$150,000); nine man-years of participants (\$90,000); replacement vehicles and extension and training equipment (\$34,000); and vehicle operation and maintenance, local mapping supplies, and a project evaluation (\$66,000).

5th Quarter Program: In the 5th quarter A.I.D. will provide \$158,000 for 26 man-months of NEF contract services (\$110,000), four man-years of participants (\$40,000), and vehicle operation and maintenance (\$8,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	1,546	760	786								Near East Foundation Earth Satellite Corporation			
Estimated FY 75	673	923												
Estimated through 6/30/75	2,219	1,683	536	U.S. Technicians ..	-	400	400	-	435	435		-	110	110
				Participants	157	-	157	90	-	90		40	-	40
				Commodities	58	-	58	34	-	34		-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	625	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	58	-	58	66	-	66	8	-	8	
Proposed 5th Quarter	158	610	3,612	Total Obligations ..	273	400	673	190	435	625	48	110	158	

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agricultural Marketing Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 140	5th Q. 42
NUMBER 621-11-150-099	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 102, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tanzania establish marketing and processing institutions to insure an adequate supply of basic food stuffs for consumers at reasonable prices and provide reliable markets for food grains produced by farmers.

A.I.D. assistance is provided to the parastatal National Milling Corporation (NMC), which handles the purchasing, storage, processing and sale of agricultural products for domestic consumption. Four U.S. contract technicians are assigned to operational duties within NMC to strengthen and improve the Corporation's capabilities in the areas of financial analysis and accounting, marketing and distribution, storage and transportation, and planning and economic analysis. Coordination is maintained with other donors such as UNDP/FAO, working in cooperative training; Swedish Aid, in silo construction; and the Nordic Group developing Tanzania's cooperative system.

Progress to Date: The 1974 drought significantly reduced crop harvests and necessitated the importation by NMC of approximately 300,000 MT of food during 1974. A.I.D. technicians were instrumental in planning, developing and implementing (through on-the-job training) improved grain handling operations at the port and effective procedures to store and distribute food to deficit areas throughout the country. Establishment of a data collection system to maintain continuous price

charting of corn and wheat in relation to world trends and expected crop yields helped influence the Government's decision to announce increased grain prices to be paid farmers as one incentive to stimulate increased production. Five improved distribution centers were established to distribute NMC finished productions (including cornmeal, wheat flour and bread) throughout the country. NMC's accounting system has been redesigned and unified accounting procedures implemented for operations involving grain handling, milling and processing. A Five Year Development Plan Budget for NMC has been completed and submitted for Government of Tanzania approval. Financial documentation has been prepared and presented to obtain financing for four new corn mills, based on studies of additional requirements in the major corn producing areas of Tanzania. Inservice courses have been conducted in quality control for grain storage/transportation and in pest control. The latter course was sponsored by the FAO.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976 A.I.D. will provide \$140,000 for 28 man-months of continuing ACIDI contract services (\$130,000), on-the-job training aids (\$4,000), and local equipment and supplies (\$6,000).

5th Quarter Program: In the 5th quarter A.I.D. will provide \$42,000 for nine man-months of continuing contract services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	710	418	292											Agricultural Cooperative Development International
Estimated FY 75	455	310												
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,165	728	437	U.S. Technicians ..	-	274	274	-	130	130	-	42	42	
				Participants	164	-	164	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	12	-	12	4	-	4	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	5	-	5	6	-	6	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	140	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations ..	181	274	455	10	130	140	-	42	42	
Proposed 5th Quarter	42	438	1,785											

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agricultural Research	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 345	5th Q. 15
NUMBER 621-11-110-107	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 105, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tanzania increase its capability to determine, coordinate and implement its agricultural research priorities, improve crop varieties, and recommend cultural practices based on research results to facilitate increased food crop production.

A.I.D., through a contract with the International Institute of Tropical Agricultural (IITA) and in cooperation with the Maize and Wheat Research Institute (CIMMYT), finances a team of four research scientists-- a senior research coordinator, a corn breeder, a legume breeder and a legume agronomist. The Ford Foundation furnishes a corn agronomist, who acts as a member of the team. Plant materials and improved research techniques developed at the international research institutions and the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRRO) are being used to further select and develop crop varieties adapted to the varied ecological zones of Tanzania, with emphasis on increased yield, nutritional content, and drought and disease resistance.

Progress to Date: Following an FY 1971 design study, there were several delays in initiating the implementation contract. Efforts to date by three IITA contract technicians in Tanzania have centered primarily on training activities and corn research. Four long-term trainees have returned from U.S. training and

three are assigned to the project. Five participants have returned after completing short courses at CIMMYT. The first year's corn experiments have identified a potentially superior variety with increased drought resistance under traditional cultural practices. Further testing is planned to assure suitability of the seed before making it available to the Seed Multiplication project. Small farmers are being trained in new production techniques by participating in wide-scale village trials initiated under the project. These trails also provide valuable feedback as to farmer preferences for the new varieties and improved cultural practices.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976 A.I.D. will provide \$345,000 for 48 man-months of contract services (\$257,000); four man-years of long-term participant training and twelve man-months of short-term training at IITA and CIMMYT and in the United States (\$64,000); research equipment (\$14,000); and vehicle operation and maintenance (\$10,000).

5th Quarter Program: In the 5th quarter A.I.D. will provide \$15,000 for contractor consultants (\$10,000) and vehicle operation and maintenance (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	742	218	524											
Estimated FY 75	222	474												
Estimated through 6/30/75	964	692	272											
Proposed FY 76	345	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed 5th Quarter	15	1,375	2,699											
					31	191	222	-	345	345	5	10	15	

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agricultural Credit	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 320	5th Q. 790
NUMBER 621-11-140-117	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 103, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tanzania strengthen and improve the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) as a rural credit institution and increase food crop production and farmer income by efficient utilization of TRDB credit.

The project includes a \$3 million capital grant to TRDB to establish a small Farmer Food Crop Production Loan Fund. Loans will be made to small farmers and cooperative villages directly, or through cooperative unions and societies, for the supply of seasonal agricultural inputs, construction of crop storage facilities, purchase of farm equipment, and transportation of food crops to market. Recipients of credits and beneficiaries of loans will be farmers cultivating less than 20 hectares of land. These farmers account for about one-half of Tanzania's total agricultural output.

A.I.D. plans to provide technical assistance to strengthen the Finance and Operations Departments of the TRDB: a Financial Management Officer, to improve financial planning, control and reporting and to obtain maximum utilization of available funds; and a Credit Management and Operations Officer, to develop policy and procedures for rural lending programs, including evaluation of loan applications, improved collection procedures and increased decentralization of TRDB operations.

Progress to Date: Conditions precedent to initial disbursement of the capital grant were met in December 1974

by the preparation of implementation and evaluation plans for the Small Farmer Food Crop Production Loan Fund. The first tranche of \$500,000 is being made available to initiate planned implementation of the loan program in the Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Iringa Regions, where essential technologies necessary to increase food crop production per hectare and per man-day are far more developed and much more widely adopted by small farmers. Two short-term participants are enrolled in an Agricultural Capital Projects Analysis Course.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976 A.I.D. will provide \$320,000 for four long-term participants, plus short-term U.S. training (\$55,000); office and training equipment (\$5,000); preparation of on-the-job training materials (\$10,000); and additional capital grant funds for the Small Farmer Loan Fund (\$250,000).

5th Quarter Program: In the 5th quarter A.I.D. will provide \$790,000 for 8 man-months of contract services (\$40,000) and final capital grant funding for the Small Farmer Loan Fund (\$750,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	2,206	-	2,206											To be selected
Estimated FY 75	31	535												
Estimated through 6/30/75	2,237	535	1,702	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	
				Participants	21	-	21	55	-	55	-	-	-	
				Commodities	2	-	2	5	-	5	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	8	-	8	260	-	260	750	-	750	
Proposed FY 76	320	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations . .	31	-	31	320	-	320	750	40	790	
Proposed 5th Quarter	790	403	3,750											

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agricultural Manpower Development NUMBER 621-11-190-119	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 105, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 722	5th Q. 150
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tanzania improve the Ministry of Agriculture's manpower development and staff training programs and the quality of instruction and administration of the Ministry of Agriculture Training Institute (MATI) system by increasing the number of graduates with practical technical and managerial skills for implementing food crop and livestock production programs.

This project will help (1) plan and implement the Government's overall subprofessional and professional agricultural training program; (2) improve curricula for both pre-and in-service training, teaching methods, staffing and facilities at two existing diploma/certificate level MATI's specializing in food crops and livestock, respectively; (3) prepare and conduct short practical courses in better farming practices--soil preparation, seed selection, cultural practices, farm tools, etc.--for subsistence level farmers; (4) provide training for up to 30 personnel in the MATI system and an additional 15 middle and high level personnel from Ministerial staffs or parastatal organizations which handle food crops and livestock; and (5) conduct an analysis of requirements for establishing an agricultural education program at the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Dar es Salaam.

A.I.D. will provide up to eleven contract technicians: (1) one specialist to assist the Ministry develop poli-

cies and procedures to better utilize its own facilities and the assistance of external donors (including IDA, the Nordic Countries, West Germany and Denmark); (2) special assistants to the principals of the two MATI's (3) six instructors in such fields as agronomy, agricultural engineering, land use, production economics, agricultural extension, animal health, range management, and animal production; and (4) two farmer training specialists.

Progress to Date: A contract with West Virginia University was signed late in 1974 and the Special Assistant for Planning and Development to the Director of the Ministry's Manpower Division arrived in February 1975. It is anticipated that the two remaining Special Assistants will arrive by the end of FY 1975. Two participants have completed short-term training and five long-term trainees are currently receiving training in the U.S.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976 A.I.D. will provide \$722,000 for 105 man-months of contract technician services and consultants (\$545,000), 13 man-years of participants (\$130,000), vehicles and spare parts (\$17,000), and other costs including local teaching and demonstration supplies.

5th Quarter Program: In the 5th quarter A.I.D. will provide \$150,000 for 13 man-years of participants (\$130,000) and local demonstration supplies and travel for farmer training specialists (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	414	26	388										
Estimated FY 75	453	160											
Estimated through 6/30/75	867	186	681	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	270	270	-	545	545	-	-	-
				Participants	38	109	147	10	120	130	-	130	130
				Commodities	-	1	1	15	2	17	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	722	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	25	10	35	18	12	30	-	20	20
Proposed 5th Quarter	150	1,619	3,358	Total Obligations . .	63	390	453	43	679	722	-	150	150

West Virginia University in consortium with North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Livestock Marketing and Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 155	5th Q. 330
NUMBER 621-11-130-122	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 105, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tanzania establish an effective and efficient livestock marketing system and achieve self-sufficiency in livestock production for domestic consumption and an exportable surplus. The project will help provide improved earnings for traditional and small producer families and improved nutrition from increased beef supplies for urban consumers.

Tanzania has one of the largest livestock populations in Africa; however, livestock husbandry and marketing services have not been developed adequately to encourage increased livestock production. This project, in cooperation with an \$18.5 million IDA credit for its Livestock Development Project, will improve the livestock marketing situation.

In addition to a comprehensive livestock subsector analysis, A.I.D. will finance up to nine U.S. technicians: (1) six of whom will work with the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (senior marketing advisor, 3 zonal marketing officers, a range specialist, and an economist) to develop a national livestock marketing policy and implementable marketing system, including markets, stock routes, holding grounds and a marketing news service; (2) a senior advisor to improve the fiscal management operations of the Tanzania Livestock Development Authority; and (3) one range and one water development specialist to work with the Project Manage-

ment Unit of the Livestock Authority to help implement the IDA credit for the construction of new and improved marketing infrastructure and the development of government ranches and small holder associations. Ten long-term and eleven short-term participants are planned under the contract.

Progress to Date: A contract with Texas A&M was signed in December 1974. The financial management advisor to the Livestock Authority and the economist and senior livestock marketing advisor to the Marketing Company have arrived. It is anticipated that the remainder of the team will enter on duty late in FY 75 or early in FY 76. Data collection and detailed planning for the subsector analysis will begin late in FY 1975.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976 A.I.D. will provide \$155,000 for 18 man-months of contract services (\$90,000), five man-years of participant training (\$50,000), training materials and equipment (\$10,000), and local supplies (\$5,000).

5th Quarter Program: In the 5th quarter A.I.D. will provide \$330,000 for 45 man-months of contract services (\$230,000) and ten man-years of participant training (\$100,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
Through 6/30/74	1,030	-	1,030		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	311	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	90	90	-	230	230
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,030	311	719	Participants	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	100	100
Proposed FY 76	155	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	330	2885	4,400	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	155	155	-	330	330

Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Food Crop Production NUMBER 621-11-110-126	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 140	5th Q. 330
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist, over the next five years, a Government of Tanzania National Maize Campaign to increase maize production 250,000 tons above the 1966-1973 annual average of 660,000 tons.

Since the mid-1960s, growth of food production has lagged behind Tanzania's 2.7 percent annual population growth rate, with the recent drought further reducing the country's ability to feed itself. As part of the preparation of its Third Five Year Development Plan (1975-1979), Tanzania will undertake a National Maize Campaign. In collaboration with the World Bank and A.I.D., Tanzania is designing maize production plans for its 13 principal corn producing regions. Beginning in late 1975, prior to the start of the principal planting season, the first 3 to 4 year phase of the program will begin with efforts to provide seed, fertilizer, pesticides, transport, storage and access to markets in the more accessible areas of the maize growing regions. The program is designed to carry out the maize crop campaign over 350,000 acres of the country's 875,000 acres of maize lands. The size and importance of this objective requires careful attention to implementation, only practical with substantial donor supplementation of Tanzanian technical staff. In addition to technical support, the program will require a capital budget of about \$40 million. It is expected that the principal capital donor will be the World Bank, supplemented by selective A.I.D. support under the proposed

FY 1976 Agriculture Sector Loan.

The technical assistance requirement for planning and implementation of the program is estimated at 17 advisors -- one experienced maize farmer posted in each of the 13 regions and four specialists in technical areas of crop production to staff a central support unit.

As an initial input of the Maize Production Campaign, it is proposed that the project begin with five maize production advisors and related assistance. During the start-up phase of the project, dependent on the swiftness of mobilization of the needed capital inputs, the requirements for additional U.S. technical aid would be carefully evaluated.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976 A.I.D. will provide \$140,000 for 12 man-months of contract services (\$60,000), the construction of two technician houses (\$40,000), and procurement of five vehicles including spare parts (\$40,000).

5th Quarter Program: In the 5th quarter A.I.D. will provide \$330,000 for 48 man-months of contract services (\$220,000), two man-years of long-term participant training (\$20,000), demonstration and training equipment (\$20,000), and the construction of three houses and local project support costs (\$70,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	220	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	20	
Proposed FY 76	140	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	40	-	40	20	-	20	
Proposed 5th Quarter	330	2,530	3,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	40	-	40	70	-	70	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	80	60	140	110	220	330	

Country: TANZANIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Planning NUMBER 621-11-580-121	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 105 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 958	5th Q. 240
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Tanzania improve and expand a country-wide health/family planning delivery system as a component of rural development to improve the health, well-being and quality of life of the rural population.

A.I.D. is providing assistance for construction of 18 fully equipped regional Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) Training Centers and 64 outstations where trainees will do their inservice training. Tanzania plans to train 2,600 Maternal Child Health (MCH) Aides and assign them to 300 rural health centers and 2,000 rural dispensaries by 1980. A.I.D. will finance one MCH physician and two public health midwives to assess and refine curriculum for MCH Aide training, define administrative and management procedures, and assist in the implementation of the MCH/FP program. A.I.D. will also provide support for participant training commodities, and operating costs on a decreasing scale, with the Government of Tanzania assuming full support in the sixth year of operation.

Other Donors: Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Japan and Canada are presently assisting in Tanzania's country-wide rural health program. In addition the International Planned Parenthood Federation is providing all family planning services to the program.

Progress to Date: Construction contracts for the MCH/FP Training Centers have been let to local contractors and 13 are under construction. The MCH physician is assisting the Ministry of Health in developing curriculum for MCH aides and administrative and managerial procedures for the MCH/FP program and has completed training manuals for pediatrics, medical assistants, MCH Aides, and rural medical aides.

FY 1976 Program: The program will concentrate on completing the Training Centers and curricula and on initiating MCH Aide training. In FY 1976 A.I.D. will provide \$958,000 for 36 man-months of contract technician services, plus consultants (\$160,000); four man-years of participant training (\$40,000); classroom equipment and visual aids (\$40,000); and other costs, primarily operating costs for 18 MCH/FP Training Centers (\$718,000).

5th Quarter Program: In the 5th quarter A.I.D. will provide \$240,000 for 15 man-months of contract services (\$65,000) and operating costs for the Training Centers (\$175,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	4,229	1	4,228								Loma Linda University			
Estimated FY 75	515	3,280												
Estimated through 6/30/75	4,744	3,281	1,463	U.S. Technicians ..	-	80	80	-	160	160		-	65	65
				Participants	115	-	115	40	-	40		-	-	-
				Commodities	26	-	26	40	-	40		-	-	-
				Other Costs	294	-	294	718	-	718		175	-	175
Proposed FY 76	958	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations ..	435	80	515	798	160	958	175	65	240	
Proposed 5th Quarter	240	258	6,200											

Country: Tanzania

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Tanzania Agriculture Sector Loan II	Development Loan	\$12,000
	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	Sector	FY: 1976

The proposed loan will be the second sector loan to Tanzania. Its objective is to support an expanded level of Tanzanian Government agricultural investment directed to increased food crop and livestock production. Major Tanzanian emphases in the sector, supported by A.I.D., is to be placed on investments that affect small scale producers and directly contribute to increasing food production.

With implementation of Agriculture Sector Loan I, A.I.D. initiated support of a series of Tanzanian investments and programs in the agriculture sector which, coupled with Government of Tanzania agriculture policy reforms, address critical constraints to increased productivity. Of particular importance are financial needs to initiate an intensive maize production program to regain self sufficiency in this staple crop. The second Agriculture Sector loan (ASL II) will expand A.I.D. capital involvement in the sector to livestock and other food production activities which require more time to implement. ASL II will be in support of Tanzania's Third Five Year Plan and will focus on the programs of the Livestock Development Authority and its counterparts in the food grains subsector.

Tanzania's food and livestock sectors have been stagnant for a number of years, with the recent drought making the problem both more visible and immediate and convincing the Tanzanian Government that action must be taken to correct the underlying causes of the problem. Analysis by the World Bank and a University of Missouri study financed by AID identified the following key constraints to increased food production; poor agronomic practices; shortage of research data applicable to Tanzanian conditions; insufficient use of improved yield increasing inputs; an inadequate and only partially effective extension service; inadequate input distribution facilities; poor marketing facilities characterized by high costs, bad service, and delayed payment to farmers; and a shortage of trained agriculture manpower, including farmers and farm managers. In the few months

since the international donor community expressed its concern to the Tanzanians about the need to attend to these constraints, the Tanzanian Government has announced that the Third Year Development Plan will double the previous plan's percentage allocation to agriculture. In addition, a decision was reached to reduce social infrastructure investments in order to release funds for productive investments, producer prices for cereals were raised to meet the Kenyan level, and major price increases and consumption restrictions on petroleum products were imposed.

Reducing social inequities and improving the welfare of the rural poor are basic tenets of the country's development plan. But in view of very serious food production difficulties, Tanzania's development experiment requires more pragmatic attention to production in order to satisfy consumption needs without resorting to enormous imports of grain, as is now occurring. By providing development resources through sector lending, which will support a broad range of initiatives aimed at food production increases, A.I.D. can best help and influence Tanzanian efforts to obtain a better and sufficiently financed mix of output efforts needed for food self-sufficiency programs. Based on experience, there will be high priority programs in the food crop and livestock subsectors that Tanzania will be unable to fully fund because of budgetary constraints. In food grains A.I.D. will support an expanded grain production program, which may take an area, crop or organizational approach. On the livestock side, A.I.D. will work through the Livestock Development Authority to support such activities as beef production and marketing, pasture development, piggeries and chicken hatcheries, the manufacture of supplemental animal feed, and transportation.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>													
Seed Multiplication	* 621-11-130-092	1970	1979	1,164	777	387	527	445	469	385	210	1,234	3,520
Masai Livestock Development	* 621-11-130-093	1970	1979	1,546	760	786	673	923	536	625	158	610	3,612
Agricultural Marketing Development	* 621-11-150-099	1971	1979	710	418	292	455	310	437	140	42	438	1,785
Agriculture Materials and Services	621-11-190-101	1970	1973	1,421	1,255	166	-	161	5	-	-	-	1,421
Agricultural Research	* 621-11-110-107	1971	1980	742	218	524	222	474	272	345	15	1,375	2,699
Agricultural Credit	* 621-11-140-117	1974	1977	2,206	-	2,206	31	535	1,702	320	790	403	3,750
Agricultural Manpower Development	* 621-11-190-119	1974	1979	414	26	388	453	160	681	722	150	1,619	3,358
Livestock Marketing and Development	* 621-11-130-122	1974	1979	1,030	-	1,030	-	311	719	155	330	2,885	4,400
Food Crop Production	* 621-11-110-126	1976	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	330	2,530	3,000
Agriculture Technical Support	621-11-199-000	1974	1974	10	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Planning	* 621-11-580-121	1973	1979	4,229	1	4,228	515	3,280	1,463	958	240	258	6,200
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>													
Education Materials and Services	621-11-690-065	1965	1971	886	877	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	886
Management and Engineering Services	621-11-790-098	1970	1972	928	866	62	-	62	-	-	-	-	928
Education Technical Support	621-11-699-000	1974	1974	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-	24
<i>*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.</i>							Total	2,876	6,704	6,284	3,790	2,265	

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	25	32	52
Total	25	32	52

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	67	65	24
Contract	19	10	25
Total	86	75	49

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
621-H-015	Agricultural Project Support I	6/26/70	2/8/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,000	943	-	5
621-H-016	Tsetse Fly Eradication	2/8/71	5/25/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	800	709	-	14
621-H-017	Agricultural Projects Support I	6/29/73	6/30/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,600	44	-	-

Tanzania

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

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1966-1974	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1973	1974	TOTAL 1966-1974				
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE^a - TOTAL	8.8	8.8	94.8	2.2	92.6		
Loans	2.6	-	16.5	2.2	14.3		
Grants	6.2	8.8	78.3	-	78.3		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	7.2	6.2	48.2	2.2	46.0		
Loans	2.6	-	16.5	2.2	14.3		
Grants	4.6	6.2	31.7	-	31.7		
(Security Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.6	2.6	37.1	-	37.1		
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-		
(Title Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
Title II - Total	1.6	2.6	37.1	-	37.1		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.4	0.8	18.5	-	18.5		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.2	1.8	18.6	-	18.6		
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	9.5	-	9.5		
Peace Corps	-	-	9.5	-	9.5		
Other	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL							
Credits or Loans							
Grants							
a. MAP Grants							
b. Credit Sales under FMS							
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants							
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks							
e. Other Grants							
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE							
Loans							
Grants							
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-		
b. All Other	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			O.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1966-74	DONOR	CY 1972	CY 1973	CY 1966-73
TOTAL	32.0	53.1	239.1	TOTAL	47.7	82.6	473.0
IBRD - World Bank	-	26.0	68.2	U.K.	4.3	3.7	192.6
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	3.9	Sweden	16.5	32.2	85.8
Int'l. Dev. Association	28.8	23.5	129.9	Germany	7.0	9.7	61.6
African Dev. Bank	1.5	-	4.2	Canada	6.1	11.1	32.2
UN Development Program	1.7	2.8	26.6	Italy	0.4	0.8	28.4
Other UN (Cy)	-	0.8	6.3	Other	13.4	25.1	72.4
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMBIBIT COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1973 (Calendar Year)			
				1974 (Calendar Year)			
				Cumulative thru 1974			

^aLess than \$50,000.

^bOfficial Development Assistance (ODA) - Official concessional aid for development purposes.

Zaire



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1974</i>)	19.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.3
Population in Urban Areas	23
(<i>Percent - 1973</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	78
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	151*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	26,700
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	50
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1974 in 1973 prices.

ZAIRE

Zaire's relative prosperity of recent years has turned to apprehension about short-term fiscal soundness. The downturn in copper prices and a need for better financial management has caused short term financial problems.

- Foreign exchange reserves have diminished.
- Debt service requirements have increased.
- Deficit budgetary spending has become necessary.

Steps are underway to alleviate this current financial problem.

-- The Government has announced austerity measures, instituted tight budgetary controls, placed curbs on importation of certain goods, and tightened debt service management.

-- Primary economic planning and resource allocation responsibility has been centralized in the Office of the Presidency.

More fundamentally, food production has failed to keep pace with population growth over recent years. Importation of food stuffs has increased consistently over the past decade.

- Malnutrition is endemic.
- Disease is widespread.
- Mortality and morbidity rates remain high, especially for children.

The once extensive transportation system has fallen into disrepair.

-- Despite major efforts to improve the system in the past few years, many areas of the country are isolated for lengthy periods during the rainy season because roads are impassable.

Zaire is seeking to combat long-term development problems

in a coherent manner.

-- The first five-year development plan is being developed with the aid of a multi-national team, staffed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and financed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

A.I.D.'s role in Zaire's economic development has been relatively modest in recent years.

-- However, while other donors (the IBRD and Belgian Government and the European Development Fund for example) are providing larger levels of resources, the A.I.D. program in Zaire has always been marked by its leading role in attacking the critical problems of the country; those remain transport and agriculture, with increasing concern about health and nutrition.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,091	218	340	533	-	-	-
Total	1,091	218	340	533	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	637	637	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	960	630	330	-	-	-	-
Total	1,597	1,267	330	-	-	-	-
1976							
Loans	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-
Grants	3,343	2,200	1,143	-	-	-	-
Total	9,343	2,200	1,143	-	6,000	-	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	450	450	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,950	7,950	-	-	-	-	-

ZAIRE

FY 1976 PROGRAM - 5TH QUARTER

In FY 1976, a grant program of \$3.34 million will continue support for technical assistance projects and a \$6.0 million loan is proposed to improve transport facilities.

In the 5th Quarter, \$450,000 will be required for technical assistance projects. A \$7.5 million rural development loan for maize production is also projected.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Food production has not kept up with the expanding population.

-- Increasing quantities of food must be imported. Once self-sufficient in food crops, it is projected that Zaire will import over 325,000 tons of wheat, rice and maize in 1975.

The Government has given food production high priority. The development plan now being drawn up emphasizes agriculture. Steps to be taken to relieve some of the major constraints to agricultural production include:

-- training additional Zairois in agricultural disciplines and techniques,

-- improving and opening the country's rural transportation system,

-- distributing high yielding variety seeds and technology,

-- reclaiming exhausted soils through expended use of fertilizer, and

-- expanding and strengthening research and extension services.

A.I.D. will help Zaire improve performance in the agriculture sector by assisting efforts to increase food production and combat malnutrition.

-- In FY 1976, these activities will require grants of \$2.2 million.

-- In the 5th Quarter, grants of \$450 thousand and a loan of \$7.5 million are planned.

A.I.D. will help the Planning Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture through the Planning and Management Services Project. This is an essential first step in anticipation that increasing levels of Zaire and other donor financing can be devoted to problems of food production and the needs of small farmers.

-- A five-man team will assist in program design, analyzing budgetary and production requirements, determining priorities, and allocating resources.

A.I.D. will also continue to assist the National Health Council develop a national nutrition strategy. Malnutrition is a major concern as a result of discrepancies between the protein needs of the people and available food supplies.

-- A contract team will assist the Government determine causes of malnutrition and prescribe means to improve the nutrition of the rural population.

-- The interventions identified will be tested for replication country-wide.

A.I.D. will support the National Maize Program through the North Shaba Rural Development grant project and, in the 5th Quarter, a \$7.5 million loan. This program is designed to accelerate production and eliminate costly imports. Intensive assistance will be provided in the North Shaba Region as a pilot-area in this country-wide program.

-- Emphasis will be on introduction of improved agricultural inputs and technology with supporting rural transportation infrastructure, institutions, and training to be upgraded on a phased basis.

ZAIRE

-- This project will include supporting ancillary social services in the region including health, nutrition and education.

A.I.D. will support efforts of fishing cooperatives in the Kivu Region. Fish provide the most important source of protein to inhabitants of the area.

-- This new project is expected to increase the volume and marketing of the fish catch.

POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH

The Government is trying to deal with family planning needs within the context of overall health delivery systems. Zaire's rapid population growth has severely hampered the Government's ability to establish and maintain a viable health infrastructure essential to carrying out national health programs. At least seventy percent of the rural population have no access to health delivery services.

-- Zaire's population growth rate of 2.6% a year is creating demands for new jobs, more food, more schools, and a greatly improved and expanded social service program.

-- The new National Health Council has been charged with improving the planning and administrative procedures so that health, population, and nutrition needs of rural Zaire may be fulfilled by integrated low-cost delivery systems.

A.I.D. is examining ways to support this initiative. In FY 1976, A.I.D. proposes \$1.1 million in population planning and health projects.

A.I.D. will initiate a new project, Health Systems Management, to assist the National Health Council.

-- Work will be undertaken to design operational programs and procedures for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of integrated delivery systems.

A.I.D. will bring to conclusion an on-going population project aimed at maternal, child-health and family planning services. Successful pilot clinic demonstrations under this project have led to the Council's planning for replication of these integrated population and health services country-wide. The project involves:

- maternal and child health and nutrition training,
- dissemination of family planning information,
- contraceptive distributions,
- and the development of model clinics.

A.I.D. will help government face problems of endemic diseases such as malaria and trypanosomiasis. Both contribute greatly to Zaire's high mortality and morbidity rates. Each has a debilitating impact on most of the population.

-- Pilot efforts to determine how best to deal with these problems will be undertaken.

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

A.I.D. is proposing a \$6.0 million loan to improve river transport shipping port facilities. The loan will improve facilities in the Mbandaka and Bumba zones of the Zaire River in the northwest part of the country.

-- Time required for repair and loading operations of river vessels will be reduced.

-- The flow of food and commerce to and from other parts of the country and access of small farmers to needed agricultural inputs and markets outside the project region will be increased.

ZAIRE

OTHER PROGRAMS

Housing and housing credits are problems to low-income workers. To help meet this need, in 1971 A.I.D. approved in principle up to \$25 million for a Housing Investment Guaranty Program.

-- Of this, a \$10 million loan guaranty is providing capital to support a new savings and loan bank and to finance 750 lower middle income housing units being constructed in Kinshasa.

Country: Zaire

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Planning and Management Services NUMBER 660-11-740-050	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 500	5th Q. -
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 121 FY 1975 AFR CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action. To develop a project analysis and resource management capability within the Department of Agriculture's Planning Bureau. Management planning advisors from the U.S. Department of Agriculture are assisting Zairois staff to develop medium and short-term plans for agricultural development programs, and overcoming obstacles to effective use of available resources, both internal and external.

A.I.D. is providing a team of experts, including three agricultural economists, two statisticians, and a short-term agricultural marketing specialist. With this staff, the Bureau will be able to establish a data base which will permit more effective planning. The U.S. team will also advise the Department of Agriculture as to the kinds of statistical data needed, the most efficient means for collecting it, and how it should be published. The development and implementation of a training program for field and statistical office personnel, the evaluation of progress in field work, and the tabulation and distribution of survey results are other areas in which they will provide assistance. The kind and extent of the training requirements in the agricultural field will also be determined by the Planning Bureau with the aid of the economy such as imports and exports, income distribution and rural employment, price policy and marketing, etc.

Progress to Date. During the past year AID inputs to the Planning Bureau included two PASA agricultural economists, one contract econometrician, and short-term PASA experts. Accomplishments at the project during the past year include: the establishment of the Planning Bureau as an operational unit (with the assistance of seven Zairois economists, one Belgian economist and three French advisors); in-service training provided Zairois staff in project planning and evaluation, budget formulation, coordination of multi-donor projects, and general operation compilation of the first accurate inventory of all existing agricultural projects; establishment of guidelines for the systematic evaluation of agricultural projects; initiation of in-depth field studies in support of corn production programs in North Shaba and Tshilenge; and completion of a six-week course in agricultural capital project analysis. Recruitment of 3 U.S. technicians will be executed in FY 1975, with their arrival expected before the end of the fiscal year.

FY 1976 Program. A.I.D. proposes to provide \$500,000 for the five U.S. advisors for 90 man months, plus short-term advisory assistance. This will cover the cost of their services through the scheduled phase-out of the project.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 8/30/74	358	193	165											USDA
Estimated FY 75	529	406		U.S. Technicians ..	-	360	360	-	500	500	-	-	-	
Estimated through 8/30/75	887	599	288	Participants	121	-	121	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	1,387	Other Costs	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	169	360	529	-	500	500	-	-	-	

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Nutrition Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 122 FY 1975 CP	FY 76 \$700	5th Q. \$250
NUMBER 660-11-560-055		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist the Government of Zaire to formulate a national program strategy for combatting malnutrition, the country's single greatest cause of morbidity and mortality. The program will impact primarily on the nutritional needs of infants, preschool children, and pregnant women who, due to the insufficient intake of protein and other nutrients, are particularly affected, especially in the rural areas. This project, will support the Government's decision to establish a framework for both planning and implementing programs to reduce malnutrition at the community and national levels.

Two U.S. nutrition planners will work with the newly established National Health Council to design data information systems needed for comprehending nutrition-related problems and developing policy guidelines. Concurrently, the Council will form policy action teams of approximately five members each with appropriate experience and/or educational background. The teams will work with four U.S. contract specialists in public health, sanitation, agriculture, endemic diseases control and medical economics. A program will be developed to include identification of action agents, e.g., community, government departments, private donor, etc.; specific interventions such as fortified food distribution and potable water sources; detailed cost estimates; time-phased plans for implementation; and an evaluation

procedure and system for continuous feedback.

Three to five specific areas will be identified for the collection of baseline data on determinants of nutritional status/morbidity/mortality. The field experience will be used by the Council as inputs to its data bank and to help design a cost-effective and realistic program for nationwide application.

Begun in late FY 1975, the project will finance six U.S. contractor personnel, short-term consultants, commodities required for transportation, and data collection and management. Training will be provided for approximately 15 Zairians in nutrition planning, statistical techniques, and nutrition/health related fields.

FY 1976 Program. FY 1976 funding of \$700,000 will finance 10 man years of contract costs for six technicians plus short-term consultants (\$516,000); 56 man months of participant training in nutrition, statistics, biochemistry, etc. (\$58,000); commodities, primarily for five intervention demonstrations such as medicine, lab equipment, training aids and vehicles (\$120,000); and for other costs, e.g., survey publications and support costs of survey teams (\$6,000).

5th Quarter Program. Funding for the 5th Quarter is proposed for training of 8 long-term and 15 short-term participants (\$147,000); supporting commodities (\$100,000), and other costs (\$3,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
Estimated FY 75	101	30	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be determined
Estimated through 6/30/75	101	30	71	U.S. Technicians ..	-	100	100	-	516	516	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	700	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	58	-	58	147	-	147	
Proposed 5th Quarter	250			Commodities	-	1	1	120	-	120	100	-	100	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	6	-	6	3	-	3	
				Total Obligations ..	-	101	101	184	516	700	250	-	250	

Country: Zaire

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Fishing Cooperatives Expansion	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 \$250	5th Q. -
NUMBER 660-11-180-Q56	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government and a local fishing cooperative (COPELAZ) improve the cooperative's capabilities in fish production, processing, and marketing and increase the consumption of fish protein in the Uvira and Fizi zones of the south Kivu Region near Lake Tanganyika. The project's significance is related to the Government's increasing emphasis on food production as a key development priority and the need to respond to the high incidence of malnutrition in rural Zaire. Fish is one of the few sources of high quality protein available to the rural poor of this area.

COPELAZ was formed in 1973 with Government help to revitalize two previous fishing cooperatives by providing technical assistance and credit to its membership to improve fishing methods and augment fish production. Approximately three hundred members make up the cooperative. Membership is expected to increase as the improvement program progresses. While comprising only 3.5% of the total fishermen in the area, they account for well over half of the total fish production in the proposed project zone.

Under this project, COPELAZ proposes to double the fish catch within two years and improve fish processing and marketing through an expansion of its services. A.I.D. will assist in training and strengthening COPELAZ management through a demonstration project and also by

providing essential commodities to facilitate processing and marketing.

The proposed project is expected to be implemented through the combined efforts of A.I.D. and the Peace Corps, who will provide personnel, as well as COPELAZ and the central Government. The Government's participation will be through the UN assisted "Action Kusadia" program, a rural self-help development effort. The FAO has prepared a report on the fishing industry in Zaire, including the area covered by this proposed project.

A.I.D. plans to provide three technicians to conduct a comprehensive technical and economic feasibility study of this project and to refine the proposed project's design. Based on their report, it is anticipated that A.I.D. will provide short-term technicians, training, and equipment to support COPELAZ's expansion requirements.

FY 76 Program: The proposed budget of \$250,000 covers \$40,000 for 9 man months of short-term advisors; \$10,000 for 3 short-term participants; \$190,000 for commodities; and \$10,000 for local costs. The commodities include trucks, nets, lamps, boats and outboard motors. The Government is expected to contribute approximately \$150,000 in local costs for a total project cost of \$550,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	250	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	190	-	190	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	150	400	Other Costs	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	210	40	250	-	-	-	

Country: Zaire

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Rural Development - North Shaba	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 \$750	5th Q. \$200
NUMBER 660-11-199-059	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action. To increase the income of small rural farmers in the North Shaba region primarily by helping increase maize production.

Zaire has recently re-emphasized its top priority goal, articulated in 1973, of achieving self-sufficiency in agricultural production. Because of the burden of increasing food grain imports, the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) is now designing specific projects to ease the burden. Also, the Government is aware of the disparity of income levels between rural and urban areas and is taking steps to reduce it.

Key prerequisites for improving the lives of the rural population, the vast majority of whom are small farmers, are the rehabilitation of the local transportation network and the provision of technical inputs, which will promote greater productivity and improved social services.

In view of the dearth of technically and managerially qualified Zairois and the lack of adequate transportation, an area specific approach is being taken. The Government has selected North Shaba as one of two areas in which to undertake a rural development effort emphasizing maize production. This selection is based on the proven capability of the soils in the area to support maize production; the area's proximity to adequate transportation facilities; and the lack of population pressure on the land. Zaire has requested A.I.D. and other donors

to assist in this effort.

Maximum involvement of the small farmers affected by the project will be encouraged from the earliest stages of project design forward.

It is estimated that this project, in coordination with a loan project to be funded by A.I.D. together with the Government's contribution, will result in doubling of production by 4,000 farm families expected to participate in the first phase of this program.

The UNDP and IBRD have expressed interest in supporting ancillary activities.

FY 1976 Program. The proposed FY 76 budget of \$750,000 is based on preliminary project estimates of: two year contract costs of 4 U.S. technicians plus 10 man months of short-term advisors (\$560,000); participants at 96 man months of long-term (\$88,000) and 80 man months of short-term (\$62,000) training; commodities, including training equipment, demonstration agricultural equipment, (\$20,000); and other costs for training and design seminars and report publications, (\$20,000).

5th Quarter Program. Funding for the 5th Quarter is proposed for two year contract costs of one additional U.S. technician plus 6 man months of short-term consultants (\$160,000); training for 1 long-term and 1 short-term participant (\$15,000); and a small amount of supporting commodities and local costs (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-								To be determined.			
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	560	560		-	160	160
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	150	-	150		15	-	15
Proposed FY 76	750	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	20	-	20		20	-	20
Proposed 5th Quarter	200			Other Costs	-	-	-	20	-	20		5	-	5
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	190	560	750		40	160	200

Country: ZAIRE

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Maternal Child Health/Family Planning	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 124 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 593	5th Q. -
NUMBER 660-11-531-049		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action. To develop a Zaire Government Family Planning delivery system by: establishing a Maternal Child Health Family Planning (MCH/FP) Training Division under the Government's Fonds Medicale de Cooperation (POMECO) to insure adequate training for medical assistants in the area of MCH/FP; formalizing a distribution network with the capability of providing contraceptives and educational equipment required for an effective maternal/child health and family planning program; and fostering a coordinated effort on the part of the communications media to prepare and distribute TV/Radio Programs dealing with MCH/FP themes.

Progress to Date. Substantial progress has been made toward achieving the above objectives. Eight Zairois midwives have successfully completed training in family planning motivation and contraceptive techniques. Approximately 100 nurses and paramedical personnel are receiving on-the-job training. Also, six participants are in the U.S. for long-term training in the fields of public health, nutrition, population and demography.

In addition, the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT) under an A.I.D. contract has provided three medical advisors and one administrative assistant who supervise the establishment of the

MCH/FP distribution network, as well as the training program. The first pilot clinic (Barumbu) opened in January 1974 and is now handling an average of 55 prenatal consultations per day, as well as servicing approximately 95 children per day in the under-five program. The second pilot clinic commenced operations in October 1974.

Finally, commodity procurement has included TV and radio supplies and equipment to further the mass media communications objective of this project. Three TV programs covering the clinic's MCH/FP programs and several radio interviews have been produced.

This project directly benefits mothers and pre-school children in Kinshasa as well as women elsewhere. It provides MCH/FP services and the on-the-job paramedical training for midwives and other women paramedicals.

FY 1976 Program. Funding in FY 1976 of \$593,000 will provide (\$358,000) for completion of 66 man months of funding for the four man contract training team and for short-term consultants; (\$68,000) for 5 short-term and 4 long-term participants; (\$163,000) for equipment contracting and pharmaceuticals for the MCH/FP centers; and (\$4,000) for other costs, such as translation services and local conferences.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	1,159	255	904		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	330	696	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	230	230	-	358	358	-	-	-	Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT)
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,489	951	538	Participants	40	-	40	68	-	68	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	593	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	52	-	52	163	-	163	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	8	-	8	4	-	4	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	2,082	Total Obligations . .	100	230	330	235	358	593	-	-	-	

Country: Zaire

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Endemic Disease Control	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 \$400	5th Q. -
NUMBER 660-11-510-058	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action. To help the Government of Zaire improve its endemic disease control programs chiefly malaria and trypanosomiasis within a comprehensive, low cost, integrated health delivery system.

This proposed project will provide technical assistance and training for Zairois health workers to help develop a cadre of personnel able to combat both malaria and trypanosomiasis, and other vector-borne diseases currently debilitating much of the country's population (a preliminary survey late 1974 indicates that 95% of the total population live at high malaria risk). The project supplements other A.I.D. efforts in the health field which, when implemented, will enable the Government to improve the health services available, especially for the poor, in maternal-child health, desired births and nutrition activities.

Preliminary plans call for the project to provide the Government with technical assistance in planning a malaria control program. A malaria vector-borne disease unit will be formed in the Kinshasa region to provide training and policy planning for the national malaria control program. Finally, the project will provide assistance to the Government's existing demonstration areas for malaria control. The limited A.I.D. inputs into these malaria activities are designed to provide technical resources to support Government programs with proposed support from the UNDP and policy guidance from

WHO.

To combat trypanosomiasis, A.I.D. will assist the Government to increase and strengthen its mobile teams. Zaire officials believe these teams, using the latest techniques, will be able to establish satisfactory control levels within a three or four-year period and reduce the disease level significantly. A.I.D. will provide short-term specialists on vector-borne diseases to help the Government design an expansion of the present control program which is also being assisted by the Belgian Government, who will contribute \$400,000 in commodities. The rural population will be the major beneficiary of this project, since this vector affects not only people but also cattle, having a significant agricultural impact.

FY 1976 Program. The proposed FY 76 budget of \$400,000 is based on preliminary project estimates of: 42 man months of U.S. technician services including one year financing of a three man control team (operations epidemiologist, malaria advisor and logistics management specialist) and a number of short-term specialists (\$230,000); 3 long-term and 3 short-term participants (\$50,000); and commodities including insecticides, insect destroying machines, and laboratory supplies (\$120,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	230	230	-	-	-	To be determined.
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	50	-	50	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	120	-	120	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	400	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,300	1,700	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	170	230	400	-	-	-	

Country: Zaire

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Health System Management	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	FY 76 \$150	5th Q. -
NUMBER 660-11-530-057	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist the Government develop a comprehensive integrated low-cost health delivery system for rural Zaire.

Technical assistance is required by the newly instituted National Health Council in the field of health system design and management. A.I.D. will help the Council perform its primary tasks of program planning, development, and resource allocation by providing a source of qualified short-term technicians including: health systems analysts, supply specialists, health administrators, and specialists in pharmaceutical and public health fields. These technicians will assist in the development of health sector studies, medical and population statistical programs, a national system for the acquisition and distribution of information and supplies, and an analysis of the support services necessary to permit expanded government health services nationwide for low-cost integrated maternal/child health, desired births and nutrition programs.

The National Health Council was established to provide the coordination, focus, and authority required in the development of a national health strategy. This includes coordination of both domestic health programs and assistance from numerous donors. The Council has, therefore, requested A.I.D. assistance in strengthening its own planning and managerial capability.

The major beneficiaries of this project ultimately

will be those poor who, because of their environmental and health-status conditions, are most susceptible to disease.

The IBRD, UNDP and WHO all are actively assisting the Government in development of its health programs. OXFAM, the British Voluntary Agency specializing in health programs, is engaged in supporting delivery systems in Zaire's interior.

Support of this proposed project is key to A.I.D.'s role in other Zairian health activities because of the central planning and coordinating role of the National Health Council. Other projects for which A.I.D. is providing, or proposing, assistance include control of endemic diseases, nutrition planning, and a health sector loan.

FY 76 Program. The proposed FY 76 budget of \$150,000 will fund: 15 man months of short-term senior level consultants in fields requested by the Council such as health planning, systems analysis and management, statistics, and pharmaceutical manufacturing (\$100,000); 36 man-months of short-term participant training in those fields (\$28,000); commodities and other costs for production of reports, purchase of technical publications and necessary surveys (\$22,000). The Government is expected to fund consultant counterparts and local support costs. Preliminary estimates of A.I.D. inputs represent about 20 percent of total project costs over the planned three-year life of the project.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 75	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	-	100	100	-	-	-	To be determined.
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	28	-	28	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	Other Costs	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	150			Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	50	100	150	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	0	350	500											

Country: ZAIRE

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE River Transport	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) \$6,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Movement of goods and people within the interior of Zaire is limited by the inadequacy of the road and river transportation systems. Many roads have fallen into disrepair and the facilities necessary to handle river freight and passengers do not exist in many areas. The result has been that badly needed agricultural products cannot reach the urban markets and people in the rural areas have little access to goods manufactured or finished in the cities. As a result, scarce foreign exchange holdings must be used to import foodstuffs for the food-deficit urban areas while farmers are deprived of their natural markets, which, otherwise, would encourage expanded food production and result in increased small farmer income. With regard to overall national development planning, agricultural production has been given top priority and transportation infrastructure, essential to increased agricultural production, was underscored as the highest priority of the National Transportation Office's (ONATRA) 1973-1980 Action Plan.

The specific objective of this proposed \$6 million loan is to expand and improve port and service facilities at two important points on the Zaire River in the Equateur Region. These facilities are better port accommodations at Bumba and shipyard expansion at Mbandaka. The loan will help integrate several problems affecting agricultural marketing. Since the recent completion of the 180 kilometer rail link from Aketi to the Bumba port, there has been increased spoilage of agricultural goods due to lack of efficient port facilities. The port improvement will help reduce spoilage losses. Likewise, the improved river facilities will provide easier market accessibility for the region's small farmers. Larger markets should develop among the villages and cities along the river. The improved transport facilities should also help provide greater incentives to independent and plantation farmers seeking to sell their goods in both domestic and export markets.

ONATRA will benefit by increased profits. Essentially, repair, and maintenance services for the barge convoys which transport agricultural products down-river to Kinshasa and Matadi will be speeded up. An increase in the movement of passengers in both directions and in the movement of finished goods to the interior is also likely.

Since 1971, a donor consortium, including A.I.D., IBRD and Canada, has made \$43 million available in loans for the development of road and river transportation. This proposed loan is another element in that effort. In FY 1975, A.I.D. authorized a \$637,000 loan to develop the final design and engineering studies needed as a prerequisite to A.I.D.'s proposed loan. This initial engineering and design effort is expected to provide final engineering plans that will enable the Transportation Office to proceed with the construction phase once suitable financing is arranged.

The proposed \$6 million A.I.D. loan will finance the foreign exchange costs of essential equipment, and additional engineering and construction services needed to accomplish the modernization of Bumba's port facilities and the Mbandaka Shipyard. The construction financing will provide for the building of a freight dock; a quay for a 50 ton derrick; mooring posts; and rehabilitation of existing related dry dock facilities; and shore protection. The commodities to be A.I.D.-financed will include forklifts, diesel tractors, track cranes, a 50 ton derrick, and an electric crane. The Government of Zaire will contribute approximately \$2.5 million in local costs over the project's life.

Country: ZAIRE

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE Rural Development - North Shaba	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 7,500
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 5th Quarter

Food production has not kept pace with Zaire's growing population due in large measure to neglect of the agriculture sector and its supporting transportation network. As a result, Zaire has had to spend scarce foreign exchange to import increasing quantities of expensive food grains to meet its basic needs. Imports of maize are estimated at 180,000 tons in 1974, up from 85,000 tons in 1973. This represents approximately one-third of total maize consumption. Wheat also is imported in substantial quantities. The additional cost for imports is passed to the consumers, who can ill afford this additional burden. The acceleration of domestic production food would not only ameliorate the effect of food imports on Zaire's growing balance of payment deficit and, thus, the drain on scarce foreign exchange holdings, but directly relate to increased small farmer income.

The Government's policy statement of 1973 that increasing agricultural production is a top priority has recently been re-emphasized; Zaire's goal is to become self-sufficient in food production at the earliest possible date. Both AID and IBRD recommended to the Government of Zaire, in view of the dearth of technically and managerially qualified Zairois as well as the lack of adequate transportation that an area-specific approach be taken to increasing maize production. Accepting the recommendation, the Government has selected the North Shaba as one of two areas (the other being Tshilenge in Kasia Oriental Province) in which to undertake a rural development effort that emphasizes maize production. This selection, tentatively concurred with by AID, was based on the proven capability of the soils in the area to support maize production as maize is currently one of the main crops produced in the area, although at low levels; the area's proximity to adequate transportation facilities, which will permit the export of excess production to deficit regions such as South Shaba; and the lack of population

pressure of the land, which should allow for a substantial expansion of the area under production. The Government requested A.I.D. and other donors to assist in this initiative. The proposed A.I.D. support involves an effort to increase the income of small farmers in North Shaba. In addition to loan-funded activities involving infrastructure development and the provision of equipment, grant-funded activities will be implemented to help: design and develop an appropriate institutional framework and administrative capability for the rural development program; e.g., seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, low cost labor intensive farm implements, etc. to small farmers in the region; and develop a program for the low-cost delivery of improved social services in the region.

This proposed \$7.5 million loan will finance the following activities related to physical infrastructure, vehicle, and equipment requirements: necessary engineering design and construction services for required roads and bridges in the project area; rehabilitation of grain storage facilities; construction of seed multiplication facilities; provision of vehicles, e.g., trucks for marketing and landrovers, molyettes, and bicycles for project personnel; and provision of village level corn shelling and milling machines.

It is estimated that the mutually supportive technical and capital assistance components funded by A.I.D. in combination with the Government funded components, will result in a doubling of production by farmers participating in the program. It is estimated that up to 4,000 farm families will participate during the initial phase, with participation projected to increase approximately to 15-20 thousand farm families in subsequent phases of the project.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Planning and Management Services	* 660-11-740-050	1973	1976	358	193	165	529	406	288	500	-	-	1,387
Nutrition Planning	* 660-11-560-055	1975	1979	-	-	-	101	30	71	700	250	2,226	3,277
Fishing Cooperatives Expansion	* 660-11-180-056	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	150	400
Rural Development - North Shaba	* 660-11-199-059	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	200	1,050	2,000
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
Maternal Child Health/Family Planning	* 660-11-531-049	1972	1976	1,159	255	904	330	696	538	593	-	-	2,082
Endemic Disease Control	* 660-11-510-058	1976	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	1,300	1,700
Health System Management	* 660-11-530-057	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	350	500
				Total			960	1,132	897	3,343	450		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	3	2	5
Contractor technicians	4	9	22
Total	7	11	27

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	19	22	49
Contract	-	-	-
Total	19	22	49

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
660-H-011	Water Transport	5-30-70	11-30-70	5	30	2	3	U.S.	10,000	2,435	-	8
660-H-012	Road Transport	3-31-71	6-20-71	10	40	2	3	U.S.	10,000	8,864	-	145
660-H-013	Civil Aviation	1-10-73	5-25-73	10	40	2	3	U.S.	2,000	1,008	-	-
660-T-014	Water Transport - Engineering Design	1-20-74	-	-	-	-	-	U.S.	650	-	-	-

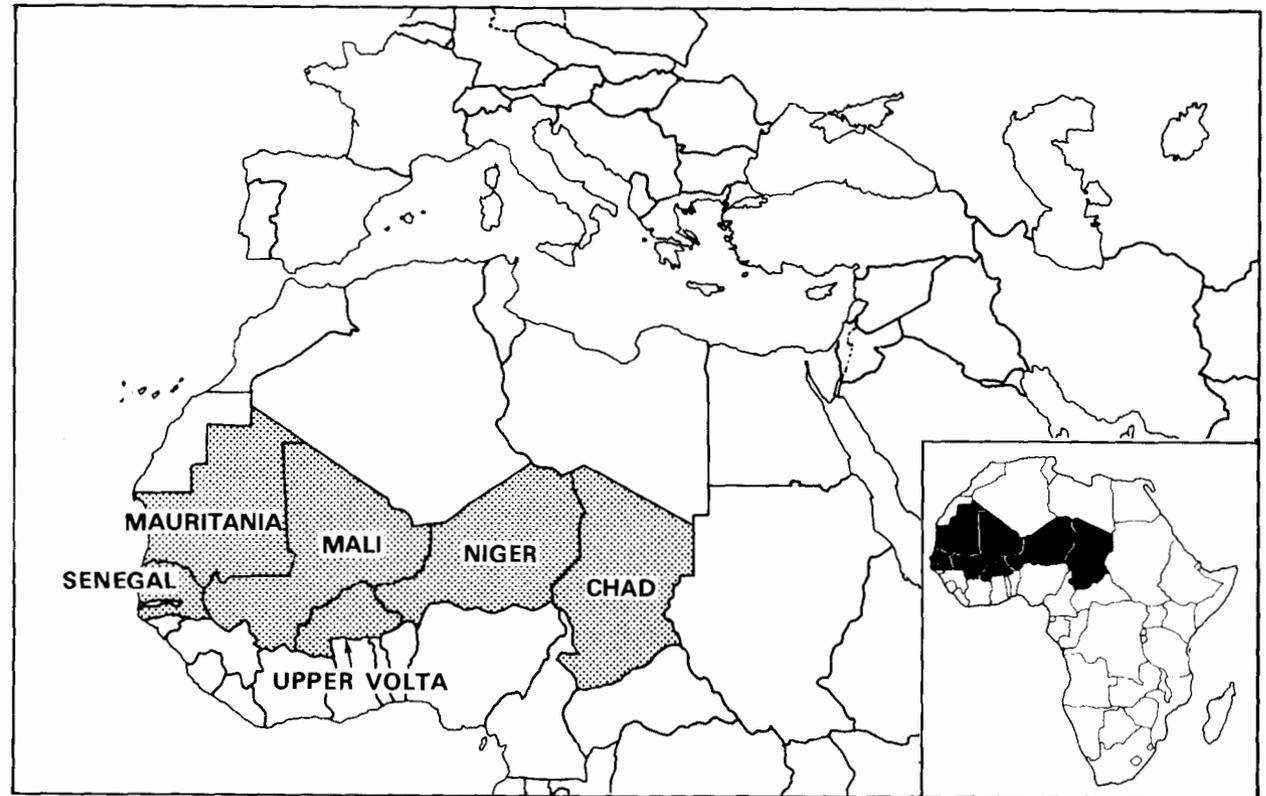
Zaire
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1974	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1973	1974	TOTAL 1946-1974				
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE* - TOTAL	9.2	4.5	448.4	24.4	426.0		
Loans	4.7	-	159.6	24.4	135.2		
Grants	4.5	4.5	288.8	-	288.8		
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	3.6	1.1	295.1	9.6	285.5		
Loans	2.0	-	92.5	9.6	82.9		
Grants	1.6	1.1	202.6	-	202.6		
<i>(Security Supporting Assistance)</i>	(-)	(-)	(215.8)				
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	3.2	0.5	146.2	14.8	131.4		
Title I - Total	2.7	-	108.1	14.8	93.3		
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	2.7	-	34.6	11.8	22.8		
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	73.5	3.0	70.5		
<i>(Total Sales Agreements, incl. U.S. Uses)</i>	(-)	(-)	(85.0)	(-)	(85.0)		
Title II - Total	0.5	0.5	38.1	-	38.1		
Emergency Relief, Econ. Development, & World Food	0.1	0.2	17.1	-	17.1		
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.4	0.3	21.0	-	21.0		
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.4	2.9	7.1	-	7.1		
Peace Corps	2.4	2.9	7.1	-	7.1		
Other	-	-	-	-	-		
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE - TOTAL	6.4	3.9	53.5	0.3	53.2		
Credits or Loans	6.2	3.5	25.0	0.3	24.7		
Grants	0.2	0.4	28.5	-	28.5		
a. MAP Grants	0.2	0.4	26.8	-	26.8		
b. Credit Sales under FMS	6.2	3.5	25.0	0.3	24.7		
c. Military Assistance Service-funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	1.7	-	1.7		
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	15.6	8.4	501.9	24.7	477.2		
Loans	10.9	3.5	184.6	24.7	159.9		
Grants	4.7	4.9	317.3	-	317.3		
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	42.4	118.7	175.3	3.2	172.1		
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	42.4	113.3	169.9	3.2	166.7		
b. All Other	-	5.4	5.4	-	5.4		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			O.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
	FY 1973	FY 1974	FY 1946-74	DONOR	CY 1972	CY 1973	CY 1960-73
TOTAL	38.1	35.1	409.6	TOTAL	98.0	191.3	1,092.6
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	121.6	Belgium	73.3	86.8	848.3
Int'l. Finance Corp.	-	-	0.8	Italy	4.5	81.7	105.7
Int'l. Dev. Association	8.5	10.0	72.0	Japan	7.2	0.7	42.9
African Dev. Bank	2.5	3.3	5.8	France	5.0	8.4	33.7
UN Development Program	4.2	1.9	34.1	Germany	3.8	7.1	31.2
Other UN (CY)	1.5	-	6.5	Other	4.2	6.6	30.6
EEC	21.4	19.9	168.8	ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1973 (Calendar Year)	100		
				1974 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1974	100		

*Less than \$50,000.

*Official Development Assistance (ODA) - Official concessional aid for development purposes.

Sahel Countries



COUNTRY	POPULATION				ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA				
	Total (mid-1974- millions)	Annual Growth Rate (percent)	Percent Urban (1973)	Labor Force in Agricult- ure (percent)	Per Capita GNP-1973 ^a / (dollars)	Life Expectancy (years)	People per Doctor	Literacy Rate (percent)	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group (Primary & Secondary)
Chad	4.1	2.4	9	91	88	40	60,300	5-10	14
Mali	5.6	2.4	13	91	73	38	42,000	5	12
Mauritania	1.3	2.3	8	85	196	42	17,600	1-5	10
Niger	4.3	3.0	3	91	125	43	57,500	5	7
Senegal	4.1	2.4	29	76	252	44	13,900	5-10	24
Upper Volta	5.8	2.0	4	89	79	35	74,200	5-10	6

a - Estimates based on 1973 prices and 1973 exchange rates.

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

West Africa's Sahel is among the world's poorest areas, a region of six states, two-thirds the area of the United States.

-- Average GNP amounts to only \$129 per capita.

When combined with eight of its southern neighbors, these states constitute a larger, fourteen-country francophone Central and West Africa Regional (CWR) area.

-- Nine of the fourteen countries are among the United Nation's 25 least developed countries.

-- Eleven belong to the World Bank's category of countries "most severely affected" by the recent increases in the prices of oil, fertilizer, and other essential imports.

The six Sahel states have suffered a major disaster. The Great Drought of 1967-1973 has had catastrophic spill-over effects, e.g., climatic deprivation, mass emmigration, and transportation tie-ups, all of which have affected adjacent countries.

The Great Drought has drawn world attention to the less-developed condition of the region's economy. With this widespread concern for the lives and immediate well-being of the Sahelian peoples, there has also grown a determination to render the Sahel and its contiguous areas more drought resistant in the long term and to make it a region capable of either producing or buying all the food it needs.

America has vast experience in arid land and river basin development. This has made the United States prominent in the initial phases of planning for post-drought construction and reconstruction.

The Congress has expressed its desire that the United States should assist in this planning process. Accordingly, the program requested for FY 1976 represents this nation's first clear step in contributing to "the development and support of a comprehensive long-term African Sahel development program" (FAA, Section 639B).

THE GREAT DROUGHT AND THE RESPONSE

The dimensions of the Sahel greatly complicated the task of disaster relief.

-- The Sahel area embraces all or most of six states containing 25 million people (from west to east): Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Upper Volta, Niger, and Chad.*

*While the Gambia has received some drought assistance, it is geographically not a Sahel country and, therefore, has been listed in the non-Sahel component of the Sahel and Central and West Africa Programs Presentation.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	14,900	-	-	-	14,900	-	-
Grants	31,186	1,111	2,985	362	700	56	25,972 ^{a/}
Total	46,086	1,111	2,985	362	15,600	56	25,972
1975							
Loans	13,770	-	-	-	13,770	-	-
Grants	70,787	1,552	2,130	420	3,095	240	63,350 ^{b/}
Total	84,557	1,552	2,130	420	16,865	240	63,350
1976							
Loans	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	21,250	11,625	3,915	1,550	3,610	550	-
Total	46,250	36,625	3,915	1,550	3,610	550	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,187	1,220	1,782	185	-	-	-
Total	3,187	1,220	1,782	185	-	-	-

a/ \$24,972 million for Sahel Drought Program; \$1 million for Schweitzer Hospital in Gabon.

b/ \$63,350 million for Sahel Drought Program.

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

-- The area is some 2,600 miles in length and about 2 million square miles in size.

-- Creating particular difficulties were the dispersed nature of the population and the paucity of roads, railways, and airstrips.

-- In logistical terms, the Sahelian relief effort was unprecedented in the history of international relief operations.

The Drought in human terms was a catastrophe

-- Following dry years between 1968 and 1971, the almost total failure of rains in 1972 and 1973 may have contributed to the loss of some 100,000 lives. (See Table 1)

-- Millions of persons were malnourished.

-- Forty percent of the livestock (cattle, sheep, goats, and camels) were lost. Livestock represent an important source of income to Sahelian people.

-- These livestock losses by death, premature slaughter or sales, together with the great number of persons who fled the area, caused major demographic dislocations before the normal seasonal rains returned in July 1974.

The United States was a major contributor to drought relief efforts. The U.S. provided 40 percent of the total food donated by the international community. In addition, U.S. assistance included U.S. Air Force airlifts, which were particularly crucial in 1973 and 1974. The United States contributed \$26 million in assistance (including \$21 million in food aid) in FY 1973 and \$115 million in assistance (including \$90 million in food aid) in FY 1974. (See Tables 2 & 3)

Following the first year of relief deliveries (1972), the United States and other donors have assisted the governments of the Sahel to mitigate the impact of the drought on the people and surviving livestock.

-- The United States has sponsored a large number of small Recovery and Rehabilitation (R&R) activities whose aim is to fund short-term activities which could have immediate impact on the recovery and rehabilitation of the region from the effects of the drought. Some \$14 million was provided in FY 1974 for these R&R efforts.

-- In addition, between March and June 1974, A.I.D. teams working with local governments designed a series of medium-term projects in food and livestock production which can be expected to have payoffs in increased farm goods and revenues within three to five years.

Congress authorized \$85 million on July 6, 1974 for the drought-stricken peoples of Africa. Of this FY 1975 amount, an estimated \$63 million (plus \$5 million in operational costs) will have been used in the Sahel for additional R&R activities, mid-term activities, and continuing emergency actions. The remainder of the \$85 million is being used in other areas of Africa affected by drought.

VIEWING THE LONG-TERM NEEDS OF THE SAHEL

The recovery and the rehabilitation phases of the international drought assistance effort in the Sahel may be able to terminate soon. The extent of the 1975 rains will help determine any further requirement.

The African governments and the donor community have begun to seek long-term solutions. Because the fundamental weaknesses of the Sahel remain, long-term solutions to the underlying economic and ecologic problems of the area are being sought.

Long-term climatic trends do not appear to preclude development. Most informed observers of the Sahel do not believe the drought is a sign of changing and deteriorating long-term climatic conditions. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under an A.I.D. contract, concluded after a study of the question that a drought of six or seven years' duration, like the last one, can be expected, hopefully, only once a century, but allowance must be made in any development plan for the limitations imposed by recurring

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

droughts of shorter duration. Thus, the extent to which food production and incomes increase will depend largely upon the degree to which the area's water resources are developed consistent with the delicate ecological balance of the Sahel and the adjoining climatic zones. (See Graph)

The United States has initiated a long-term assistance planning effort for the area. Based on the requirements of Section 639B of the FAA, A.I.D. has begun a range of long-term planning actions concerning the Sahel and its contiguous areas. In October and November 1974, multi-disciplinary planning teams visited the entire CWR area to develop with host governments, a five-year, post-drought U.S. assistance strategy. The major means and objectives of this strategy are discussed below in terms of the proposed FY 1976 program. If accepted and implemented, this strategy will form the basis for a longer-term program of U.S. assistance to the region.

The development strategy review of October-November 1974 concluded that

-- Because of the poverty of the Sahel and its contiguous areas, U.S. aid should continue to be offered on concessional terms.

-- Aid must be offered to the most impoverished countries solely on grant terms.

-- U.S. assistance, if it is to have real impact on actual policies and practices in the area, must be extended through both bilateral and regional programs.

-- Bilateral programs should be designed to complement regional undertakings where local national programs may provide the resources, the training sites, and the delivery systems essential to achieve the key development objectives.

The new Congressional directions urged an international partnership be formed by the U.S. Government for Sahelian assistance. Given the very nature and condition of the Sahel, and the need to exploit the region's great river

systems, post-drought construction promises to be lengthy (20 to 30 years), costly, and complex. This process will require unprecedented cooperation between the Sahelian governments and international donors. To this end, the United States has held and will continue to hold bilateral talks with the governments of the Sahelian region and with principal donor organizations.

-- On January 23-24, 1975, continuing an annual series started in 1969, detailed discussions were held with top officials of the French aid program.

-- Post-drought consultations have also been undertaken with the European Development Fund (FED), the West Germans, the United Nations, the World Bank, the Canadians, the Dutch, and the Belgians.

The need remains to institutionalize a long-term, multi-donor effort in the Sahel. This need exists because of the complexity and magnitude of the measures under review. For example:

-- The program for making full use of the Senegal River proposes a series of dams, power generation systems, lake and river port facilities costing some \$350 million in Phase I, 1975-1982.

-- That sum does not include the cost of training management personnel and technical experts, nor of training and equipping the thousands of every day users of related farm irrigation networks in Senegal, Mauritania, and Mali.

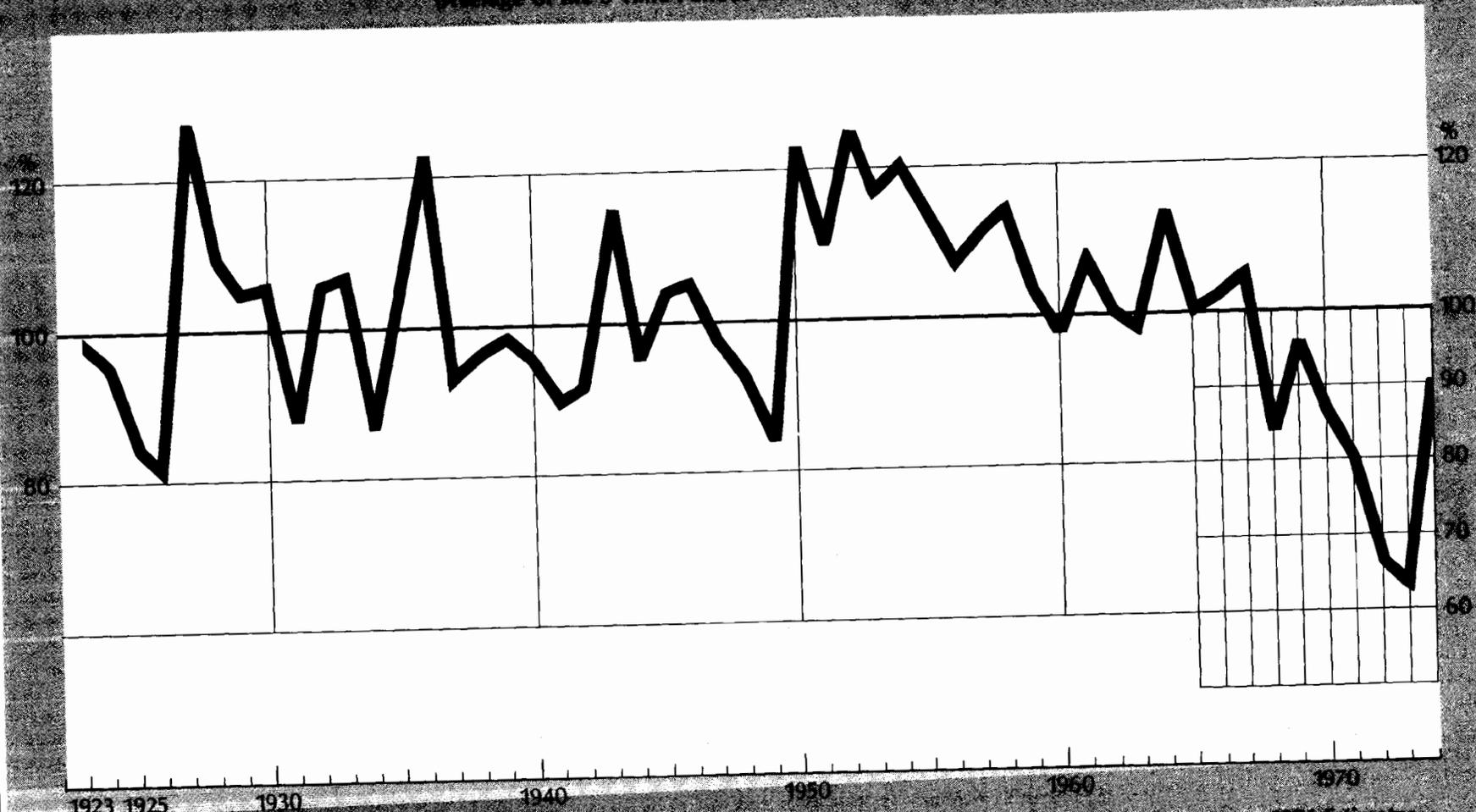
-- Proposals of comparable scope may be expected in the Niger River Valley and in the Lake Chad Basin, although these plans are not currently so well developed.

-- Special coordination of donors will also be required in multi-year programs of agriculture research, in the controlled application of research findings, and in the wide dissemination of proven seeds, implements, and farm management systems.

First steps have been organized to bring donors together

SAHEL-SUDANO RAINFALL (Averages of Annual Rates)* 1923-1974

(Average of the 3 Time-Periods Indicated Below = 100 Each)



* 1923 - 1933 Average 14 Stations

1933 - 1940 Average 26 Stations

1941 - 1973 Average 43 Stations

1974 Estimates

NOTE: Only Stations Between 100-1100mm of Normal Annual Rainfall Were Included in Calculation of Averages.

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

for long term development in the Sahel. An initial, informal meeting of donors was held on January 30, 1975 to discuss methods for achieving closer coordination in the long-term developments of the region. This first meeting was convened, at the request of the U.S. and French Governments, by the Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Participating governments at the meeting:

-- Agreed that some form of better coordination is needed to carry out long-term development in the Sahel and its contiguous areas;

-- Reviewed suggested forms for a coordinating group for the Sahel, including a permanent Secretariat and means to relate donors to an organization representing the recipient governments (like the permanent Inter-State Committee to Fight the Drought in the Sahel);

-- Agreed that consultations with the Sahelian governments should be undertaken to see how such an organization might evolve.

In the aftermath of the January 30 meeting, consultations with the governments of the Sahel have begun. There appears to be a clear mutual desire to move on to next steps. During the course of CY 1975 we expect considerably greater progress in this direction.

The establishment of some form of special development fund for the Sahel would seem propitious. The nature and size of such a fund could be determined by donors and recipients over the course of the next year. Such a fund would not substitute for all regular bilateral programs, although some of them, such as the proposed U.S.-financed Senegal River Basin Development (OMVS) Loan, might be incorporated into it. The multi-year fund:

-- could serve to focus world attention and resources on the larger, long-term investments within the spheres of river basin development and agriculture research.

-- could encourage local governments to undertake essential project-related measures (e.g., tax reform), which otherwise might be deemed too sensitive to be associated with bilaterally-funded development activities.

FY 1976 AND FIFTH QUARTER PROGRAM

The program for this period is being presented in two parts: (1) The Sahel and (2) Other Central/West African Countries. The distinction reflects the program's emphasis on addressing the special requirements of the drought-affected Sahel area. The program for other Central/West African Countries, while it may be supportive of A.I.D.'s program in the Sahel, relates also to the development needs of countries less affected by the drought.

THE SAHEL: FY 1976 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting \$24,315,000 (including \$15 million in loans) for FY 1976 for new and continuing Sahelian programs. This is consistent with the program strategy set during the recent long-term review exercise.

Food and Nutrition

The principal goal of long-term U.S. assistance to the Sahel is to increase the local agricultural production capacity. Such an effort can substantially reduce and eventually eliminate the area's dependence on imported foodstuffs. (See Table 4)

-- This goal is consistent with many of the regional activities which A.I.D. supported in the area prior to the Drought, e.g., West Africa Rice Development and Major Cereals Research.

-- U.S. strategy favors continued support for regional programs where inter- and intra-regional cooperation may be either essential or convenient.

-- The new strategy places additional emphasis on production programs at the national level, which stems from a concern for increased agricultural production involving the

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

local application of regional findings and agreements.

-- The long-term strategy favors programs which maximize the productivity of small farmers and herders in order to ensure the more equitable distribution of income and improved diets, and to reverse the widespread deterioration of farm and pasture lands throughout the Sahel.

Some activities for which new funds are requested will seek:

-- to rebuild part of the basic agricultural and community infrastructure necessary for resettling persons displaced by the drought;

-- to enable farmers and herders to make maximum use of all available water resources, whether from rain, surface, or underground sources, e.g., the Sahel Water Data Network project;

-- to provide an inventory of land resources, based according to alternative-use capabilities, e.g., Mali Land Use Capability Inventory, currently planned for Fifth Quarter funding;

-- to improve the present limited capability of the Sahel states to control common annual crop pests, e.g., Sahel Crop Protection, now scheduled for Fifth Quarter funding;

-- to increase food production through investments in irrigation and better dry land management practices, e.g., the Mali Crop Production project;

-- to begin to assist the expansion of the area's productive resource base through river basin development, e.g., the capital loan for the Senegal River Basin Development (OMVS).

Livestock are a particularly valuable agricultural resource in the Sahel.

-- They provide a livelihood for six million primary producers, or 20 percent of the area's total population.

-- They represent an efficient way to convert extensive range areas into high protein food.

-- Livestock, particularly cattle, are an important potential source of farm energy.

-- Livestock are a major earner of foreign exchange in the region.

The long-term goal of U.S. assistance in the livestock sector is to improve rural incomes for those associated with livestock and animal husbandry.

-- Serious deterioration of range conditions in the Sahel requires the introduction of changes acceptable to the herders in range and water management practices to control stocking rates and regulate grazing patterns, e.g., the Mauritania Range and Livestock project and the Entente Livestock Phase II Grant.

-- Village livestock management systems, the training of extension workers, and achieving an animal/ forage balance are also essential to increased production, e.g., the Upper Volta Village Livestock Development project.

-- The production of adequate supplies of livestock vaccines is an indispensable component of an animal health protection effort, e.g., the Central Veterinary Laboratory project (Mali).

Education and Human Resources

Skills development is of great importance in the Sahel and contiguous areas. Counterpart and participant training forms an integral part of nearly every A.I.D. project, regardless of its functional category. Many projects provide non-formal education approaches to direct training and exchanges of view with farmers and livestock herders.

Long-term strategy places increasing emphasis on education and training programs. There is need to increase the capacity of regional and national training institutions to expand food production. Specific training projects are addressing this at every level including:

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

-- the national government, e.g., the Niger Training for Development Management project;

-- regional bodies, e.g., the OMVS Management and Staff Support project.

Population Planning and Health

Long-term U.S. assistance strategy seeks the improved health of food producers and a favorable ratio of arable land to total population. These steps are needed to enhance the capacity of peoples in the region to produce more food and, ultimately, to achieve self-sufficiency in food production. To help ensure attainment of these objectives, U.S. assistance will seek:

-- to work where possible through international programs of disease control and to follow through nationally by strengthening rural health delivery systems including nutrition, maternal/child health and family planning, e.g., three new health delivery projects, now scheduled for Fifth Quarter funding.

-- to work with receptive national governments throughout FY 1976, in the design of initiatives at the national and regional levels, e.g., a nutrition surveillance mechanism and an organization to procure essential medicines and medical supplies, for possible A.I.D. funding in subsequent years.

Selected Development Problems

Development Studies of the Sahel-Sudano Zone are a vital program component. Monies appropriated in FY 1975 for this purpose are making possible such valuable investigations as the search for economically exploitable deposits of fertilizer raw materials for possible project development in FY 1977. An additional, but related purpose in FY 1976 will be the funding of staff and feasibility studies deemed important by the Secretariat of the coordinating group of donors to the Sahel, now in the process of formation. The fund provided by the Development Studies activity in FY 1976 will enable the

Secretariat to begin to establish a portfolio of long-term joint projects for cooperative funding by donors and host governments.

THE SAHEL: FIFTH QUARTER PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting \$2,935,000 for new and continuing Sahelian programs for the Fifth Quarter.

-- Most of these funds are for new health delivery projects in Niger, Mali, and Senegal.

-- In addition, A.I.D. will fund three agricultural projects: Central Veterinary Laboratory, Sahel Crop Protection, and Mali Land Use Capability Inventory.

OTHER CENTRAL/WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES: THE FY 1976 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting \$21,935,000 including \$10 million in loans for FY 1976 for other CWR programs. Those amounts are required for continuing and new CWR programs distinct from those cited above for the Sahelian area, but complementing those programs and cast within the same long-term policy framework.

Food and Nutrition

There are good opportunities for increased food production in the neighboring countries south of the Sahel. These countries, despite great needs of their own, may develop into food suppliers for the Sahel in times of drought emergency.

-- Accordingly, A.I.D. is seeking funds to stimulate food cropping in underutilized areas adjacent to the Sahel, e.g., the Guinea Agricultural Production and Training and the North Cameroon Integrated Rural Development projects.

-- Certain of these areas are not farmed owing to the infestation of river blindness. Clearance of the disease vector is being undertaken as a health project but follow-on agricultural development will be a major concern of the proposed Onchocerciasis-Free Area Development project.

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

-- Greater crop and livestock production in the Entente states depends in part upon improved marketing and credit arrangements, e.g., the Entente Livestock Phase II Loan and the Entente Food Production and Agricultural Credit Loan and Grant.

-- Improved quality and increased production of cereals can result from improved seed development, multiplication, and distribution, e.g., the North Cameroon Seed Multiplication and the Central African Republic Seed Production Center projects.

Education and Human Resources

There is need to increase the managerial qualifications of rural project personnel.

-- A.I.D. will continue support to institutions within the CWR region which provide short-term, on-site training seminars and longer-term training courses in development administration through the Training for Project Design and Management project centered in Cameroon.

-- The Human Resources Development Specialist newly assigned to the region will be engaged during this period in designing projects for future-year funding.

Population Planning and Health

A.I.D. assistance will continue its concentration on health training. As in the Sahel, poor health, owing to parasite infestation and protein malnutrition, is a prime cause of low productivity in the rest of the CWR region. Also, population growth rates are equally high in areas contiguous to the Sahel. At the heart of less effective national health programs is an acute lack in each country of trained health personnel and resources, with resultant poor communication with the population on health matters. A.I.D. activities include:

-- specific health training and activities in health planning and management, e.g., the Regional Public Health Training, the University Center for Health Sciences, and

the Togo Family Health Training and Services projects;

-- health training combined with the interstate control of transmissible diseases, e.g., the Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems and the Onchocerciasis Control projects;

-- a Regional Health Planner in Dakar will be available to assist with the implementation of these related programs and the design of projects in this area for FY 1977 and subsequent year funding.

Selected Development Problems

The drought experience has underscored the importance of improving transport capacity. Although the long-term strategy for the region places major emphasis on increasing the local capability to produce food, there must also be adequate facilities for conveying food from the areas in which it is produced to those areas in which it may be most required. While other donors are expected to play the lead role in transport development, A.I.D. has been engaged in carrying on or planning a limited number of projects for some time.

-- Thus, A.I.D. is seeking funds to continue a modest initiative in the transport sector in the CWR area, e.g., the Regional Road Maintenance and Improvement and the Lake Chad Basin Roads projects.

-- It should also be noted that in Gabon where the lack of feeder roads poses a particular bottleneck to greatly increased agricultural production, A.I.D. anticipates action in late FY 1975 on the Gabon Feeder Roads Loan.

Other Selected Development Problem activities include:

-- Building on an \$8 million African Enterprises Promotion II loan to the Entente in FY 1975, A.I.D. seeks to help institutionalize national policies and programs to ensure adequate supplies of credit and advisory assistance for small and medium-sized African enterprises. An FY 1976 grant will provide technical assistance to help formulate

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

credit policies and loan administration procedures which better accommodate the needs of potential African entrepreneurs.

-- A.I.D. also requests funds for low-income housing projects in Cameroon and Gabon, where urban populations are expected to increase between 1975 and 1980 by 50 percent and 75 percent, respectively.

-- Reliable telecommunications are important to modern development so that FY 1976 funds are requested to complete the Accra-Lome Telecommunications project.

Selected Countries and Organizations

Assistance to the Niger River Commission is especially important in light of the prolonged Sahel drought. This nine -state organization is planning the development of the water resources of the Niger River Basin with the help of A.I.D.'s Niger River Development Planning project.

OTHER CWR COUNTRIES: THE FIFTH QUARTER PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting \$252,000 for two on-going activities in the Fifth Quarter: The University Center for Health Sciences and the Training for Project Design and Management.

TABLE 1

RAINFALL BY CLIMATE BAND IN THE SAHEL,
JUNE-SEPTEMBER 1974, AS % OF NORMAL
 (1972 and 1973 for comparison)

	<u>Normal</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>June/Sept. rains as % of total annual normal rains</u>
0 - 500 mm (25 stations)	100	42	57	79	90.5
500 - 900 mm (32 stations)	100	69	65	90	88.6
900 mm (19 stations)	100	75	82	96	81.5
Total/Average	100	68	70	91	85.4

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

TABLE 2
U.S. ASSISTANCE TO CWR COUNTRIES
FY's 1973, 1974, 1975
 (\$000)

<u>TYPE OF ASSISTANCE</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1973</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>FY 1974</u>	<u>Est.</u> <u>FY 1975</u>
FOOD AID	21,527*	90,216*	51,616
DROUGHT RELIEF APPROPRIATION	<u>4,697</u>	<u>24,972</u>	<u>63,350</u>
Emergency Assistance	4,697	6,533	4,502
Recovery & Rehabilitation	-	13,985	10,869
Medium Term Projects	-	4,454	47,979
SCHWEITZER HOSPITAL (GABON)	-	1,000	-
FUNCTIONAL APPROPRIATIONS	15,400	20,114	21,207
GRAND TOTALS	41,624	136,302	136,173

* Includes estimated ocean and inland transport costs. See Table 3 for details.

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

TABLE 3
U.S. ASSISTANCE TO CWR DROUGHT AFFECTED COUNTRIES
FY's 1973, 1974, 1975
 (\$000)

FOOD AID (P.L. 480 TITLES I AND II) ^{1/}

<u>Country</u>	<u>FY 1973</u>	<u>FY 1974</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>
Cameroon	59	504	927
Central African Republic	53	162	384
Chad	243	4,915	143
Gambia, The	513	868	749
Guinea ^{2/}	3,415	2,076	12,039
Mali	2,394	11,584	6,519
Mauritania	1,137	6,769	1,920
Niger	2,787	14,320	6,258
Senegal	1,485	5,205	1,550
Upper Volta	1,596	6,126	2,703
Sahel Regional-UNICEF	-	<u>3,293</u>	-
Total Commodity Costs ^{3/}	13,682	55,822	33,192
Ocean Transport Costs (Est.)	4,845	20,519	8,799
Inland Transport Costs (Est.)	<u>3,000</u>	<u>13,875</u>	<u>9,625</u>
GRAND TOTALS	21,527	90,216	51,616

^{1/} By shipments, in terms of CCC value.

^{2/} Includes Title I shipments: FY 1973 - \$3.211 million; FY 1974 - \$1.583 million; and FY 1975 - \$9.913 million.

^{3/} Actual for FY's 1973 and 1974, and estimated for FY 1975.

SAHEL AND CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

TABLE 4
SHARE OF FOOD IMPORTS IN TOTAL IMPORTS
(percent)

	<u>Average</u> <u>1965-70</u> %	<u>1965</u> %	<u>1966</u> %	<u>1967</u> %	<u>1968</u> %	<u>1969</u> %	<u>1970</u> %
Chad	15	10.5	12.8	15.4	13.1	18.7	18.7
Mali	20	19.5	21.0	14.3	19.5	15.6	28.6
Mauritania	18	8.5	13.9	17.0	25.4	21.6	23.2
Niger	12	8.6	12.4	14.3	11.0	11.7	12.0
Senegal	34	36.3	36.2	36.3	35.4	32.0	27.1
Upper Volta	21	22.4	25.6	23.4	19.8	18.5	18.3

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
Mali Crop Production	Food and Nutrition	400	-
NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	688-11-130-202	None	FY: 1976* FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase food production and develop skills initially through investments in irrigation and better dry land management practices. The project can be divided into three activities to: (1) finance irrigated perimeters in the Riz-Sorgho area near Gao, Mali, for the production of sorghum and rice, (2) finance irrigated perimeters in the Haute Vallee area along the Niger River for integrated and varied agricultural production (rice, millet, sorghum, vegetables, etc.); and (3) provide training in various aspects of water resource development.

As a result of the severe drought which has devastated Mali, self-sufficiency in food production has become the highest development priority of the Government. The technologies of new crops and varieties, the better adapted crop cultural calendars, and the application of fertilizers and other technical improvements which can be applied at an increasing rate will permit Malian peasant farmers to assure themselves of adequate food supply, even in years in which harvests are less than optimal.

A.I.D.'s assistance to the total project in large measure will consist of (1) financing infrastructure construction including dikes irrigation works, wells, ditches and rural roads; and (2) budgetary support for operations. A.I.D. will also provide modest technical assistance and participant training. The Riz-Sorgho

project supplements an existing IBRD-financed activity, which would reduce the chronic deficit in the Gao area by about 65%. A.I.D.'s portion of the project would permit investment in basic animal traction equipment; agricultural inputs such as pumps, fertilizer, insecticides, etc.; and funds for hiring local labor and other operating costs. The second activity, Haute Vallee, is a similar though smaller and more diverse endeavor on approximately 850 hectares. The third activity, a series of seminars, will be held in Mali over a period of three years and is expected to reach about 150 people each year.

An activity in Mopti, similar to the Riz-Sorgho and Haute Vallee activities, and related to the training program envisioned, is to be initiated under this overall project, but with funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

FY 1976 Program: Funds to initiate the project are being requested for 18 man-months of short-term contract services for the training program (\$107,000); participant training for two long-term participants (\$19,000); commodities, including animal traction equipment, agricultural inputs and training materials (\$100,000); and Other Costs including fuel and lubricants, interpreter services, and operational and construction costs (\$174,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	107	107	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	400	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	174	-	174	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	6,782	7,182	Other Costs	-	-	-	293	107	400	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-							

* FY 1975 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Mali Food For Work	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 650	5th Q. -
NUMBER 688-11-995-XXX		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976*	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To reestablish on lands most heavily hit by the drought a significant proportion of Mali's un- and under-employed displaced population. These people, congregated in camps along the Niger River during the height of the drought, have been unable to reestablish themselves in their areas of origin due to the lack of capital, the lack of food stocks to carry them over the reestablishment stage, and general degeneration of community and land structures during their absence. The Government of Mali helped displaced persons return to their native areas in the second quarter of FY 1975. However, limited resources allowed distribution of only three months food rations. Many people were unable to resettle and so have returned to the river camps. This project will be a vehicle for rebuilding the basic social infrastructure necessary for permanent resettlement.

The project complements and will be coordinated with a much smaller ongoing project sponsored by the World Food Program. The Government of Morocco, where a similar project was highly successful, is cooperating with Mali in training Malian personnel for project implementation.

The project will begin as a pilot phase running through December 1975, with funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 and existing in-country PL 480 food grains. This phase will employ about 3,000 persons. Recovery activities will include reconstruction

of irrigation and drainage systems; construction of wells, cisterns and sanitary facilities; farm-to market road clearing and construction; land clearance, improvement and development; reforestation; construction of schools, hospitals, clinics and centers for orphans and the elderly; and village infrastructure rehabilitation. From January 1976 through June 1980, the project will employ an average of 5,600 persons per year in an expansion of the type of activities implemented in the pilot phase. This expansion will reach both more people and more locales. Realization of the broad improvements in social infrastructure to be obtained through the project will result in a return of the people to the land, increases in local food production aimed at self-sufficiency, reduction in the food and monetary support necessary from the international donor community and the regaining of self-respect and human dignity by the population.

FY 1967 Program: Funds (\$650,000) will provide cash to pay laborers on works projects (\$410,000), which will be supplemented with PL 480 inputs -- six pounds of sorghum per person per day (1,550 metric tons); third country short-term training in project/activity implementation and management for 15 participants (\$20,000); and commodities, including hand tools, construction materials, minor machinery and vehicles (\$220,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)									PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76				
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-
Proposed FY 76	650	Futura Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	220	-	220	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	5,710	6,360	Other Costs	-	-	-	410	-	410	-	-
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	650	-	650	-	-

*FY 1975 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

TITLE Mali Land Use Capability Inventory	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 -	5th Q. 500
NUMBER 688-11-120-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 5th Q.	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide the Government of Mali with an inventory of its land resources, classed and sub-classed according to alternative use capabilities. The project is an integral component of Mali's long-term development planning process and will serve as a valuable tool for on-going and proposed projects in the food production and livestock sectors. A.I.D. funding provides for the services of U.S. survey technicians, commodities, and local support costs. The project will also provide training for Malian technicians in soil and vegetation survey procedures, in gathering yields and other interpretive data, and in resource planning.

Initially, the project will establish and map distinct resource areas in Mali. The information learned about soils, vegetation, and surface water will provide a planning base for establishing resource development as well as areas of greatest potential priorities for the Government. The information inventoried will include descriptions and percentages of the major kinds of soils in each mapping unit; estimated yields of cultivated crops, forage, and trees; and the suitability of resources for other anticipated uses, including wildlife, town and rural planning, highways, and other engineering uses. This inventory will be accessible to all technicians, development planners, and potential donors. Access to these documents will reduce duplication of

projects and improve research techniques.

Initial funding for this project will assist the A.I.D. livestock sector program in Mali by providing an inventory which will serve as a basis for site selection of A.I.D. activities in the drought and intermediate rainfall zones where A.I.D. is planning the Sahel Grazing and New Lands activities phase of the A.I.D./Mali Livestock Sector program (initially funded under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974).

5th Quarter Funding: Funds will cover 48 man-months of U.S. technical services to initiate the survey (\$288,000); commodities, including vehicles and survey equipment (\$93,000); and other costs, including local support costs and helicopter rental (\$119,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.				
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288	288		
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 76	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	93		
Proposed 5th Quarter	500	800	1,300	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	119		
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	407	500		

TITLE Mauritania Range & Livestock Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 700	5th Q. -
NUMBER 682-11-120-201	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1976*	FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop in southern Mauritania a 250 square mile holding area for increased sedentary and nomadic livestock production. The project will redress some of the drought damage inflicted on livestock production, which has fallen by as much as one-half. This project complements similar A.I.D. activities being undertaken in the adjacent areas of Mali and Senegal with funding from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

The project can be divided into two major groupings of activities: (1) a range development scheme including (a) firebreak patterns resulting in blocks of 4000 acres, (b) shallow wells in each block to provide animals with water every 4 miles, (c) mineral supplements, and (d) a rotational grazing scheme to prevent over-grazing in the vicinity of the wells; and (2) an animal nutrition and health program which would not be restricted to the project area, but would be provided to all livestock raisers in the district. The program would have a prophylactic action against livestock losses by reducing the high death rates from disease and nutritional deficiencies.

The increased availability of water and forage and health/nutrition supplements and services will result in such quantitative and qualitative benefits as rapid milk production increases, appreciable increases in the offtake percentage of animals for market, rejuvenation

of herds by age and sex restructuring and increased fertility and reduced calf mortality. Project benefits will accrue directly to some 20,000 sedentary and nomadic herdsmen and result in near-term increases in cash income and human nutrition. The cattle of an additional 80,000 persons will also receive animal health services. Limited activities are being carried out under this project with funds from the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974 to increase the effectiveness and resources of the livestock service of the District of Selibaby. An animal scientist and an anthropologist are gathering information about livestock conditions and problems in the Selibaby District and the socio/economic characteristics and interrelationships of the groups in the project-related areas. Due to the sociological complexity and varied tribal livestock practices, preliminary investigations and data gathering is exceedingly important to help assure that final project design will respond to the desires and needs of the area population.

FY 1976 Program: Funding (\$700,000) will provide one contract technician for 12 months (\$60,000); train 14 short-term participants (\$54,000); provide for commodities including veterinary supplies, vehicles, machinery, and hand tools (\$328,000); and other costs, including construction of wells and a village education program, (\$258,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES								
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS													
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.							
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-															
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-															
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-															
Proposed FY 76	700	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost															
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	2,100	2,800	Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	640	60	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Funding for a preliminary phase of this project is being provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

TITLE Upper Volta Village Livestock Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 850	5th Q. -
NUMBER 686-11-130-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop village livestock management systems and mixed food and livestock farming in the northern belt of the Sahelian zone of Upper Volta. The ultimate goals will be to improve management of range resources and other feed supplies and reduce the risk of ecological damage; to increase livestock productivity and the income of livestock producers; and, in the process, to increase government revenues and foreign exchange earnings.

The project will introduce village livestock management systems in an area comprising about 50 sedentary villages. Following a survey of the soils and biological and social characteristics of the project area, village livestock grazing associations will be organized, with leadership and control resting in the indigenous social system. These associations will be responsible for allocating and controlling grazing zones. Through the Government, A.I.D. will help the grazing associations by providing fire breaks, grass fire fighting equipment, seasonal stock watering facilities, immunization services and technical assistance in developing range and livestock management systems. Also, migrating pastoralists will pass through the project area on established and controlled cattle corridors.

Once village grazing management systems are functional, another element of the project will foster the integration of livestock husbandry into farming enter-

prises. This will include farm finishing of livestock. The project will also address research and training needs related to the improvement of village livestock production systems. Research will evaluate the comparative performance of certain breeds of cattle, sheep and goats. The project will provide in-country practical training of livestock extension personnel, as well as overseas orientation programs for senior officials responsible for livestock sector policy and academic training for future project leaders.

This project grows in large part out of a study sponsored by the French aid agency; it will be undertaken on a joint, cooperative basis by A.I.D. and the French agency.

FY 1976 Program: Funds (\$850,000) are required to provide the contract services for two years each of range management, livestock and extension rural sociology advisors (\$360,000) plus 39 man-months of short-term consultant services in soil science and agricultural economics (\$198,000); participant training of 2 Voltan livestock officials in a U.S. university for one year (\$24,000) and for 8 middle-level livestock extension workers in Mali and East Africa (\$32,000); veterinary supplies and ranching and firefighting equipment (\$124,000); and other costs for construction of cattle corridors and improvements to grazing areas (\$112,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-		U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	558	558	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	56	56	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	850	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	124	-	124	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,150	2,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	112	-	112	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	236	614	850	-	-	-	

To be selected

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Grain Production and Marketing NUMBER 625-11-150-161	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 143, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 900	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve production and marketing of domestic food grain through development and operation in Niger and Upper Volta of viable national grain marketing agencies. Each agency is to develop the capacity to plan and implement national grain marketing programs aimed at assuring reasonable farmer and consumer grain prices and guarding against food shortages and unduly wide price fluctuations, both between seasons and from year-to-year. To accomplish these aims, each agency is to operate efficient purchasing, storage and distribution facilities. By buying, storing and marketing a portion of each year's commercially marketed volume of millet, sorghum and cow peas, each agency will be able to ensure an incentive price level to farmers, while preventing exorbitant charges to consumers. This requires careful projections of the volume, location, price and time of market interventions. A.I.D. assists this project in cooperation with the Canadian and French aid programs under the auspices of the Entente Fund, a regional organization to which both Niger and Upper Volta belong. The Entente Fund maintains a small cereals office which provides common technical services, including training programs, for both national agencies. A.I.D. has provided marketing advisors to each agency and to the Entente cereals office, equipment for warehouses and offices, and a portion of the operating funds for the regional

cereals office. A.I.D. has also loaned \$1.8 million for construction of warehouses in both countries and provided PL 480 Title II food grains to raise capital for each agency.

Progress to Date: The drought interfered with the operation of both national programs. The resulting grain shortages had to be dealt with by large-scale free or subsidized distribution of grains, so that the intended market interventions did not occur. Nevertheless, both agencies now have the basic facilities and trained staff needed to operate marketing and storage programs. With the apparent passage of the drought, it should be possible for the two agencies to fulfill their intended missions if provided enough technical assistance and, in the case of the Voltaic agency, certain non-technical reforms can be implemented.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976, \$900,000 will finance six man-years of technical advisors for both agencies (\$378,000) as well as office and warehouse equipment (\$102,000) and other costs associated with the construction of additional warehouses in Niger (\$420,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES Personel services contracts					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 75	1,041	672		369	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	744	562	182		-	238	238	-	378	378	-	-	-		
Estimated FY 75	297	110		U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,041	672	369	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 76	900	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	40	-	40	102	-	102	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	2,219	4,160	Other Costs	19	-	19	420	-	420	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations ..	59	238	297	522	378	900	-	-	-		

TITLE Central Veterinary Laboratory	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 200	5th Q. 20
NUMBER 625-11-190-610	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 132, FY 1975 AFR C.O.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To enable the Malian Livestock and Animal Health Service to meet its requirements for major cattle disease vaccines.

Of continuing importance to the Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL) is the provision of vaccines for the 1975-1976 vaccination campaign, which remains a vital part of the Sahelian drought recovery effort. With the easing of the drought, it is expected that the Malian Livestock sector will be increasingly called upon to furnish beef to the expanding urban markets of West Africa. The animal health protection effort, of which CVL is a crucial component, will help determine the extent to which Mali will benefit from this opportunity.

The project strengthens CVL's capacity to meet vaccination production needs by: providing technical assistance in the management of the laboratory, increasing its efficiency and output, and training professional and technical staff; furnishing technical assistance to bolster the Laboratory's equipment maintenance and repair capability; enabling research to be carried out through the joint efforts of a UN-provided immunologist and a U.S.-financed microbiologist who, with their Malian counterparts, will seek to improve the quality and shelf-life of locally produced vaccines; and financing procurement of spare parts and supplies to complement the equipment maintenance and repair program.

Progress to Date: CVL is producing increasing quantities

of vaccines, including anthrax, pleuropneumonia, rinderpest, pasteurella, and blackleg vaccines. The Laboratory is now broadening its vaccine-producing scope to include poultry vaccines and animal rabies vaccine. The CVL provided vaccines, particularly pleuropneumonia vaccine, to Guinea and Mauritania. The Malian Government, despite limited resources and increasing demands from all sectors of the economy strongly supports the Laboratory. During the past year and a half, the government has provided the equivalent of \$382,000 of non-budgeted funds for the construction of additional facilities, modification of present facilities, purchase of needed equipment, and improvement of existing laboratory areas.

FY 1976 Program: Financing is required for one direct-hire advisor (\$68,000); one contract microbiologist (\$60,000); training in the United States for two participants for a total of 18 man-months (\$19,000); commodities, including refrigeration equipment, cryogenic generator, spare parts for laboratory equipment and vehicles, maintenance tools, and chemicals (\$38,000); and local labor costs (\$15,000).

Fifth Quarter Program: One direct hire advisor for three months (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	531	377	154										
Estimated FY 75	225	170											
Estimated through 6/30/75	756	547	209										
Proposed FY 76	200	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost										
Proposed 5th Quarter	20	270	1,246										
				Total Obligations ..	115	110	225	140	60	200	20	-	20

Personal Services
Contract

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Entente Livestock Phase II Grant NUMBER 625-11-130-XXX	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 3,500	5th Q. -
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976	FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase meat and milk production in the areas of the Entente countries (Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta) which are unsuitable for higher-quality crop production. Coupled with this objective is the need to increase the economic welfare of the peoples of these countries, especially those who derive a major portion of their income from livestock, including thousands of small and medium-sized herders and wholesalers.

This activity is composed of both a grant and a loan, although it is the grant which is being described here. Designed on the basis of a regional livestock sector survey, this project consists of two components. The first will fund various advisory services, including a livestock project planning advisor to the Entente Fund, and also will provide training in livestock and range development and management. The advisors will assist the member countries to develop an expanded regional institutional capacity for designing, financing and monitoring projects and programs in the livestock sector. The sub-projects identified through the sector survey will be further developed by the member governments, with assistance from the A.I.D.-funded advisors, for submission to the Entente Fund for financing.

The second component of this grant will be the financing of these sub-projects, which will include the production and marketing of sheep, goats, and poultry,

as well as cattle. Funds from this grant will finance capital sub-projects in Niger and Upper Volta, which suffered more from the Sahelian Drought (whereas the loan will finance sub-projects for the coastal countries of Ivory Coast, Togo, and Dahomey).

FY 1976 Program: Funding (\$3,500,000) will provide 12 months of the services of a livestock advisor (\$75,000) and 6 months of short-term U.S. consultant services (\$30,000); up to 108 months of training for 12 short-term participants (\$70,000); and other costs consisting of 42 months of short-term services of local consultants to aid in sub-project design (\$45,000) and the financing of the capital sub-projects (\$3,280,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-								To be selected			
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-											
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	105	105		-	-	-
				Participants	-	-	-	70	-	70		-	-	-
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	3,280	45	3,325		-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	3,500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	3,350	150	3,500	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	3,500											

TITLE Sahel Water Data Network & Management	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 260	5th Q. -
NUMBER 625-11-120-XXX		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1982

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the drought-stricken states of the Sahel to develop a meteorological capability as the next step in planning and establishing a water resources data collection network. Because water resources are so limited in the region and their conservation and proper use so critical to agricultural, livestock and rural development, prudent water management must focus not only on hydrological exploitation of ground water resources but also on efficient collection and analysis of meteorological data. In the area of ground water hydrology, A.I.D. assistance is being provided to the Inter-African Committee for Hydrology Studies (CIEH) in Ouagadougou. This project will operate on both the national and regional levels to complement the CIEH program. At the national level, assistance will be provided to help governments to develop meteorological services, coordinate interstate efforts in weather data collection and disseminate this information more effectively. At the regional level, the project will help develop a capacity to process and interpret weather-water data for the Sahelian zone as a whole. African meteorologists will be trained to help build an ability to provide long-term weather forecasting.

determine the costs and benefits of such a water resources network and management project, the likelihood and dimensions of a possible multi-donor effort, and the kind of role which the U.S. might play. If undertaken, the project will involve detailed planning, some participant training and significant funding for equipment and facilities as part of a multi-donor effort. **FY 1976 Program:** Funds will finance the services of a Technical Coordinator for two years and 10 man-months of short-term consultant services in meteorology, hydrology, agronomy, and livestock (\$190,000); U.S. or third country training for eight African specialists in meteorology and hydrology (\$60,000); and other costs for logistical support of the consultants (\$10,000).

Dependent on the results of a six month feasibility study to be undertaken in FY 1975, this project will be initiated in FY 1976. The feasibility study will

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 75	Estimated through 6/30/75	Proposed FY 76		Proposed 5th Quarter	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	190	190	-	-	-	To be Selected	
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	260	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-		
	-	4,000	4,260	Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	260	260	-	-	-		

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Sahel Crop Protection	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 -	5th Q. 700
NUMBER 625-11-130-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 5th Qtr*	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the present limited capability of the Sahel States to manage/control common annual crop pests. The project purpose is to establish in each participating Sahel country a viable plant protection organization to demonstrate to farmers efficient methods of pest control which will lead to increased agricultural production and farmer income. Emphasis is on protection of food crops. A regional headquarters office will be established to coordinate and initiate appropriate regional activities on an intra and inter-regional basis with FAO, OCLALAV (Organization for Control of Locusts and Birds), OICMA (International Organization for Control of African Migratory Locust), and other agencies involved in pest control activities. A plant protection specialist stationed in each cooperating country will provide leadership and technical guidance in developing a national plant protection organization through: establishment of sound management practices, including staffing, planning, budgeting and evaluation; identification and provision of professional and practical training needs; and development of effective survey, extension, and control systems. The duration of the project is four years. Long-term needs would be assessed at the end of this period.

The primary benefits of the project will go to small farmers. As food crop production improves and farmers increase production of cash crops, governments will benefit through reduced food import costs and possible export of crop surpluses. U.S. assistance will be complemented by close collaboration with other international donors such as FAO, and the Canadian and French aid agencies.

Fifth Quarter Program: Fifth quarter funding of \$700,000 will provide six advisors (\$390,000) for 12 months each; four long-term and 16 short-term participants (\$140,000); vehicles, equipment and pesticides (\$160,000); and demonstration materials and supplies, and support for the experts (\$10,000).

*FY 1975 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

The United States will provide technical assistance, training, and a moderate amount of project commodities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	390	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	140	
Proposed FY 76	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	160	
Proposed 5th Quarter	700	2,300	3,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	560	700	

TITLE North Cameroon Seed Multiplication	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 500	5th Q. -
NUMBER 631-11-130-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1976	FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve and increase the production of cereals in the northern Cameroon region through the multiplication and dissemination of improved seed varieties. The project is intended to assist the Government of Cameroon in achieving two of its priority objectives - the expansion of agricultural production and the reduction of income disparities between regions of the country. Northern Cameroon is a relatively less advantaged area in which subsistence agriculture still plays a prominent role.

Under a separate A.I.D. regional project, high yielding varieties of seeds have been identified or developed, and field trials of selected varieties of sorghum and millet have been conducted in northern Cameroon. Using the results of that work, this new project will select and multiply elite seed for these food crops at the Government's research stations at Maroua. Such seed will be disseminated for large seed multiplication through other projects in the area such as the European Development Fund-financed rural development project in north-east Benue province or an International Union for Child Welfare-sponsored project for training of young farm families, where multiplication can be carried out under reasonably well controlled conditions. In addition to improved seed, the project will introduce the use of seed dressings, which have already been successfully tried under similar circumstances in other areas of franco-

phone Africa. These chemical dressings foster the germination of seeds and also protect seeds that have been planted. The widespread distribution of improved seed and seed dressings will exploit existing channels such as A.I.D. or other donor supported agricultural projects, the para-statal cotton production organization, and Ministry of Agriculture extension service personnel. The latter will receive training under the project in the use of the new input package. A.I.D. assistance under this project will assist in the development of a capability for the production, processing and control of foundation seed stocks, in the organization of large scale seed multiplication programs, and in the establishment of systems of distribution to and guidance for the farmers in the use of improved seed and seed dressings.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funds (\$500,000) are for 54 man-months of contract services of an agronomist and 2 extension advisors (\$265,000), 24 man-months of long-term training in the U.S. for 2 participants and 4 man-months of short-term observation training for 4 participants (\$27,000), purchase of seed laboratory and processing equipment, agricultural equipment, chemicals and seed (\$170,000) and other costs for project support (\$38,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	265	265	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	170	170	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,770	2,270	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	38	38	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs **GRANT ACTIVITY DATA**

TABLE III

TITLE North Cameroon Integrated Rural Development NUMBER 631-11-110-XXX	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)		
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76	435	5th Q. -
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976		FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the United Republic of Cameroon to: arrest and reverse the progressive deterioration of land and vegetation in North Cameroon; increase production and income from agriculture and livestock; and improve basic living conditions of the rural poor of North Cameroon primarily through measures addressing health and human development. North Cameroon is a relatively disadvantaged area with average incomes substantially below those in the south. The project will take a comprehensive approach to reducing this income disparity. The first phase will deal with livestock production and will attack specific constraints to greater livestock productivity and increase income, including tse tse fly eradication, improved animal husbandry practices, an attack on common livestock diseases such as trypanosomiasis, and the development of an institutional capacity to carry out livestock and agriculture programs. The second phase will be centered around methods that will introduce inhabitants of the area to mixed farming and ranching. The third phase will address the upgrading of health practices and human resource development for area inhabitants.

A preliminary survey of northern Cameroon indicated the need for a comprehensive land-use and resource study for the area prior to identification of specific project activities. In April 1975, a land and resources survey

team is arriving in the field to identify the character of the land resource base, factors bearing on its degradation, and the human and infrastructure setting of the region. A second livestock project team will identify actions which can be immediately undertaken to improve this basic economic activity. Such actions can include the opening of new grazing areas through tse tse fly eradication, rationalizing grazing practices, improving animal health conditions, and developing watering facilities. Follow-on design efforts beginning in the fall of 1975 will seek to enhance the complementarity between livestock and crop production through the introduction of mixed farming in new areas and the use of agro-industrial by-products as supplementary animal feed. Given the shortage of trained personnel in all fields, the project will place emphasis on training Cameroonians. Other activities will be identified to strengthen the human resource base and improve conditions of health and nutrition.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funds are needed for the funding of 64 man months of a 3 man contract livestock production team composed of 2 range management specialists and 1 livestock extension specialist (\$346,000); commodities, including animal health supplies and 3 vehicles (\$44,000); contract other costs, including rural road improvement and local travel and other expanses in support of the contract team (\$45,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	To be Selected			
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	346	346	-		-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Proposed FY 76	435	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	44	44	-		-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	9,565	10,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	45	45	-		-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	435	435	-		-	-	

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
Seed Production Center (Central African Republic)	Food and Nutrition	\$275	-
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 676-11-130-XXX	None	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action. To establish a seed processing facility for the principal foodcrop and oilseed crops in the Central African Republic. This project supplements 3 ongoing projects of the UNDP in the fields of seed production, applied agronomic research, and agricultural extension. It will add a new dimension to these activities by developing a capability for seed processing treatment, storage, and protection.

Despite the essentially agricultural orientation of the Central African Republic and its potential for agricultural production, there has been a steady decrease in the quantity and quality of food crops produced. These crops are primarily manioc, peanuts, rice, corn, sorghum and sesame, which are grown by the small farmers who constitute the mainstay of the agricultural economy. In large measure this production decline can be attributed to a steady degeneration in the quality of seeds available to the farmer. These small farmers will be the primary beneficiaries of an assured supply of quality seed.

A.I.D. assistance through this project will provide the services of an agricultural engineer for a period of 3 years to establish a seed laboratory for determining the viability and germination quality of seed produced at the UNDP supported Seed Production Center at Grimari. He will also establish cleaning, drying, and storage facilities

to assure the proper handling and preservation of seed prior to its distribution. Needed equipment for the laboratory and the seed treatment and storage facilities will be provided. Training of Central African personnel, both locally and through participant programs in the U.S., will provide for the availability of necessary skills on completion of A.I.D. participation in the project. Processing of seed through the center is expected to increase from about 4,500 tons in 1975-1976 to about 19,000 tons in 1978-1979, thus, increasing the acreage which can be planted with improved seed from 70,000 hectares to nearly 300,000 hectares.

FY 1976 Program. Funding is required for the initial 24 man-months of contract services of the agricultural engineer and 1 man-month of consultant services (\$139,000); purchase of seed laboratory and processing equipment, grain storage and drying equipment, and agricultural machinery (\$120,000); 12 months training for 1 participant (\$11,000); and other contract costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	275	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	139	139	-	-	-
				Participants	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	120	120	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	100	375	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	275	275	-	-	-

To be selected.

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Guinea Agricultural Production and Training NUMBER 675-11-130-XXX	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 605	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Guinea increase the production of food crops. Guinea at one time was a net exporter of food crops, but its 5 million people are now dependent upon subsistence agriculture and there is little commercial agricultural development. The country has the physical resource potential to re-attain a level of self-sufficiency.

In its current Five Year Plan (1973-1978), the Government of Guinea has designated the development of the agriculture sector as its number one priority and has allocated a major portion of its annual development budgets for increasing agricultural production.

The proposed project will assist the Government initiate a long-term upgrading of training, research, and extension facilities in the region of Faranah and at the National Faculty of Agriculture at Foulaya. A.I.D. will assist in the development of a model farm in Faranah, which will serve as a local farmer demonstration center and training site for agricultural students. The 100 hectare farm will enable local farmers to participate in applied research, demonstration and practical training needed to increase food output. A second project component will provide a laboratory, classroom equipment and participant training to the National Faculty of Agriculture at Foulaya and the Faranah Reg-

ional Agricultural School. These two schools, the major agricultural institutions in Guinea, have very limited resources, so U.S. assistance to them will serve to upgrade agricultural training throughout the country. The model farm and the two agricultural institutions will provide a basic framework for the Government of Guinea in its efforts to incorporate applied research, demonstration and practical training in the development of the agriculture sector.

There will be three technicians on the model farm project site. Short-term consultants will provide assistance in the installation of laboratory equipment and expertise in the area of nematology, pathology and international research linkages.

FY 1976 Program: Funds will finance three technicians for 72 man months (\$108,000); three long-term participants (\$30,000); commodities such as laboratory equipment and educational supplies for the agricultural institutions (\$445,000); and other costs (\$22,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	To be selected		
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	108	108	-		-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	30	-	30	-		-	-
Proposed FY 76	605	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	445	-	445	-		-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,495	2,100	Other Costs	-	-	-	22	-	22	-		-	-
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	497	108	605	-	-	-	

TITLE Central Africa Livestock & Meat Marketing	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 170	5th Q. -
NUMBER 625-11-130-803	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 134, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To help herdsmen in the pilot zones of Serbewel, Cameroon, and Assale, Chad, expand their livestock production. This broadly based integrated project seeks to develop the growth of the livestock sector in these 2 regions by simultaneously introducing improvements in animal health and nutrition, herd composition, range and water utilization, and marketing. The project also addresses herder motivation and organization for the adoption of new techniques. The introduction of cooperative type associations among herdsmen will permit group acquisition of production inputs (mineral and vitamin supplements, medicines for livestock, etc.) and will improve the marketing structure to augment revenues the herdsmen receive from livestock sales. The project is being carried out in conjunction with UNDP/FAO and the French Assistance program and is being implemented through the Lake Chad Basin Commission. A.I.D.'s input provides technical assistance, U.S. and third country training, commodities and some local operating costs.

Project activities will focus on land and water use, animal health including vaccination and treatment for parasites, and culling animals to upgrade herds. Veterinary Service staff and facilities will also be strengthened. The project will test the practicability of range reseeding and regeneration and of introducing the use of silage and feed supplements. The peasant herder, who

with the sedentary farmer has borne the burden of the recent drought and famine, will be the beneficiary of this project.

Progress to Date: Project National Coordinating Committees have been established and herder associations are being organized, guided by a completed socio-economic study of the region. Construction of 3 veterinary posts and 4 vaccination/treatment parks is nearly completed. They are now staffed with local personnel, and mass cattle treatment programs have been initiated. An agro-ecological study of vegetation characteristics of the project area has been completed and is to be supplemented shortly by a range site survey which will provide the basis for development of a comprehensive grazing plan and for the identification of specific range seeding/regeneration activities. Two artesian and 19 shallow wells have been completed or are under construction to permit more rational utilization of range resources. Four participants are in the second year of veterinary training in African institutions (3 in Senegal and 1 in Nigeria).

FY 1976 Program: Funds will finance a 16 man-month continuation of the services of the U.S. contract advisor \$67,000; 1 month services of a cooperative expert \$2,000; 16 man-months of U.S. academic training for 2 participants \$37,000; commodities, including veterinary supplies and mineral supplements \$41,000; and other costs \$23,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 75	345	636		183	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,049	866	183	U.S. Technicians ...	-	73	73	-	69	69	-	-	-	Near East Foundation	
Proposed FY 76	170	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	37	37	-	37	37	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	181	1,400	Commodities	-	-	-	-	41	41	-	-	-		
				Other Costs	-	235	235	-	23	23	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations ..	-	345	345	-	170	170	-	-	-		

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE National Advanced School for Agriculture	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 \$310	5th Q. -
NUMBER 625-11-110-530	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 135, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1971	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. To develop a Department of Agricultural Economics at the National Advanced School of Agriculture (NASA), including a curriculum of instruction and library resources in agricultural economics; staff the Department with Cameroonian professional agricultural economists; and develop the capacity of the Department to provide leadership in stimulating, supporting and guiding agricultural development in the Central Africa Region. Under a contract with Southern University, A.I.D. is providing 3 professors to help establish teaching and research programs in agricultural economics at the school, research associates to assist with the research program, and participant training.

Progress to Date. The Department has been established within NASA, which is part of the University of Cameroon. The Department has initiated training in agricultural economics in French-speaking Africa. Out of a planned 125 graduates from NASA by the completion of the project, 100 will have completed academic and applied training in agricultural economics by the end of this school year. The training of participants in the United States, once delayed, is now proceeding satisfactorily. Of the 8 participants to be trained to M.S./Ph.D. level in agricultural economics, 1 has completed his M.S. training and has joined the NASA teaching faculty, 6 are currently in training and 1 is to begin his training in September 1975.

To coordinate the departure of the project technicians with placement of their host country successors, it is proposed that project funding be extended for 1 year to 1977. This would permit 2 of the 3 project professors to extend their tours for 1 year and 6 months, respectively, to phase out project activities in a coordinated manner. Their services and related expenses would add \$120,000 to the original estimated total project cost. The research component of this project is being increasingly coordinated with programs of the National Research Office. Under the project, promising researchers from various ministries are assigned to the Department of Rural Economics for up to 1 year, for on-the-job training. Two researchers are currently receiving training, and 13 names have been submitted to NASA for consideration. At project completion, 20 researchers will have been trained.

FY 1976 Program. FY 1976 funds are needed for the extension of the contract with Southern University, including \$213,000 to finance 61 man-months of the technical team composed of 3 professors and 2 long-term research associates. Also required is \$57,000 for 7 participants (6 continuing and 1 new) attending graduate school in the United States, and \$40,000 for local personnel, including research assistants, and other support costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	993	837	156											
Estimated FY 75	340	313												
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,333	1,150	183	U.S. Technicians ..	-	245	245	-	213	213	-	-	-	
				Participants	-	50	50	-	57	57	-	-	-	
				Commodities	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	310	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	33	33	-	40	40	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	131	1,774	Total Obligations ..	-	340	340	-	310	310	-	-	-	

TITLE Water Resources NUMBER 625-11-120-712	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 143, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 365	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To help improve the utilization of water supplies for agricultural development in West Africa through assistance to the Inter-African Committee for Hydrology Studies (CIEH), an African regional organization with headquarters in Ouagadougou, Upper Volta. This assistance will help CIEH to gather and analyze existing information and obtain missing information on water resources in the member states and to prepare action programs to develop and utilize these water resources.

Water supplies in many regions of Africa have been over-exploited, and in many cases ecological deterioration has made the land less able to support human and animal populations. CIEH was founded in 1960 by thirteen African states to lay the basis for an orderly, long-range program to provide water for growing human and animal populations and to develop programs to halt desertification. CIEH research focuses on the hydrological exploitation of water resources, whereas future A.I.D. assistance to the Sahel water data network will focus on the development of improved meteorological data collection and analytical systems.

Progress to Date: A.I.D. has provided a hydro-geologist, a land use planner and a documentalist/librarian. This technical team is locating and analyzing existing documentation on water resources and water management and is also identifying additional studies needed to

fill gaps in the information required to develop an integrated, regional program. As the studies and resultant projects are identified, they will be presented by CIEH to the donor community for possible financing. Library and office equipment has been provided, as have funds for the purchase of some 4,000 documents and studies. These documents have been catalogued and processed through CIEH and copies made available upon request for shipment to member state ministries and African regional organizations. The staff is developing a geographical indexing system with documents classified by longitudinal and latitudinal degrees for a regional information retrieval system. Analysis of information has also been provided to organizations which have requested assistance. Active recruitment is underway to provide African counterparts for each of the U.S. technicians.

FY 1976 Program: Funds are requested to continue the services of three technicians for an additional 36 man-months (\$134,000) and to finance the additional service of a full-time hydrologist-programmer for 24 man-months (\$120,000); long-term academic training in the U.S. for six participants (\$55,000); photographic and office equipment (\$26,000); and other costs (\$30,000) such as the purchase and shipment of documents.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.				
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/74	394	110	284												
Estimated FY 75	230	305	-												
Estimated through 6/30/75	624	415	209	U.S. Technicians ...	-	131	131	-	254	254	-	-	-	Tippetts- Abbett- McCarthy- Stratton (TAMS)	
				Participants	27	-	27	55	-	55	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 76	365	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	15	32	47	15	11	26	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	746	1,735	Other Costs	22	3	25	25	5	30	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations ..	64	166	230	95	270	365	-	-	-		

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Onchocerciasis-Free Area Development NUMBER 625-11-190-XXX	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 715	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide African governments with assistance in planning economic development programs in areas now free of onchocerciasis (river blindness).

In 1974, A.I.D. joined 17 other donors in pledging a total of \$53 million for a six-year program to reduce the incidence of onchocerciasis in seven West African countries severely affected by the disease. While humanitarian concerns (approximately one million cases of river blindness in the program area) were important to the decision to launch this program, its primary justification is economic. Approximately 26,000 square miles of relatively fertile river valley soil is unexploited due largely to the severity of onchocerciasis infection. Preliminary estimates indicate that hundreds of thousands of people could be settled in these valleys (700,000 in Upper Volta alone), substantially lessening population/land pressure in nearby overcrowded plateau areas. Also it is clear the exploitation of these valleys will have a major impact on total national production of food crops, export crops, and livestock in areas affected by the Sahelian drought.

Settlement of these river valleys will require major donor financial and technical assistance and sophisticated project planning if the agricultural potential of the valleys is to be realized in ways that are socially acceptable to the local populace and do not

lead to degradation of soil and water resources.

As a first step, A.I.D. will provide (a) long and short-term technical advisors to work with government planners in determining the development resources of the region and in planning specific development projects; (b) special studies dealing with problems of common concern to participating African governments such as the control of bilharzia in settlement zones and non-formal education options for these areas; (c) short-term training for government planners; and (d) special seminars to transmit relevant experience regarding re-settlement or colonization projects between participating countries and from outside the program area. A.I.D. assistance is designed to complement UNDP and other donor assistance to the area.

Each of the seven African countries has established a National Onchocerciasis Committee to coordinate both the onchocerciasis control and economic development elements of the program.

FY 1976 Program: Funds (\$715,000) will cover 24 man-months of two long-term technicians (\$140,000) and 24 man-months of four short-term technicians (\$120,000); 84 man-months of U.S. training for seven short-term participants (\$70,000) and 126 man-months for 14 short-term in-country participants (\$70,000); commodities including vehicles and spare parts (\$55,000); and other costs for local studies (\$260,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	260	260	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	140	140	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	55	55	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	715	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	260	260	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	910	1,625	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	715	715	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

TITLE Entente Food Production and Agricultural Credit NUMBER 625-11-130-XXX	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 790	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To expand the capacity of the Entente states (Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Niger, and Upper Volta) to plan and design food production projects through the regional vehicle of the Entente Fund, and to finance food production activities by providing grant and loan funds. Increased food and agriculture production is a major goal of the agriculture sector development plans of the Entente countries. One of the critical constraints which each faces is the poverty of that large majority of its population who are farmers. This poverty has inhibited the ability of small farmers to purchase improved technological input packages that are necessary for a more productive level of agriculture. At the same time, the Entente governments have been unable to plan and set in motion steps to resolve this problem.

This project provides for a Phase I technical assistance grant of \$790,000, and a Phase II loan and grant program for project implementation.

The Phase II loan program is described elsewhere in this presentation. Phase I will provide two full-time U.S. advisors, one in agriculture production and another in agricultural credit, to the Entente Fund secretariat to assist member governments in the analysis and design of agricultural production activities to be financed under the Phase II program. In addition to the full-time advisors, Phase I provides

for short-term U.S. and local consultant services to meet specialized or in-depth analytical and design requirements. Agricultural officials of member governments will receive long-term training and participate in short-term seminars designed to improve their project preparation capabilities as well as meet specialized skills requirements of Phase II sub-projects. The beneficiaries of the project will initially be the Entente Fund and the cooperating governments, whose capacities to identify and prepare agriculture projects will be improved - thereby relieving one of the key bottlenecks to moving a larger quantity of international donor resources into the agriculture sectors of the five states. The ultimate beneficiaries will be the small to medium sized farmers who seek increased agricultural outputs, but have not had the technical, financial, or organizational means to obtain them. To ensure involvement by these farmers, project approval criteria will emphasize their participation in the sub-projects.

FY 1976 Program: In FY 1976, \$250,000 will be required for two full-time advisors (48 man-months), \$200,000 will provide short-term U.S. technicians (30 man-months), \$200,000 is needed for short-and long-term participant training (180 man-months), and \$140,000 will meet local support costs for U.S. contract personnel as well as pay for contracts with local consulting firms for project design and analysis.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 75	Estimated through 6/30/75	Proposed FY 76		Proposed 5th Quarter	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	-	450	450	-	-	-	To be selected
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	790	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	140	140	-	-	-	
	-	5,000	5,790	Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	790	790	-	-	-	

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Mali Rural Health Services Development	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
NUMBER 688-11-590-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 76 -	5th Q. 500
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 5th Q.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the training and upgrading of Malian paramedical personnel and develop a viable rural health delivery system. The major problems adversely affecting the health of the Malian population are communicable diseases and nutrition deficiencies. Because of inadequate disease reporting and statistical data on morbidity and mortality, accurate evidence regarding the extent of problems is presently unavailable. The Malian Government has realized that its health delivery system cannot function effectively without periodic retraining of personnel at all levels, which is necessary to keep staff assigned to remote areas up-to-date on new methods and techniques. This project will assist the Government to train personnel and to develop the managerial capability necessary for attaining the type of health delivery system needed.

The project will include: a rural training service component; strengthening capabilities of mobile team operations; participant training in administration, planning, supervision, disease surveillance and reporting; and health education through a health education training center which the Government of Mali proposes to establish. Retraining programs will consist of preventive services, nutrition, environmental sanitation, maternal and child care, and family planning. A training specialist, under contract, will assist the Malian

Government to analyze job functions and redesign curricula and training methodology to achieve training objectives for all levels of in-service personnel. Much of the participant training will be provided at the World Health Organization Regional Training Center and from other such resources within the Africa Region.

The improvements in the quality of service which will accrue through the utilization of mobile teams, disease prevention and general dispensaries, will, to a large degree, benefit the rural poor population. Benefiting especially will be pregnant women, mothers, infants and children from improved Maternal Child Health and Community Development Centers.

5th Quarter Program: Funds (\$500,000) will provide: one training specialist and one health educator at 18 man-months each (\$150,000), and three short-term health consultants for a total of 5 man-months (\$30,000); three long-term participants in the United States and ten short-term participants in Africa (\$80,000); commodities, including vehicles, training materials, text books, equipment, and office supplies (\$108,000); and other costs, including vehicle maintenance, gasoline, oil, local administrative assistance and operating expenses for training sessions (\$132,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	180	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	80	
Proposed FY 76	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	108	
Proposed 5th Quarter	500	2,000	2,500	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	132	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	420	500	

TITLE Niger Rural Health Services Development NUMBER 683-11-590-XXX	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 76 -	5th Q. 890
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 5th Q.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Government of Niger develop an economically feasible rural health delivery system and an appropriate health personnel training system capable of providing desired services. The Government plans to develop a national health delivery system which can provide basic health services to most of its scattered populace within the country's financial and human resource constraints. To accomplish this goal, fuller use will be made of community elected traditional health practitioners who will be trained as village-level paramedical workers. If this innovative concept proves practicable, it may provide the key for extending rural health delivery systems in other countries in Africa which presently suffer from a critical shortage of trained doctors and nurses. The Government of Niger has also initiated health education programs through the formal school system, training programs for government personnel, and innovative radio programming. Government plans include more emphasis on providing services to rural areas, increased involvement of government cadres in preventive health and training activities, frequent supervision and retraining of health personnel at all levels, and the organization of village health teams and the training of traditional village health workers, including midwives.

A.I.D. will assist the Niger Government to train personnel; develop the managerial capability necessary for

attaining a health delivery system, as described above; and develop a rural area field training/service facility. A rural training center will provide the opportunity for testing and evaluating the health delivery system, while delivering services and training staff for it at the same time.

A.I.D. funds will provide both short-term and long-term training specialist services to assist the Government of Niger establish a data gathering system and implement the planned expansion of health services. Assistance will also be provided in curriculum development and training methodology. Preventive medicine and maternal and child health care will be incorporated into the curriculum of the National School of Public Health. The training specialists will work in the Ministry of Health and in the rural training center. Funds will also be provided for the operating expenses of a reinforced program of periodic supervision of health delivery system personnel.

5th Quarter: Funds are for the full-time services for 2 years of two health and training specialists (\$240,000) and 26 man-months of short-term consultant services (\$132,000); short-term third country (Togo) training for six participants (\$40,000); equipment and supplies for the Government training programs and for the rural health center (\$190,000); and construction and operating costs for the retraining/supervision program (\$288,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected			
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-		372	372	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-		40	40	
Proposed FY 76	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		48	142	190
Proposed 5th Quarter	890	2,480	3,370	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-		78	210	288
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	764	890	

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Senegal Rural Health Services Development	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 -	5th Q. 325
NUMBER 685-11-590-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 5th Q.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Senegal develop a more appropriate and active preventive medicine element within its general health program and to extend cost-effective services to the rural areas. Senegal continues to face enormous health problems with insufficient means to provide all its people with even minimal preventive and curative services. Much of the rural population does not have access to those basic services that have been established for some time in the urban areas.

A.I.D. will contribute to the training and organizational components of the Senegalese program in order to effect a more satisfactory transition to rural preventive medicine. Such services as maternal and child health, family planning, good nutrition promotion, communicable disease control, sanitation, potable water supply, and health education will help to improve rural life. The Senegalese Government's Fourth Development Plan gives priority to recouping the economic losses due to the drought. Accordingly, in the health field, the Government plans to maintain the present coverage of the population in rural areas by assuring that every existing health post is fully operational. The Government also plans to increase coverage to 200,000 additional rural inhabitants per year. Innovations in organization and in-service education activities will be encouraged through provision of technical advisory and consultative

services, support of modernized training activities, and preparation of trainers in existing institutions.

Coordination of A.I.D. inputs with those of the World Health Organization (WHO), the French assistance program, and other assistance agencies will be carried out in order to conserve the limited external assistance resources and influence their direction toward optimum results. Regional training facilities and programs of WHO, A.I.D. and other such resources within Africa will be utilized as much as possible.

5th Quarter Program: Funds (\$325,000) will provide 18 man months each of a public health planner and a public health educator/trainer and five man months of three short-term health consultants (\$180,000), three long-term U.S. and ten short-term third country participants (\$70,000), health commodities and training materials (\$30,000), and other costs for local administrative assistance and operating expenses for seminars (\$45,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 75	Estimated through 6/30/75	Proposed FY 76		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	180	To be Selected
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	70	
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45	
Proposed 5th Quarter	325	1,200	1,525	Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	255	325	

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
Togo Family Health Training and Services		Population Planning and Health	FY 76 \$300	5th Q. -
NUMBER		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
693-11-590-XXX		None	FY: 1976	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. To establish a pilot program with the Government of Togo to improve delivery of family health education, information and services, including family planning, to the people of Togo. Togo has a population estimated at 2 million and an annual population growth rate of 2.8 percent. Infant mortality rates are estimated at roughly 127 deaths under the age of one year per 1,000 live births.

Government of Togo decision-makers have become increasingly convinced that development of an integrated nationwide family health program would help reduce Togo's very high mortality and morbidity rates. The provision of family planning information and services will be included in the program. The Government has reserved land for construction of the low-income neighborhood of Lome. In the course of providing clinical as well as preventive health services to low-income families living in the city, the center will provide family planning training to 70 Togolese physicians, 100 midwives, 300 nurses and 300 auxiliary midwives.

A.I.D.'s contribution will include (1) an advisor to assist in developing the family health services and related training program, (2) participant training, (3) equipment and (4) financing for the construction of the family health center. The Togolese Government is pre-

pared to cover with its own limited resources all recurring services costs in both the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministry of National Education. This includes all salaries, medicines (except contraceptives), and building and vehicle operation and maintenance. Other donor assistance is required to cover the following costs: (1) multi-year technical assistance to help Togo develop clinical family planning training programs, prepare and publish materials on family health education among the various project elements; (2) equipment and furnishings for the center; (3) contraceptive procurement; and (4) in-service training programs in Togo and abroad.

Commitments by the proposed external donors are being negotiated; the United Nations Family Planning Agency will probably be the major technical assistance donor.

FY 1976 Program. FY 1976 funding of \$300,000 (of which \$200,000 is from Population funds) will provide one advisor for 12 months (\$50,000), 20 man-months of short-term training for 4 participants (\$20,000), commodities (\$30,000), and the construction of the Family Health Training and Service Center (\$200,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	300	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	30	-	30	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	100	400	Other Costs	-	-	-	200	-	200	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	250	50	300	-	-	-	

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs **GRANT ACTIVITY DATA**

TABLE III

TITLE Regional Public Health Training	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 25	5th Q. -
NUMBER 625-11-540-510	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 137, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1969	FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Organization for Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC) extend and make more effective the range of services it offers its member states (Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Gabon and Congo, Brazzaville) by introducing health education activities into the health services programs available to the public. Within the financial and manpower limits of the member countries, OCEAC seeks to improve health conditions by finding practical means of increasing popular awareness of, and control over, the environmental factors at the root of many of the common endemic diseases of the region.

A.I.D. is assisting this effort by funding contract technicians who help operate a health education program in 3 pilot zones. Two cover essentially rural areas in the Central African Republic (C.A.R.) and Cameroon and the other an urban area adjacent to Ndjamea, Chad. OCEAC headquarters in Yaounde, Cameroon, serves as the channel for incorporating the results obtained from the pilot zones into its own training program in Yaounde and for disseminating results to the member countries.

The poorest segment of the population is being helped under this project through the establishment of village health committees, which mobilize the villagers around health problems on which they can act. Many of the host country trainees are women, and much of the project content involves maternal and child health.

Progress to Date: The contract team has developed extensive information, since the beginning of the project, concerning the health knowledge, attitudes, and practices of the population of the 3 pilot zones. The knowledge has been incorporated into in-service and formal health education training programs operated by the Governments in the pilot zones, at OCEAC headquarters and in the respective Governments' training institutions. In Bangui, C.A.R., the pilot zone has become the field training ground for students of the National Institute of Medical and Sanitary Training. Community organizations based on traditional village social structures have been established and have become an active force in ameliorating health and sanitation conditions with available local resources. During the final year of the project, this experience and knowledge will be incorporated into a manual of guidelines for health education in Central Africa. A training film has been produced which will be available to OCEAC and member governments for their health education programs. A library of health education materials has been set up at OCEAC headquarters. Two participants have completed 1 year of third country training in health education at Antwerp. Two others are currently in training. These will play a leadership role in national health education programs upon completion of the project.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funding is for the training of 2 ongoing and 2 new participants (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Personal Services Contract								
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS													
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.							
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total				
Through 6/30/74	1,801	1,424	377															
Estimated FY 75	660	583																
Estimated through 6/30/75	2,461	2,007	454															
Proposed FY 76	25	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost															
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	2,486	Total Obligations ..	14	646	660	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TITLE University Center for Health Sciences NUMBER 625-11-550-531	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 1060	5th Q. 67
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 144, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This project associates A.I.D. with a multi-donor effort to train doctors, nurses, and paramedical staff as an integrated team, with special attention to preventive and community medicine relevant to rural health needs in Cameroon. The A.I.D. component of the program focuses especially on combined family planning and maternal/child health care. A.I.D. funding includes: assistance in construction of those portions of the University's new community health complex relating to out-patient care, as well as pediatrics and maternity hospitalization; the provision of 4 U.S. faculty members for the University Center for Health Sciences; advanced training in Cameroonian health personnel in the U.S., and elsewhere, to replace the U.S. faculty; and scholarships for other Central Africans to attend the Center to foster its role as a regional institution.

Progress to Date: Construction of the new facilities is now proceeding satisfactorily, although slightly behind schedule. The delay, however, has resulted in higher costs than originally anticipated.

Although all 4 contract team members are now on board, their arrival was delayed. For this reason, we propose to extend the Harvard contract, under which the technicians are funded, through FY 1978. The extension will permit the team to provide the full four academic years of service originally provided for in our agreement with

the University Center for Health Sciences. Specific accomplishments to date of the technicians include upgrading the Central Hospital Maternity Service, upgrading the Beaudeloque Pediatric Pavillon, establishing out-patient clinics in the University Center for Health Sciences Pavillon, establishing prenatal and mother-child teaching clinics at the Central Hospital, and teaching University Center for Health Sciences students in maternal and child health. Participant training is running behind schedule due to difficulties in finding qualified candidates.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funding requirements include \$370,000 for extension of the Harvard contract covering 57 man-months for the 4-man team; \$47,000 for 7 long-term participants in the U.S.; \$6,000 for commodities in support of the Harvard Contract technicians; and \$637,000 for contract other costs, including local personnel (\$11,000), local travel and other expenses for the contract technicians (\$16,000), and additional construction costs (\$610,000) for the University Center for Health Sciences facilities. Of the \$1,060,000 total, \$265,000 will come from Title X population funds and \$795,000 will come from Africa Bureau health funds, reflecting the combined family planning and health nature of the program.

5th Quarter Program: It is proposed that Title X population funds (\$67,000) be obligated for additional family planning and medical commodities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
Estimated FY 75	2,566	206	2,360		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/75	170	1,764		U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	-	370	370	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	2,736	1,970	766	Participants	-	-	-	-	47	47	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	1,060	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	67	67
	67	800	4,663	Other Costs	-	170	170	-	637	637	-	-	-
				Total Obligations ..	-	170	170	-	1,060	1,060	-	67	67

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 143, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 1,030	5th Q. -
NUMBER 625-11-590-904		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the health delivery systems of 20 governments of West and Central Africa. This activity addresses the major constraints to improving and extending health services to the rural population, while at the same time the project hopes to preserve the gains achieved under A.I.D.-assisted regional programs to control specific diseases. The initial thrust is toward the development of senior- and middle-level manpower to staff existing health institutions, especially the Regional Health Training Center at Lome and Lagos, the Organization for Cooperation and Coordination in the Control of Endemic Diseases in West Africa (OCCGE), and the Organization for Control of Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (OCEAC). Manpower thus trained will also form a base for strengthening the capabilities of national Ministries of Health in the planning, management, and training related to health delivery systems.

In support of these activities, A.I.D. is providing: consulting services to the various Ministries of Health in the fields of planning, management, logistics, and statistics; training in areas of health planning and health care, family planning, community and environmental health; and commodities.

A.I.D. assistance is being coordinated with that of WHO, The French Cooperation Agency (FAC), UNICEF, and other major health organizations serving the area.

Progress to Date: Local governments, regional organizations, and international agency personnel have participated in structuring the project and establishing an operating strategy and a regional coordinating committee; various Ministries of Health have begun to strengthen their plans for providing more services to rural populations, including increased emphasis on preventive services; WHO has increased its funding for manpower development, disease control and environmental health; a UNICEF study has led to progress in vehicle maintenance and logistics support; and local health ministries have shown an increased capability to administer vaccination and other preventive health programs. (For example there have been no major disease outbreaks in spite of the Sahel drought).

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funding (\$1,030,000) is needed for 34 man-months of short-term technical services (\$175,000); long-term participant training for 6 in the United States, and short-term training for 60 in third countries (\$198,000); commodities (\$550,000), such as measles vaccines (\$300,000), medical supplies and equipment (\$100,000), training materials and equipment (\$100,000), and vehicle and spare parts (\$50,000); and other costs related to local travel, supplies, and delivery of vaccines (\$107,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	1,447	749	698		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	1,300	1,322		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	652	652	-	175	175	-	-	-	American Public Health Association
Estimated through 6/30/75	2,747	2,071	676	Participants	96	-	96	198	-	198	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	1,030	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	472	-	472	550	-	550	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	8,587	12,364	Other Costs	50	30	80	100	7	107	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . . .	618	682	1,300	848	182	1,030	-	-	-	

TITLE Onchocerciasis Control	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 1,500	5th Q. -
NUMBER 625-11-510-908	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 136, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1974	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To support an international effort to control onchocerciasis (river blindness) in the Volta River Basin. Onchocerciasis is a parasitic disease that often leads to blindness. It is transmitted by blackflies that breed in fast flowing rivers. The largest endemic areas are in tropical Africa, particularly in the Volta River Basin. It is estimated that one million people suffer from the disease in the Basin area and as many as 60,000 may be blind as a result. If this disease can be controlled, the economic loss due to retreat of the population from the heavily infested fertile river valleys can be reversed by resettlement and development of the river areas.

Seven African governments (Dahomey, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta) are participating in a program to control the disease. The coordination of actions by the sponsoring agencies (WHO, IBRD, FAO and UNDP) is through the Inter-Agency Steering Committee. The large-scale control program will require about 20 years. It is now in its first phase which covers six years, 1974-1979. All contributions to the control program are on a grant basis, including that of A.I.D. The Steering Committee has obtained the agreement of all donors that untied grants are imperative for a program of this size and scope. Program funds provide for monthly aerial treatments of breeding

sites with larvicides, continuous epidemiological studies, research on the parasites and larvicides as well as on drugs for human treatment, a training program, and general operating expenses. The first phase of the control program is now estimated by the IBRD to cost \$53.7 million, of which \$47.2 million has been committed or pledged.

Progress to Date: The first formal meeting of the Joint Coordinating Committee was held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast in February 1975 and dealt with management structures and financing. The major new development was the announcement of additional donors: Kuwait (\$6 million), African Development Bank (about \$1 million), and Japan (\$500,000). The total A.I.D. contribution to the first phase has been revised downward from \$8.2 million to \$6 million due to other-donor response to the program. A.I.D. will undertake a thorough examination of the program's technical, administrative and budgetary performance at the end of its third year of operation and make recommendations regarding the balance of A.I.D. funding and additional requirements if any.

FY 1976 Funding: Grant funding of \$1.5 million is requested in FY 1976 for continuing support of the Onchocerciasis Control program. A.I.D. contributions are not tied to specific budget items.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	2,000	250	1,750		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated FY 75	-	1,000			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	2,000	1,250	750		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	1,500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	2,500	6,000		-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs **GRANT ACTIVITY DATA**

TABLE III

TITLE Training for Development Management	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 310	5th Q. -
NUMBER 683-11-755-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the abilities of Nigeriens in the technical ministries and para-governmental organizations to plan, program, and implement development projects. Within the last year, the Government of Niger has decided to assert more effective Nigerien control over the management of its development program. This desirable objective can only be achieved by upgrading and training Nigerien personnel in development management. During December 1974 - January 1975, A.I.D. financed a study to assess the present planning and resource management system in order to identify future skills and training requirements. The study recommended in-service training for a number of high- and middle-level personnel within the specialized government ministries. The training program will aim to produce "development managers." This term is used to describe a person, not necessarily a university graduate, who can function effectively in all phases of the development cycle, i.e., planning, programming and project implementation. Analysis of civil service rosters and discussions with Nigerien officials indicate that some 320 Nigeriens require training as development managers.

Nigerien administrative and organizational precepts. To the extent possible, the courses will be taught by African instructors with practical experience as well as relevant training in development management.

The training program will be conducted over a two-year period. Each class of approximately 20 students will receive a four-week course. Participative workshop instruction will be interspersed with practical, on-the-job applications. The syllabus is expected to rely significantly on the case-study method. Student work experience and evaluation will be fed back into course content on a continuing basis.

FY 1976 Program: Funds (\$310,000) are requested for 12 man-months of short-term consultant services to design the course and syllabus (\$80,000) and the services of a U.S. training specialist for two years (\$120,000); office and classroom supplies (\$4,000); and other costs consisting of the services of two African instructors for two years (\$46,000) and students expenses for Nigeriens from regions outside of the capital (\$60,000).

This project will develop and conduct a series of short-term courses in development management. The courses will be practical and job-related and will reflect

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES To be selected				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	310	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	255	565	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	106	106	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	310	310	-	-	-	

TITLE OMVS Management and Staff Support	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 845	5th Q. ----
NUMBER 625-11-755-xxx	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To promote rational planning and implementation of the Sengal River Basin development program by increasing the management and technical capability of OMVS (Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Senegal). OMVS is the regional development agency for the three riparian states of Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. OMVS is the successor to an earlier regional organization (OERS), which was less broad in scope and function. The purpose of OMVS is to promote studies and coordinate the construction of public works leading to integrated development of agriculture, mining, industry, and communication. The prime element in realizing these broad objectives is the control and regularization of the Senegal River, which involves development programs costing about \$350 million in the 1975 to 1982 first phase and \$3.5 billion over several decades.

Although formally organized, OMVS does not yet have the variety of skilled manpower needed to cope with the myriad administrative tasks which will be required as the development of the Senegal River Basin proceeds. OMVS must plan, design, construct, operate and maintain engineering works required for basin-wide water control; regulate the use of water for beneficial purposes; and arrange for or provide managerial and technical assistance in agriculture, navigation,

power and flood control. The tasks which lie ahead for OMVS are vast. The organization is acutely aware of the problem and has sought international assistance as it reorganizes and expands the present administrative structure. OMVS, initially, is seeking technical assistance and training from A.I.D. The project proposed will emanate from a study undertaken in FY 1975 to (1) assess current OMVS organizational, manpower, and training requirements; and (2) design an overall management and staff support program to meet these needs. It is not expected that the United States will provide all of the inputs indicated by this study, but rather that assistance will be considered, in conjunction with other donors, in areas of particular American expertise.

FY 1976 Program: Funding (\$845,000) will provide for nine man-years of contract technical assistance in agronomy, management planning, river regulation, water resources development, operational analysis, sociology, and hydrology (\$651,000); long term participants in a wide ranging personnel and technical training program covering many of the same areas (\$177,000); and other costs, including contract travel and transportation expenses (\$17,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	651	651	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	177	-	177	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	845	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,135	1,980	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	177	668	845	-	-	-	

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE		FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
Training for Project Design & Management		Education & Human Resources Development	FY 76 395	5th Q. 185
NUMBER 625-11-790-905		PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		P. 144, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY: 1973	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Pan African Institute for Development (PAID) carry out a research and training program for African Governments to upgrade the skills of their cadres engaged in the development process. PAID comprises: (1) two branch schools (one anglophone and one francophone) for the training of middle-level officials in the design and implementation of development activities, particularly at the local level; (2) a Center for Project Design and Management, which trains senior level officials in the methodology of project design and management; (3) a Center for Applied Research, which examines various development processes in Africa and prepares relevant material to guide the training programs; and (4) a newly-created Sahel Branch, with the threefold purpose of training, consulting and carrying out research specifically oriented to Sahelian problems. PAID receives support from a number of bilateral and multilateral donors and from the Ford Foundation. A.I.D. provides technical assistance, U.S. and third country training, scholarships at the Institute, and support of operating costs.

Project activities have been directed towards the Center for Project Design and Management. With the establishment of the Sahel Branch of PAID, the project is being extended two years, with a resultant cost increase, to permit the implementation of activities by the new branch. Consulting services will be made available to

requesting governments from PAID's own staff, through U.S. advisory services, or by referral to the growing network of qualified African consultants. Specifically directed training seminars will be conducted either within country or at PAID facilities to assist in the organization or execution of development programs and projects. Finally, to help meet the trained personnel requirements of the Sahelian recovery effort, scholarships will be provided for study at the PAID campuses.

Progress to Date: The Center for Project Design and Management was established in September 1973 under the leadership of an African director. Approximately 125 officials responsible for project implementation or formulation in 8 African countries have received training. Other governments, including Niger and Zaire, have requested similar programs.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funds cover 19 man-months of U.S. consultant services (\$115,000), 6 months U.S. training for 1 participant (\$9,000), commodities (\$30,000), and other costs consisting of Center and Institute staff services (\$92,000) and general operating expenses and costs associated with presentation of seminars (\$149,000).

5th Quarter Program: Fifth quarter funds (\$185,000) will cover 3 man-months U.S. consultant services (\$20,000) and other costs including the services of the Center staff (\$77,000) and costs associated with presentation of seminars (\$88,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES											
Through 8/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS																
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.										
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total								
	278	114	164																		
Estimated FY 75	364	337																			Personal Services Contract
Estimated through 8/30/75	642	451	191	U.S. Technicians ...	-	141	141	-	115	115	-	-	20	20							
				Participants	28	4	32	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-						
Proposed FY 76	395	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	5	-	5	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	-						
Proposed 5th Quarter	185			Other Costs	-	186	186	-	241	241	-	-	165	165							
				Total Obligations ..	33	331	364	30	365	395	-	185	185								

TITLE Development Studies of the Sahel-Sudano Zone NUMBER 625-11-995-907	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE NONE	FY 76 700	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976*	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist African governments and organizations conduct studies and research into some of the primary impediments to development in the Sahel-Sudano zone and to assist the systematic coordination of external assistance for the Sahelian area.

The bulk of the studies will be conducted in the Sahel, although some analytical work will be conducted in the neighboring coastal states. This is because of the important economic and cultural linkages which exist between the richer coastal countries and the poorer Sahel states of the interior. The most important studies in FY 1976 will concern the people of the Sahel, i.e., their interrelationship with their land and resources and their interaction with each other, primarily between pastoral nomads and sedentary farmers. Additional areas of focus will include water resource development, elements of crop production, and means of encouraging fertilizer production within the zone. Continued and expanded use of the Earth Resources Technology Satellite (ERTS) and related new technologies will help determine the resource base and the most effective means for developing this base. As possible, African scientists and scholars and African institutions will be directly involved in this research, thus, strengthening the technological and analytical capabilities of the institutions and countries involved.

Pursuant to Section 639B of the Foreign Assistance Act, A.I.D. will encourage the institutionalization of external aid coordination for the Sahel. In this regard, the Chairman of the DAC, at the request of A.I.D., convened a meeting of all interested donors on January 30, 1975. This meeting resulted in general agreement to proceed with the formulation of a coordinating mechanism which would actively involve the African nations and organizations of the Sahel. There was also a consensus that some form of multilaterally-funded international secretariat would have to be established in order for this coordination to take place on a continuing basis. This project would provide funding for the U.S. share of the costs of such a secretariat, which A.I.D. proposes to assist in two five-year phases, with Phase I beginning in FY 1976.

FY 1976 Program: In order to conduct specific studies and research in Africa, \$300,000 are requested for 60 man-months of services of U.S. institutions and consultants. Under Other Costs, \$200,000 are requested for the services of African scientists and scholars and \$200,000 for the initial U.S. contribution to the Sahel coordinating secretariat.

*Similar studies have been carried out from funds provided under the special Sahel emergency appropriations.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 76	700	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	2,000	2,700	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	-		
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	700	700	-	-		

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Regional Road Maintenance and Improvement NUMBER 625-11-610-180	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 138, FY 1975, AFR C.P.	FY 76 815	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop the Regional Road Maintenance Training Center's (RRMTC) capability to train public works department personnel of the Central and West African countries in the maintenance and improvement of secondary road systems, thereby lowering transportation costs and facilitating the movement of agricultural inputs to farmers and the marketing of crops in urban areas. The Entente States (Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta) are the major countries participating in this program.

A.I.D. finances a contract to provide a teaching/training staff for the Center. A.I.D. also provides funds for student scholarships and training seminars, as well as U.S. road building and shop equipment for teaching purposes.

Since 1969, the RRMTC Council of Administration has exercised increasing policy direction and management responsibility over the Center. In addition to its role as a school offering courses and on-the-job training to meet specific needs of the participating countries, the RRMTC serves as a resource center to ascertain training needs and analyze existing and planned programs, to advise participating countries on methods of developing in-service training programs, to develop training aids and materials, and to host periodic regional seminars on common road maintenance problems. Progress to Date: FY 1976 is to be the last year of

A.I.D. technical assistance. For FY 1975, the RRMTC has begun implementation of the following measures which are crucial to the successful completion of the project: (1) complete Africanization of the RRMTC management and instruction staff, (2) improved financial support by the Entente member states, (3) strengthened financial controls over RRMTC operations, (4) installation of effective equipment utilization control and preventive maintenance systems.

At present, construction of a \$1 million student dormitory contributed by the European Development Fund is well under way. During FY 1975, some 173 students will complete 3 months each of training at the RRMTC. FY 1976 Program: Funds (\$815,000) are requested for 80 man-months of the contract team (\$305,000), scholarships for 2200 man-months for short-term local participants (\$440,000), and seminars and expanded practical training programs (\$70,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Through 6/30/74	4,116	4,025		91	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	1,538	968			-	670	670	-	305	305	-	-	-	Philco-Ford Corp.	
Estimated through 6/30/75	5,654	4,993	661		173	-	173	440	-	440	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 76	815	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		670	25	695	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	6,469		-	-	-	70	-	70	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations ..	843	695	1,538	510	305	815	-	-	-		

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Entente African Enterprises	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Selected Development Problems	FY 76 510	5th Q. -
NUMBER 625-15-920-717	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 140, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY: 1974	FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To foster the development of a class of African entrepreneurs capable of playing an increasing role in the development and expansion of the private sector in the Entente countries (Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Niger, and Upper Volta). This project is associated with the Phase I African Enterprises Promotion Loan of \$7.5 million authorized in June 1972 and with the Phase II Loan of \$8 million planned for authorization in FY 1975.

The purpose of this technical assistance project is to assist the national development banks and industrial promotion centers of the participating countries to develop staff capabilities in the preparation of economic, financial, marketing and technical studies to promote enterprises, to develop staff capabilities in assisting entrepreneurs in project preparation, and to follow-up on implementation and evaluation. These institutions are relatively strong in terms of organization. However, their knowledge of commercial sector development as well as local marketing and distribution systems is limited. A.I.D. assistance includes primarily the contracts of the technicians providing the above services.

Progress to Date: The technical assistance program was initiated in the last quarter of FY 1974. The U.S. project coordinator is in place and contract services are being provided by the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT), and with a French firm which

A.I.D. and the French Assistance Program (FAC) are jointly funding. Several local short-term contracts are also underway.

Six development banks among the five Entente countries (Ivory Coast has two) have been active in making loans to small African entrepreneurs, who without the A.I.D. loan program, would have little access to commercial bank credit. Of a total of 84 sub-loans approved as of the third quarter of 1974, 44 were for under \$15,000 and 15 were for between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Three of these loans were made to small firms managed by women.

FY 1976 Program: The \$510,000 required to fund the last year of technical assistance to the program includes \$50,000 for 12 man-months of a U.S. project coordinator and \$300,000 for 63 man-months of institutional and personal services contractors, including consultants in management, financial, and technical fields; \$30,000 in commodities for locally developed training aids designed for specific development banks, promotion centers and other cooperating organizations; and \$130,000 in other costs, including funds for local institutional contracts and local and regional training programs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES										
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
	Estimated FY 75	440	350		Estimated through 6/30/75	790	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.					
									Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		
Through 6/30/74	350	6	344																	1. Personal Service Contract 2. Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT)
Estimated FY 75	440	350		U.S. Technicians ..	-	330	330	-	350	350	-	-	-							
Estimated through 6/30/75	790	356	434	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Proposed FY 76	510			Commodities	10	20	30	10	20	30	-	-	-							
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	1,300	Other Costs	-	80	80	-	130	130	-	-	-							
				Total Obligations ..	10	430	440	10	500	510	-	-	-							

TITLE Gabon and Cameroon Low Cost Housing NUMBER 625-11-830-XXX	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 500	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Governments of Gabon and Cameroon formulate and develop sound shelter policies for low-income groups and strengthen the institutions which have been charged with implementing the policies. This includes setting up on-going sites and services programs capable of continuing after A.I.D. inputs have stopped.

The project is being undertaken because of: the acute need for low-cost housing for the rapidly expanding urban populations in the two countries; the priority given to housing in each country's development plan; the consistency of the objectives of this project with the shelter sector policy of A.I.D., which lays emphasis on improvement in the lives of the poorest majority and the development of a host country policy and institutional framework for addressing shelter needs; and the symbiotic relationship of this project to housing guaranty loans now being negotiated for low cost housing in the two countries. Execution of the grant agreement obligating the technical assistance funds is contingent upon final authorization of the housing guaranty.

In both Cameroon and Gabon, major cities have experienced rapid growth which, heretofore, has resulted in largely unplanned extensions of the urban agglomeration which, for the lower income groups, offer only marginal facilities. Through this project and the housing investment guaranties, the Governments of

Cameroon and Gabon will be assisted in introducing programs of site preparation which will offer building lots at low cost equipped with at least minimally adequate sewer, water and other facilities.

A.I.D. proposes to fund the services of 3 contract technicians for 2 years each to work with the host ministries in developing their sites and services programs, including the institutional frameworks. Two of the technicians will be assigned to the pertinent ministries in each country in order to provide operational assistance, while the third will provide overall coordination of the programs for each country, with particular emphasis on housing policy development. FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funds are for the initial 62 man months of the contract services of the 3 technicians (\$416,000), short term participant training in the U.S. of 6 participants for 24 man months (\$54,000) and contract other costs (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be Selected
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . .	-	-	-	-	416	416	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	54	54	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	100	600	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	-	-	

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Lake Chad Basin Roads	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 1,000	5th Q. -
NUMBER 625-12-310-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 145, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To finance the final engineering design for the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) of two all-weather roads in the Basin area based on an earlier technical and economic study financed by A.I.D. One road would connect Fotokol on the north-western border of Cameroon with Kousseri on Cameroon's eastern border across the Chari River from Ndjamen, Chad, and provide a needed link in the route from Ndjamen to the Nigerian rail-head at Maiduguri. This route is one of the principal accesses to Atlantic seaports for Chad. The second road would connect Bongor in south-western Chad with Yagoua, Cameroon and Magada on Cameroon's north-south road axis, which joins with the recently completed TransCameroon railway at Ngaundere. This road will greatly improve the accessibility of this area of Chad and Cameroon to markets and supply sources in southern Cameroon and to the port of Douala.

The project will provide the design, specifications and cost estimates necessary to permit the Lake Chad Basin Commission (or interested member governments) to seek donor financing for actual road construction. Benefits to low-income groups from this project are indirect but, to the extent that the roads permit lower transport costs, all segments of the population will profit. Also, these roads traverse areas which are mainly populated by small farmers and herders, who will benefit from improved access to markets and services.

A loan was authorized in May 1972 to cover the final engineering design of the two roads. However, further action was delayed because a question arose as to the environmental impact of the construction of a road across the Logone River flood plain between Bongor and Yagoua. This consideration had not been adequately treated in the original feasibility study. A study is now in progress to determine design and cost implication for the road segment to avoid any possibility of diversion of the Logone waters into the Benoue River drainage basin, or of adverse effects on downstream dikes, irrigation projects and fishing activities. In the interim, the LCBC requested that A.I.D. reconsider its offer of loan financing and provide the funds on a grant basis. Although Chad is primary beneficiary of the Fotokol - Kousseri Road, it lies entirely in Cameroon territory. The Cameroon Government has indicated its unwillingness at this time to assume any debt obligation for its construction and the financial position of the Government of Chad is such that it cannot be expected to act as loan guarantor. Under these circumstances, A.I.D. decided to accede to the LCBC request.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funding is being requested to cover a contract with a U.S. engineering firm for the final engineering design of the two roads at an estimated cost of \$1 million.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Estimated FY 75	-	-		-	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	To be selected	
Proposed FY 76	1,000	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	1,000	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-		

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76	5th Q.
Niger River Development Planning	Selected Countries and Organizations	550	-
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
NUMBER 625-11-755-XXX	NONE	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the Niger River Commission (NRC) formulate a plan for the development of the water and related resources of the Niger River Basin. In February 1974, the Commission's Council of Ministers decided that the Niger River Commission should coordinate the development of a plan in close cooperation with the governments of the nine member states. In response to an NRC appeal for technical assistance sent to a variety of bilateral and multi-lateral aid agencies, the World Bank decided to send a mission to Niamey (the headquarters of the NRC) to carry out an assessment of the Commission's institutional capacity and technical assistance requirements. If the recommendations are positive and favorably received by the NRC, the World Bank and UNDP are prepared to provide an advisory team which would form the nucleus of the residential technical staff required to formulate the approach to indicative planning and to manage its preparation. This project would be financed by the UNDP, and the World Bank would act as implementing agent. With other donors, A.I.D. will supplement the World Bank-UNDP contribution by financing studies needed for planning purposes (e.g. for fisheries and irrigated agriculture development) and training of technical staff.

Even though numerous studies have been carried out on the Niger River and its main tributaries, the data base required for planning is far from adequate. Therefore,

one of the early tasks must be an assessment of the adequacy of the current studies' coverage and the formulation of a phased program of further studies for closing the more important gaps. The launching of the planning process will not await the completion of all studies, but will probably begin on a phased basis with successive rounds of planning becoming more and more rigorous as the data base improves. Given the extent of the basin and its resources, as well as the multiplicity of potential programs for exploiting them, the number of studies that must be carried out over the years to come implies a need for a multi-donor approach to the task. In addition, the planning process will require the training of African technical staffs for the NRC, as well as for the concerned agencies of the member governments. This project will provide financing for technical studies, but will also offer modest levels of participant training to supplement that contributed under the UNDP/World Bank project and those of other donors.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 funds are requested for consultants who will conduct the economic and technical studies (\$400,000 for 65 man-months) and for other costs related to logistic support of contract teams (\$50,000). In addition, about \$100,000 will finance participant training for 10 participants at the post-graduate level in technical subjects related to the needs of the planning process.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To Be Selected
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	400	400	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	550	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	2,450	3,000	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	100	450	550	-	-	-	

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Senegal River Basin Development (OMVS)	Food and Nutrition	15,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

If the present ecological imbalances in the Sahel Region are to be corrected, the first line of defense against further incursions of the Sahara will be in the river and lake basins of the area. Of these, the Senegal River Basin most readily lends itself to major investments for regulated water usage. The Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Senegal (OMVS), formed of the river's three riparian nations -- Mali, Mauritania and Senegal -- is putting together a sequential order of project priorities from the \$3.5 billion in investments scheduled over 30-40 years. OMVS is presently soliciting about one-tenth of this amount during the period 1975-1982 for the construction of two major mainstream dams, irrigation works, port development, and basic infrastructure.

The United States plans to join in this coordinated endeavor in which a dozen other bilateral donors and international organizations are participating. Included among the latter are the World Bank (IBRD), the African Development Bank (AFDB), the European Development Fund (FED), and several Arab states. Projects underway and in the design state are scrutinized under three governing criteria of the OMVS: (1) they must add to the security of the people now living in the basin by bettering their economic and social well-being; (2) they must assure the ecological balance of the basin; and (3) they should develop the basin as a surplus food-producing region. Under these criteria, the IBRD and FED have agreed to undertake the financing of irrigated perimeter projects on the Senegalese side of the lower basin to prepare the populations there for eventual double-cropping cultivation when the two mainstream dams come into operation during the next decade.

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec) recently undertook an analysis of the major studies of the Senegal River Basin to determine medium and long-range strategies commensurate with OMVS and A.I.D. priorities. With a view to increasing local food production, the BuRec report advocates, over the mid-term and as a pre-

lude to the construction of the two mainstream dams, irrigated agricultural projects of the dike and polder type. These have been shown to increase crop yields tenfold in single cropping and twentyfold in double cropping. Most importantly, they give the local population the means and incentive to remain in the basin, the first step needed to stabilize and improve the ecological balance of the region.

A.I.D. is now in the process of selecting a site for the development of an irrigated perimeter project of between 8,000 to 9,000 acres within the basin. Agronomic, hydrological, economic, and sociological aspects of a potential project are currently being scrutinized. The most promising prospect appears to be in a principal population center according to UNDP-financed feasibility studies carried out in 1973. The features of this project are basically similar to those of other irrigated perimeters in the basin now being financed by the IBRD and FED; i.e., a large protective dike around the sides of the perimeter, pumping stations, main and secondary canal systems, drainage systems, land leveling and small irrigation dikes around each family plot of 5 acres, and some investments in service roads and administrative and equipment buildings. If at all possible, A.I.D. will combine efforts with the IBRD and/or FED in addressing one or more such perimeters and thereby profit to the maximum extent from other experience to date in the basin.

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
	Food and Nutrition	7,000
Entente Livestock Phase II Loan	KIND OF LOAN	INITIAL OBLIGATION
	Project	FY: 1976

The purpose of this project is to increase livestock the production and marketing of sheep, goats, and poultry, production in the areas of the Entente countries (Ivory as well as cattle. Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta) which are unsuitable for higher-quality crop production. Coupled with this first objective is the need to increase the economic welfare of the large segment of the populations of these countries, which derive a major portion of their income from livestock sources.

In March 1970, the Entente states created the Economic Community of Livestock and Meat (ELC), headquartered in Ouagadougou, and charged it with the promotion of production and commercialization of livestock and meat in a regional framework. A.I.D. provided a \$6 million livestock sector loan in 1971. Since that time, the ELC has signed several protocols facilitating livestock production and trade among the five countries, including (1) harmonizing statistics and data collection, (2) licensing livestock merchants and butchers, (3) gradually reducing customs duties in livestock and meat between states, and (4) promulgating sanitary regulations. A.I.D. and the French also provided technical personnel to staff the ELC, negotiate and implement the various protocols, and review and approve projects funded under the A.I.D. loan. To date, subloan agreements totaling \$6 million have been signed with the Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Dahomey for slaughter and marketing facilities, breeding ranches and development of cattle trails and entry points.

This second loan project, more production-oriented than the first loan, will be directed towards achieving the following objectives: (1) increasing meat and dairy production in a manner that conserves natural resources and, where economically feasible, reclaims limited areas suffering from environmental degradation; (2) increasing the quantity of meat and dairy products delivered to final domestic or export markets; and (3) expanding the income returns, productive capacities and training of Africans associated with the livestock industry. The project will support viable activities dealing with

These objectives will be pursued by developing an expanded regional institutional capacity for designing, financing and monitoring projects and programs in the livestock sector. This will involve assisting the member countries in developing a regional livestock sector strategy through a survey to be carried out in preparation for this activity. The sub-projects developed through this survey will be developed by the member governments for submission to the Entente Fund. This loan will finance capital sub-projects for the coastal countries (Ivory Coast, Togo and Dahomey) just as the A.I.D. grant (presented elsewhere in this Congressional Presentation) will finance capital sub-projects in Niger and Upper Volta, which suffered most from the Sahelian Drought. The A.I.D. grant will also fund the services of a livestock project planning advisor to the Entente Fund. This advisor will assist the member countries in the further development of the sub-projects identified for submission to the Entente Fund for financing under this project.

Country: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Entente Food Production and Agricultural Credit Phase II	Food and Nutrition	3,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Increased food and agriculture production is a major goal of the agricultural sector development plans of each of the Entente countries, Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Niger, and Upper Volta. One of the critical constraints which each faces is the poverty of that large majority of its population who are farmers. This poverty has inhibited the acceptance of improved technologies because small farmers have been unable to purchase the improved technological input packages necessary for a more productive level of agriculture. At the same time, the Entente governments have been unable to effectively plan and set in motion steps to resolve this problem.

The Entente Food Production and Agricultural Credit Project will have two phases. Phase I seeks to expand the capacity of the Entente states to plan and design food production projects through the regional vehicle of the Entente Fund. Phase II, consisting of a loan and grant program for which loan funds are sought in this project, seeks to transfer A.I.D. resources into the food production sector by providing funds to sub-projects that are designed as a result of Phase I. Phase II beneficiaries will be the small to medium-sized farmers who seek increased agricultural outputs, but have not had the technical, financial, or organizational means to obtain them. To ensure involvement by these farmers, project approval criteria will emphasize their participation in the sub-projects.

The Entente Fund has provided a tentative list of potential Phase II Projects. The proposals made by the Ivory Coast are more developed than those of the other countries and several of them are expected to be ready for financing in FY 1976. The Ivory Coast proposes

three projects to expand corn production in the northern regions. The first is a seed multiplication farm for corn, which would propagate four proven high-yielding varieties. The seed would be distributed in concert with rural organizations already in place. Also, a grain storage program is being considered for corn (and other grains) to avoid losses due to the high humidity in the area. Finally, an education and training program aimed at building a larger cadre of agriculture research, extension and agronomic personnel is proposed.

An initial loan of \$3 million is required to initiate these Phase II Programs in the Ivory Coast. As the planning for Phase II projects progresses, elements of other countries' programs may also be ready for implementation in FY 1976.

During FY 1977 the remaining sub-projects comprising the Phase II loan program should be ready for financing.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V
Page 1

COUNTRY: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
<u>Sahel Programs:</u>													
<u>Mali</u>													
Crop Production	* 688-11-130-202	1976 ^a	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	6,782	7,182
Food for Work	* 688-11-995-XXX	1976 ^a	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	-	5,710	6,360
Land Use Capability Inventory	* 688-11-120-XXX	5th Q	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	800	1,300
<u>Mauritania</u>													
Range and Livestock Development	* 682-11-120-201	1976 ^a	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	2,100	2,800
<u>Upper Volta</u>													
Village Livestock Development	* 686-11-130-XXX	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	850	-	1,150	2,000
<u>Regional Programs</u>													
Grain Prod. & Marketing (Niamey Area)	* 625-11-150-161	1968	1978	744	562	182	297	110	369	900	-	2,219	4,160
West Africa Regional Poultry	625-11-130-508	1970	1974	899	727	172	-	172	-	-	-	-	899
Grain Prod. & Marketing (Dakar Area)	625-11-150-600	1972	1974	125	112	13	-	13	-	-	-	-	125
Central Veterinary Laboratory	* 625-11-190-610	1973	1978	531	377	154	225	170	209	200	20	270	1,246
Entente Livestock Phase II Grant	* 625-11-130-XXX	1976	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	3,500
Sahel Water Data Network & Management	* 625-11-120-XXX	1976	1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	-	4,000	4,260
Sahel Crop Protection	* 625-11-130-XXX	5th Q ^a	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	2,300	3,000
<u>Other Central/West Africa Programs:</u>													
<u>Cameroon</u>													
North Cameroon Seed Multiplication	* 631-11-130-XXX	1976	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	1,770	2,270
North Cameroon Integrated Rural Dev.	* 631-11-110-XXX	1976	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	-	9,565	10,000
<u>Central African Republic</u>													
Seed Production Center	* 676-11-130-XXX	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	-	100	375
<u>Guinea</u>													
Agricultural Production and Training	* 675-11-130-XXX	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	605	-	1,495	2,100
*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.													
Total													

^a/FY 1975 funding was provided under the Foreign Disaster Assistance Act of 1974.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	3	1	1
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	36	39	66
Total	39	40	67

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	131	238	623
Contract	6	22	68
Total	137	260	691

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V
Page 2

COUNTRY: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75						
<u>Regional Programs</u>															
Livestock Marketing and Production	625-11-130-523	1970	1975	559	494	65	115	140	40	-	-	-	674		
Central Africa Livestock & Meat Mktng.	* 625-11-130-803	1971	1977	704	230	474	345	636	183	170	-	181	1,400		
Nat'l Advanced School for Agriculture	* 625-11-110-530	1971	1977	993	837	156	340	313	183	310	-	131	1,774		
Water Resources	* 625-11-120-712	1973	1978	394	110	284	230	305	209	365	-	746	1,735		
Onchocerciasis-Free Area Development	* 625-11-190-XXX	1976	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	715	-	910	1,625		
Entente Food Prod. and Agr. Credit	* 625-11-130-XXX	1976	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	-	5,000	5,790		
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>															
<u>Sahel Programs:</u>															
<u>Mali</u>															
Rural Health Services Development	* 688-11-590-XXX	5th Q	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,000	2,500		
<u>Niger</u>															
Rural Health Services Development	* 683-11-590-XXX	5th Q	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	890	2,480	3,370		
<u>Senegal</u>															
Rural Health Services Development	* 685-11-590-XXX	5th Q	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	1,200	1,525		
<u>Other Central/West Africa Programs:</u>															
<u>Togo</u>															
Family Health Training and Services	* 693-11-590-XXX	1976	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	100	400		
<u>Regional Programs</u>															
Regional Public Health Training	* 625-11-540-510	1969	1976	1,801	1,424	377	660	583	454	25	-	-	2,486		
University Center for Health Sciences	* 625-11-550-531	1972	1978	2,566	206	2,360	170	1,764	766	1,060	67	800	4,663		
Strengthening Health Delivery Systems	* 625-11-590-904	1973	1979	1,447	749	698	1,300	1,322	676	1,030	-	8,587	12,364		
Onchocerciasis Control	* 625-11-510-908	1974	1979	2,000	250	1,750	-	1,000	750	1,500	-	2,500	6,000		
				Total											

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

Page 3

COUNTRY: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Education & Human Resources Development</u>													
<u>Sahel Programs:</u>													
<u>Niger</u>													
Training for Development Management	* 683-11-755-XXX	1976	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	-	255	565
<u>Regional Programs</u>													
OMVS Management & Staff Support	* 625-11-755-XXX	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	845	-	1,135	1,980
<u>Other Central/West Africa Programs:</u>													
<u>Regional Programs</u>													
Regional Textbook Center	625-11-691-329	1969	1971	421	380	41	-	41	-	-	-	-	421
Pan African Institute for Development	625-11-690-521	1971	1975	664	402	262	56	160	158	-	-	-	720
Training for Project Design and Mgt.	* 625-11-790-905	1973	1979	278	114	164	364	337	191	395	185	603	1,825
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>													
<u>Sahel Programs:</u>													
<u>Regional Programs</u>													
Dev. Studies of the Sahel-Sudano Zone	* 625-11-995-907	1976 ^{a/}	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	2,000	2,700
<u>Other Central/West Africa Programs:</u>													
<u>Regional Programs</u>													
Regional Road Maintenance & Improvement	* 625-11-610-180	1963	1976	4,116	4,025	91	1,538	968	661	815	-	-	6,469
Lake Chad Basin Telecommunications	625-12-225-501	1970	1975	47	47	-	980	50	930	-	-	-	1,027
Accra-Lome Telecommunications	* 625-12-225-172	1971	1976	212	49	163	-	6	157	85	-	-	297
Studies and Surveys	625-11-995-906	1972	1975	725	714	11	137	148	-	-	-	-	862
Entente African Enterprises	* 625-15-920-717	1974	1976	350	6	344	440	350	434	510	-	-	1,300
Gabon and Cameroon Low Cost Housing	* 625-11-830-XXX	1976	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	100	600
Lake Chad Basin Roads	* 625-12-310-XXX	1976	1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,000
*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.				Total									

^{a/} FY 1974 and FY 1975 funding was provided from special Sahel emergency appropriations.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

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COUNTRY: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Selected Countries and Organizations</u>													
<u>Other Central/West Africa Programs:</u>													
<u>Regional Programs</u>													
Support to Regional Organizations	625-11-755-506	1968	1975	344	324	20	240	95	165	-	-	-	584
Niger River Development Planning	* 625-11-755-XXX	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	2,450	3,000
							Total	7,437	8,683	6,535	21,250	3,187	

*Detailed project narrative—See Table III.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

COUNTRY: Sahel & Central & West Africa Programs

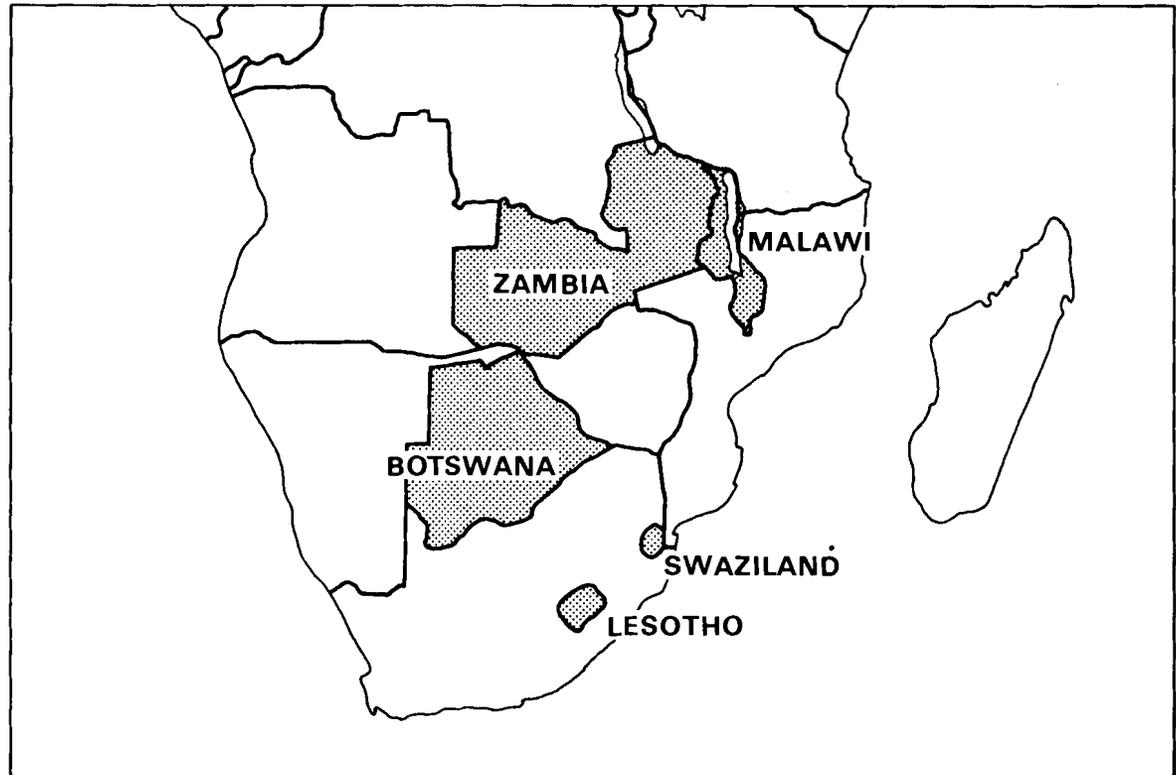
(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
688-H-002	Teacher Training College (Mali)	6/24/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	US \$	1,245	1,042	-	16
688-H-003A	Central Veterinary Lab (Mali)	4/12/68	7/24/68	10	40	2	2 1/2	US \$	855	561	-	18
698-H-011	Entente Livestock	2/25/71	5/12/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	6,000	1,464	-	5
625-H-002	Parakou-Malanville Road (Dahomey)	5/31/72	7/28/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	8,000	1,783	-	-
625-H-003	Two Road Links (Lake Chad Basin)	5/31/72	-	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,000	-	-	-
625-H-004	Entente Grains Storage and Cereals Marketing	6/23/72	11/14/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,800	1,705	-	21
625-H-005	Bridge and River Port Construction (Gaya, Niger)	6/23/72	1/4/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,250	-	-	-
625-H-006	African Enterprises Promotion	6/27/72	3/9/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	7,500	3,803	-	19
625-H-007	Mali Highway Development (Bamako-Bougouni Road)	2/27/73	6/1/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	9,000	-	-	-
625-W-008	Parakou-Malanville Road (Dahomey)	3/4/74	3/22/74	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,000	-	-	-
625-W-009	Dahomey-Cotonou Bridge/Dam	6/27/74	9/12/74	10	40	2	3	US \$	10,900	-	-	-
698-W-018	TransCameroon Railroad	12/23/74	-	10	40	2	3	US \$	770	-	-	-

Southern Africa
Programs

Southern African Countries



COUNTRY	POPULATION				ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA				
	Total (mid-1974- millions)	Annual Growth Rate (percent)	Percent Urban (1973)	Labor Force in Agricul- ture (percent)	Per Capita GNP-1973 ^a / (dollars)	Life Expectancy (years)	People per Doctor	Literacy Rate (percent)	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group (Primary & Secondary)
Botswana	0.7	2.0	38	87	284	55	15,300	20	37
Lesotho	1.0	2.0	2	89	99	46	24,900	59	52
Malawi	4.9	2.6	6	87	112	40	38,000	22	23
Swaziland	0.5	3.0	5	82	310	45	8,300	36	53
Zambia	5.0	2.9	32	69	503	45	14,000	15-20	50

a - Estimates based on 1973 prices and 1973 exchange rates.

SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

The five landlocked countries which A.I.D. assists - Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Zambia - are all within the economic and geographic orbit of the Republic of South Africa and the former Portuguese Territories.

-- With the exception of Zambia, they are economically weak, and are listed among the poorest and least developed in the world by the United Nations.

-- Two of the countries are small enclaves within the Republic of South Africa, and three of them are part of the Republic's common market and customs system.

-- Malawi and Zambia have borders with former Portuguese territories, and the former is dependent on them for access routes to the sea.

The independent states of Southern Africa appear poised for a new era. The Portuguese coup of April 25, 1974 and Lisbon's subsequent decision to divest itself of its African territories has opened the door to far reaching changes affecting the entire Southern Africa region.

-- Political changes are also likely to occur in Rhodesia and Namibia (South West Africa), which will have an impact on development in Southern Africa.

FY 1976 Program and Fifth Quarter

Southern African countries are composed primarily of rural agrarian populations dependent largely upon subsistence agriculture. Traditional cultivation and husbandry practices have limited agricultural productivity. A.I.D. and international assistance efforts are directed to these constraints.

-- Modernization has been most severely limited by administrative incapacity, limited farmer education, inefficient distribution of production inputs and the inertia of tradition itself.

-- Inefficient traditional cropping practices have been made even less productive due to severe erosion.

-- Much of the male labor force, which comes mainly from rural areas, is employed outside the home countries, mostly in the mines of South Africa.

-- A.I.D. programs totaling \$6,833,000 are proposed in the fields of food production, education and population planning for FY 1976.

-- The proposed Fifth Quarter funding of \$1,100,000 covers continuing requirements for ongoing grant programs.

Food and Nutrition

Southern Africa faces increasing pressure on arable land resources. Farming practices are not conducive to rational land use, and soil erosion is eating away at the resource base. Nevertheless, these countries would appear to have a comparative advantage in the commercial exploitation of

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	14,150	750	-	-	13,400	-	-
Grants	2,298	620	88	1,590	-	-	-
Total	16,448	1,370	88	1,590	13,400	-	-
1975							
Loans	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,816	1,676	215	1,925	-	-	-
Total	4,816	2,676	215	1,925	-	-	-
1976							
Loans	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	6,833	4,018	400	2,415	-	-	-
Total	16,833	14,018	400	2,415	-	-	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,100	400	400	300	-	-	-
Total	1,100	400	400	300	-	-	-

SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

livestock.

To realize the potential for food self-sufficiency and an expanded livestock industry, production relative to resources must improve and a proportionately greater production role shifted to small African farmers and away from expatriates.

In Lesotho, A.I.D.'s program will:

-- assist 12,000 smallholders learn and adopt new farm practices;

-- support a comprehensive rural development scheme directed to the improvement of crop and animal production in the 300,000 acre dry land farming area of Thaba Bosiu;

-- train local personnel to help Lesotho meet manpower needs for a long-range national conservation program.

In Swaziland, A.I.D. programs support government efforts at rural development by:

-- improving land utilization in rural development districts;

-- meeting critical agricultural credit bottlenecks;

-- assisting in the revision of the primary school curricula to better prepare the population for rural needs.

In Botswana, A.I.D.'s assistance program focuses on livestock and sorghum production:

-- model systems for livestock and range management are being developed for nationwide application;

-- capital inputs of up to \$10 million are being planned as part of this program;

-- a new food crop production program in sorghum is planned for FY 1976.

In Malawi, A.I.D.'s program for helping the rural poor will shift to Bunda College which is being expanded to meet an exploding requirement for skilled agriculturalists and rural development manpower.

In Southern Africa, out migration of a large percentage of the male labor force of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to work in the mines of South Africa creates a situation where the responsibility for agricultural production is left largely in the hands of women. Women are an unusual proportion of the rural labor force, make significant decisions relating to land use and agricultural productivity, and are one of the targets of A.I.D. agricultural projects. Increasing efforts will be made to design programs so that the needs of women are better taken into account.

Population Planning and Health

Although the countries of Southern Africa are not overly populated, the rate of population growth is of concern because of the limited agricultural resource base.

-- As part of Botswana's national family planning program, A.I.D. is cooperating with the Government of Norway in the training of a cadre of personnel in public health delivery systems.

-- Lesotho participates in an A.I.D. regional health project of integrated maternal and child health and family planning services in rural areas.

-- In Swaziland, health projects are being considered to provide public health nurse training.

Education and Human Resources Development

The human resource constraint is pervasive in all countries and sectors, and at all levels. A.I.D. programs are directed at this complex constraint in the Food and Nutrition and Population Planning/Health Sectors. In addition and more generally, lack of qualified manpower to manage, administer, and implement development programs represents a major constraint to development for all five Southern

SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

Africa countries. In middle and upper managerial levels of Botswana, possibly not more than 20 percent are Botswana citizens. The other countries also suffer acutely from shortage of trained indigenous manpower and employ large number of expatriates. Consequently, A.I.D.'s assistance in this sector emphasizes the training of middle and upper level manpower.

-- A FY 1976 project in Rural Development Manpower Training will provide training for selected participants from the five countries in areas related to rural development.

-- The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland is the major institution of these countries for meeting skilled manpower needs. A.I.D., in cooperation with the United Kingdom, Canada and the World Bank, will continue to provide assistance to the University as it becomes more and more responsive to the development needs of the three countries.

-- American operational technicians have been provided to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland to meet short-term needs for development personnel and at the same time train local counterparts on the job.

-- In Swaziland A.I.D. is assisting the Government in revising its national primary education curricula to put greater emphasis on training and preparation for rural development.

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Swaziland Rural Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 198	5th Q. --
NUMBER 690-11-110-024	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 160, FY 1975 Africa CP	FY: 1972	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This multi-donor project provides assistance in land-use planning, conservation, and livestock management to help the Swazi small farmer increase agricultural production. At least 80 percent of the Swazi populace lives in rural areas where over 70 percent of the labor force engages in subsistence agriculture.

Under Swaziland's development plan, chief priority is given to agricultural development. The government has been engaged in an integrated approach to rural development giving priority to selected rural areas, termed Rural Development Areas (RDAs), which have agricultural potential and emphasize improvements in traditional cropping and animal husbandry practices. In addition to the Swaziland agricultural budget, this program has received substantial support from the U.K. U.S. assistance to this program supplements these efforts. A.I.D. has provided loans for heavy equipment needed to perform land shaping and other land infrastructures work, and for funding a credit program for small scale farmers. This technical assistance project is designed to directly complement A.I.D. loan financed inputs.

Progress to Date: Technical assistance inputs into land use planning and engineering, animal husbandry, range management, marketing and heavy equipment maintenance have strengthened the capacity of Ministry of Agriculture to plan and implement sound rural development

programs. The project contributes directly toward higher incomes and improved public services, particularly through advisory training and commodity assistance to land use and related rural works activities. In the relatively advanced northern RDA this support is vital to attaining the short-run target of a 25 percent increase in annual income for each of 1,500 subsistence families (about 12,000 people).

In addition, a demonstration ranch was developed to test techniques that can be readily adopted by the Swazi farmer in other similar conditions. Basically, the project raises rural incomes through increased productivity in the livestock and crop sub-sectors and more rational land use practices. A special A.I.D. in-depth evaluation of this project was performed and concluded that the major Government of Swaziland vehicle for increased agricultural productivity, the Rural Development Area program, is a sound approach and is moving forward with significant support through this project. The government has asked for continued assistance in the area of conservation planning and engineering.

FY 1976 Program: The proposed budget provides one year funding for 3 technicians (\$150,000); and 3 new long term and 2 short term participants (\$48,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
Through 6/30/74	991	636	355		Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	205	364		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	162	162	-	150	150	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,196	1,000	196	Participants	29	-	29	48	-	48	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	198	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	406	1,800	Other Costs	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations . .	43	162	205	48	150	198	-	-	-

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Botswana Range Management and Livestock Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 575	5th Q. --
NUMBER 690-11-130-015	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 160 FY 75 Africa CP	FY: 1973	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Botswana rural development efforts by developing prototypes of small stockholder range and livestock community management units. The prototypes will be replicated by the government throughout small livestock holder areas and contribute directly to Botswana's goal of promoting growth of the livestock industry on a sustained basis, while providing an opportunity for small farmers to participate more equitably in the development of this industry.

Much of Botswana is more suited to livestock production than other forms of agricultural production due to low rainfall patterns and the existence of large open land areas. About 70 percent of all rural families own cattle, but most of them in numbers too small to provide an adequate income. The traditional methods of livestock management have led to overgrazing the range and have deterred farmers from using efficient husbandry techniques.

A.I.D. provides six technical experts in the range, livestock and water resources fields who will guide the implementation of project activities such as: assessing and demonstrating the most suitable carrying capacity of the range; formulating systems of using water and forage resources for optimum livestock production; and demonstrating how to bring rangeland into maximum economic production by reduction of constraints such as insects, diseases, brush encroachment, inadequate water supply,

overgrazing, erosion, etc. After an initial phase of selecting the location and type of ranching scheme, the selected prototype will be evaluated during a trial period of operation. Project personnel will then help with the detailed design of specific schemes and assist the Botswana Government in replicating successful prototypes into a number of operating units before the project is completed in 1978. Further extensions throughout the small holder areas of the country could then be carried out by the government.

Progress to Date: The full project team of six technicians arrived between May and November 1974. The team has concentrated on site selection for the ranches that will be constructed under the project as testing and demonstration centers for each prototype. They have carried out a basic resource inventory, studying soils, climate, land use patterns, tenure/management arrangements, and prepared a plan for operation of the models. Two sheep and goat consultants visited the area to review effective methods for implementing this element of the project.

FY 1976 Program: The proposed budget covers 18 months contract funding for the continuation of six technicians, plus funding for two short term technicians (\$460,000); two long-term participants and four short term (\$43,000); ranch equipment (\$27,000); and other costs such as ranch construction (\$45,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
Through 6/30/74	639	178	461		Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	159	352		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	27	27	-	460	460	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	798	530	268	Participants	28	-	28	43	-	43	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	575	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	27	-	27	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	577	1,950	Other Costs	104	-	104	45	-	45	-	-	-
				Total Obligations . . .	132	27	159	115	460	575	-	-	-

Near East Foundation

TITLE Thaba Bosiu Rural Development (Lesotho)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 625	5th Q. 400
NUMBER 690-11-120-031	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 160 FY 1975 Africa CP	FY: 1973	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This multi-donor project, jointly funded and administered by the IBRD and A.I.D., is assisting the Government of Lesotho in the improvement of crop and animal production, as well as land utilization and conservation practices, in Thaba Bosiu, a 300,000 acre dry land farming river catchment area. A.I.D.'s inputs to the project will help implement soil erosion measures essential to providing a suitable environment for increased agricultural production and income.

Years of traditional land-use practices and the lack of any soil conservation measures have resulted in an extremely serious nationwide erosion problem. This project, which benefits about 12,000 small holder families, will improve farming practices and increase the production of maize, wheat, beans, and livestock in this selected area. Also, it demonstrates to the Lesotho Government and the participating farmers the feasibility of undertaking programs to help increase the productivity and the conservation of their critically depleted soil resources.

The IBRD is the primary donor and provided a loan of \$5.6 million to cover its portion of requirements for the six-year life of the project. A.I.D. is concentrating on development of soil erosion structures and afforestation programs to establish essential conservation practices in support of the IBRD's crop production

inputs. The project provides U.S. technicians to guide the conservation operations of the program, short-term consultants, training for local project personnel, heavy equipment to construct conservation structures and financing to cover local costs of project operations.

Progress to Date: The first phase of soil classification and land use mapping has been completed with individual farms designated. The marketing centers have been established and the participating farmers have gone through one crop season assisted by project and government extension/demonstration technicians. The physical implementation of conservation works (including roads, diversions and waterways), is well underway. The Government and IBRD are considering a possible project expansion sometime during the next year. The estimated total project cost has risen due to the increase in pace of conservation works.

FY 1976 Program: The proposed budget covers 18 months financing for 3 continuing technicians and funds for 2 short-term consultancies (\$235,000); training for 6 long term and 1 short term participant (\$75,000); commodities (\$5,000); other costs--project operations (\$310,000) such as operating costs associated with land shaping, terracing, construction, etc.

5th Quarter: One year funding for 2 technicians (\$100,000); 8 participants (\$75,000); commodities (\$30,000); other costs (\$195,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	1,059	341	718											Near East Foundation
Estimated FY 75	409	850												
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,468	1,191	277											
Proposed FY 76	625	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed 5th Quarter	400	1,307	3,800											
				Total Obligations ..	323	86	409	390	235	625	300	100	400	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Land and Water Resources Development (Lesotho) NUMBER 690-11-620-048	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 155 FY 75 Africa CP	FY 76 400	5th Q. --
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase the Government's capacity to administer a long-range national conservation program aimed at saving Lesotho's rapidly dwindling soil resources. This program is being undertaken in association with other projects designed to increase agriculture production and rural incomes.

Soil erosion has been a major problem of Lesotho agriculture for at least a century. Torrential rains, faulty cropping patterns and overgrazing of livestock contribute to annual soil losses greatly in excess of acceptable levels. The problem is reaching potentially catastrophic proportions. Available arable land is now less than one acre per person. The present small Government of Lesotho staff of professional, middle level and lower level personnel has been unable to do more than "patch work" conservation--providing requested assistance for small jobs. The present staff does not possess the engineering and management skills required to undertake an extensive land and water resource development program.

This project will strengthen the Soil Conservation Division Staff. Pilot efforts will be undertaken to develop a number of conservation methods suitable for nation-wide application. Much of the work is planned to be done in conjunction with several donor-assisted agriculture production/rural development projects sponsored by the UNDP, Sweden, and A.I.D./IBRD jointly. In

this way, a large number of small farmers can be reached through the supporting mechanisms of organized projects and increase the likelihood of the effective application of conservation measures and their general acceptance.

The project, started in FY 1975, will provide a team of eight U.S. specialists to staff the Soil Conservation Division. Six of these are being recruited in early 1975. They will have the primary responsibility for carrying out the conservation program. Training will be provided to prepare locals to succeed U.S. personnel and to fill the required supporting positions in the Ministry. In addition, commodities essential to implementing the program will be furnished, including earth moving equipment, field and workshop maintenance equipment and tools, and survey and soils mapping instruments. The U.S. technicians will provide in-service staff development and training in the entire spectrum of conservation methodology--through contacts with farmers and chiefs, group meetings and discussions, the preparation of land use and conservation plans for specific areas, and the actual installation and operation of these plans as well as the continuing follow-up needed.

FY 1976 Program: Proposed funds are to finance two long-term technicians for 18 months to round out the project team (\$134,000); participant training for the continuation of six long term trainees (\$66,000); heavy equipment (\$150,000), and other costs (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-											
Estimated FY 75	903	269												
Estimated through 6/30/75	903	269	634	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	420	420	-	134	134	-	-	-	
				Participants	68	-	68	66	-	66	-	-	-	
				Commodities	250	-	250	150	-	150	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	400	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	165	-	165	50	-	50	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,597	2,900	Total Obligations . .	483	420	903	266	134	400	-	-	-	

TITLE Bunda Agricultural College (Malawi)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 1,445	5th Q. --
NUMBER 690-11-110-026	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 158 FY 75 Africa CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1976	FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the further development of Bunda College of Agriculture in Malawi by contributing to the financing of capital development costs (equipment and construction) and strengthening the teaching capacity of the staff.

The development of trained agricultural manpower is essential to Malawi as its economy will be for the foreseeable future, primarily agricultural. A major constraint in the numerous rural development projects in Malawi is the scarcity of middle and high level trained agricultural manpower. Formal training at the diploma and degree level is available only at Bunda College. Bunda does not now have the capacity of training personnel beyond the generalist stage in crops and livestock. Substantial expansion of the college is, thus, accorded first priority by the Government.

Several large agriculture development projects have been sponsored by various donors; e.g., the IBRD, U.K., and Germany, which will require increasing numbers of trained Malawians to replace expatriate personnel as these projects progress toward completion. In addition, the Government is continuing its planning for a long range National Rural Development Program to begin after 1976 which will include requirements for increased numbers of trained Ministry personnel.

In the early 1960's, A.I.D. and the U.K. provided capital assistance for construction of Bunda, as well as

staff and training to help develop the school to a diploma level institution. In January 1973, A.I.D. provided two instructors under the regional project with UBLS. Working with existing resources the U.S. instructor, acting as chairman of the Department, created a Department of Agriculture Engineering while the other technician contributed to more effective academic and practical courses of study in the Department of Rural Development. At the request of the Malawi Government, in early FY 1975, A.I.D. financed a requirements analysis for expanded development of the Bunda College of Agriculture. The study recommended increasing enrollment from about 200 in 1973-74 to a total of 365 by 1979-80 to help meet Malawi agriculture manpower requirements. This new project will assist Bunda to achieve this expansion. A.I.D. plans to finance five staff instructors, university level training to qualify local personnel for the teaching staff, approximately \$1.5 million for the construction of additional facilities (labs, dorm, lecture hall, staff housing), and some equipment for these facilities.

FY 1976 Program: The proposed budget covers 18 months funding for five technicians (\$375,000); training for 3 participants (\$30,000); commodities, including items for the construction of facilities, lab equipment, and teaching aids (\$450,000); and construction costs (\$590,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES											
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS																
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.										
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total							
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-																	To be selected	
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-																		
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-																		
Proposed FY 76	1,445	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost																		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,835	3,280																		
				Total Obligations																	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Crop Production and Marketing (Botswana)	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 340	5th Q. --
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1976	FY: 1981
NUMBER 690-11-150-056			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Botswana increase the production of grains and pulses and improve the degree of self-sufficiency in its basic food crops. Since this project will focus on small holders with less than 5 hectares (about 12 acres) of arable land, it is clear that the beneficiaries will be from among the lowest income groups of Botswana.

Although livestock is the major agricultural industry in Botswana, crop production provides the basic means of livelihood for a majority of the population. In recent years Botswana has been a net importer of basic food stuffs, and thus self sufficiency in basic food grains has become a major aim of national policy. Under the prevailing semi-arid conditions of Botswana, this goal means improving production, processing and marketing of sorghum, millets and legumes.

This project is intended to develop and expand the national crop production and marketing program by addressing three major components. It will develop an unsophisticated system of production for grains (sorghum) and pulses (beans, peas, etc.), focussing on variety screening, testing and selecting for adaptability to the Botswana environment. Also, it will develop a new Crop Production Division in the Ministry of Agriculture, which will provide the essential technical linkage between the results of agricultural research and the Ministry's extension program, as well as provide day-to-

day technical backstopping for food production programs, including harvest, post-harvest storage, handling and processing of crops. Finally, the project will assist the Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board by financing the erection of storage facilities. The Botswana Government is introducing a Guaranteed Crop Return Program under which it will provide support to farmers during crop failures.

A.I.D. will provide a U.S. crop improvement research technician to join a team of agronomists, soils technicians, and agricultural engineers being sponsored by other donors (U.K., UNDP, and Near East Foundation). In addition, a three-man team, consisting of a chief crop production coordinator, a crops in-service training officer, and a storage technologist will provide the core staff for the new Crop Production Division. The provision of a number of grain storage sheds and the construction of a central warehouse will be financed in support of the Guaranteed Crop Return Program.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 requirements will include 18 months of contract funding for two technicians (\$150,000); commodities, covering research and extension equipment and supplies and prefabricated grain storage sheds (\$100,000); and local costs, including housing accommodations for the U.S. technicians (\$90,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES To be selected										
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS															
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.									
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total						
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	340	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,560	1,900	Total Obligations	-	-	-	190	150	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Swaziland Agricultural Credit and Marketing	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Food and Nutrition	FY 76 435	5th Q. --
NUMBER 690-11-140-055	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Swaziland improve the institutional/service network essential to increasing small farmer production and income by helping assure the ready availability of essential supplies, access to credit, and participation in suitable marketing arrangements.

This project, building on related A.I.D., UNDP and U.K. efforts, will focus on providing skills and training for existing rural service institutions, which support the country's development projects. These institutions will be, chiefly, the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank (SDSB), which is the major source of credit for small farmers, and the Ministry of Commerce and Cooperatives, which administers the local producer/marketing cooperatives.

Arrangements will be made between the SDSB, the Central Cooperative Union (the national cooperative society to which all registered cooperatives belong), and the local cooperatives and individual farmers, to facilitate the credit/purchase/production/marketing cycle for the small farmer. Using the mechanism of the cooperatives structure, the credit funds can be converted through bulk purchasing power into increments of farm inputs such as fertilizer, seed, insecticides, tools, etc., which suit the small farmers needs and which he can manage. The project will take advantage of the immediate availability of rural credit provisions by the

A.I.D.-funded Small Farmer Credit Loan.

A.I.D. proposes to provide two senior marketing specialists to the Ministry of Credit and Marketing, a credit and marketing specialist to the SDSB, and five intermediate level staff, for the district offices of the Ministry for field office training of local cooperative staff. Participant training will be provided, as well as commodities and local costs for the erection of warehouses, purchase of processing/cleaning equipment, and general funds to provide support during the initial years for the newly established local cooperatives.

Since the project will support rural institutions by providing technical assistance at the district level, it is expected that local action elements of development will be enhanced. In addition, since relatively more rural women have completed primary school than men (who, traditionally, are busy as herd boys at school age), the local training provided to cooperative members is expected to furnish opportunities for the involvement and professional development of women employed by rural cooperatives.

FY 1976 Program: The proposed budget covers 18 months contract funding for 2 senior level and 2 intermediate level technicians (\$255,000); one year of training for 2 participants in the U.S. and Africa (\$22,000); the purchase of prefabricated warehouse materials and project equipment (\$113,000); and local costs to finance housing accommodations for the field staff (\$45,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-								To be selected		
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-										
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-										
Proposed FY 76	435	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost										
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,065	1,500										
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	180	255	435		-	-

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Botswana Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Training	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	FY 76 400	5th Q. 100
NUMBER 690-11-540-032	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 160 FY 1975 Africa CP	FY: 1973	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Botswana to develop a cadre of public health personnel capable of staffing both urban and rural health facilities and providing essential health services, coordinate health education to promote Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) and develop preventive health services for the country's population.

The project is geared to train 540 nurses through in-service training in MCH/FP for staffing of rural health facilities as well as prepare an integrated curriculum in MCH/FP for use in the basic nurse-training schools. The project will train a selected tutorial staff to continue the use of integrated curriculum, develop field training facilities, and establish a functioning health education unit with trained local staff capable of promoting MCH/FP and preventive health services. An effective post-natal FP service will be established in the three Government of Botswana training hospitals. In addition to A.I.D. support, the Government of Norway is providing funds for construction of health facilities and local operations support.

Progress to Date: An in-service training curriculum has been developed by a Meharry contract team and is being utilized in four training sites: Gaborone, Francistown, Serowe, and Lobatse. To date, 30 registered nurses and 63 enrolled nurses have completed the in-service

training course. The integrated curriculum for the enrolled nurses training school has been developed and approved.

Post-partum family planning services have been established and are in operation in government training hospitals in the four field sites.

Two participants have been enrolled in U.S. universities to obtain Bachelor of Science degrees in nursing; another is enrolled in a B.S. degree program in health education. Eleven Government of Botswana nurses have been trained in MCH/FP at Meharry Medical College. One tutor received advance matron training in Nairobi.

A functioning health education unit has been established in the Ministry of Health with the assistance of the Meharry Contract Health Educator. Health educational materials were developed with the assistance of the Health Educator and a Consultant.

FY 1976 Program: FY 1976 Funding will provide: one year funding for five contract technicians, (one administrator, one health educator, three public health nursing instructors) (\$250,000); training for 9 long-term and 2 short-term participants (\$100,000); commodities (\$20,000); teaching materials and local support (\$30,000). \$200,000 will be provided by Population Funds.

5th Quarter: The project will provide one year funding for 2 continuing U.S. Contract Technicians (\$100,000) of which \$50,000 is Population Funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
Through 6/30/74	584	260	324		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	215	310		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	160	160	-	250	250	-	100	100
Estimated through 6/30/75	799	570	229	Participants	-	30	30	-	100	100	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	400	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	25	25	-	20	20	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	100	836	2,135	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-
				Total Obligations . .	-	215	215	-	400	400	-	100	100

Meharry Medical College

TITLE Health Manpower Training (Lesotho)	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	FY 76 --	5th Q. 300
NUMBER 690-15-540-058	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 5th Qtr	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Lesotho upgrade its health personnel to provide improved preventive/curative health services, especially in rural areas. Two types of health personnel will be trained under this project. Registered nurses will be given higher level para-medical training to enable them to practice some primary medical diagnosis and treatment, as well as deliver preventive/health services. Nursing assistants will be trained to perform some of the more routine nursing functions and permit the nurses to take on the higher skilled para-medical duties.

As a result of the mountainous nature of Lesotho, many people are underserved by health, nutrition and family planning services. Through this project the Government will be able to maximize the health services provided by the limited number of available physicians and registered nurses and extend their professional skills by linking them with sub-professional personnel. There is a great deal of interest by all parties in Lesotho--organized medicine, the university, government officials and private sector personnel, and donor agencies in developing nurse practitioners to fill the middle level manpower gap. The Government has proposed that nurses receive MEDEX training. This program has been implemented in the U.S. for several years and developed successfully in Micronesia, where it was adapted to meet

the specific needs of the area.

The benefits of MEDEX training and the nursing assistant training should reach a large percentage of the rural population not reached at present through the health delivery system. Linked into the delivery system will be the on-going A.I.D. supported Maternal and Child Health Nutrition training program which will serve as the MCH component. The MEDEX training will be implemented through a university contract. It is anticipated the university will sub-contract the nurse assistant training program to a private voluntary organization, the Public Health Association of Lesotho, which will train twenty to thirty nursing assistants each year. Twenty to forty registered nurses will have completed the MEDEX-type training by the end of the project. The Lesotho Government and other donors will make a significant contribution to this project with the WHO contributing some training costs and UNICEF providing vehicles.

5th Quarter Program: 18 months contract funding for two technicians and consultant services (\$160,000); five short-term participants (\$25,000); commodities for training purposes (\$40,000); and technicians housing and sub-contract costs (\$75,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
	Estimated FY 75	Estimated through 6/30/75	Proposed FY 76		Proposed 5th Quarter	Estimated FY 1975		Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	160
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	25
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40
	-	-	-	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-	75
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	160	300
Proposed FY 76													
Proposed 5th Quarter	300	470	770										

To be selected

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Swaziland Curriculum Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 76 140	5th Q. --
NUMBER 690-11-620-009	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 157 FY 75 Africa CP	FY: 1975	FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Swaziland develop local capability to use modern education technology in reforming the country's primary education system. This project will focus on the education needs of the rural people to better prepare school leavers for work in the predominantly rural Swazi economy.

The government, recognizing that its education system falls short of meeting its present day needs, is undertaking a fundamental effort at education reform. It has adopted a national policy aimed at increasing the capacity of all those who attend primary and secondary school to assume a more economically productive and socially useful role in Swazi society. The terminal aspects of education for most Swazi children will be given greater emphasis.

The government has taken first steps toward restructuring the education system. A high level National Education Commission to advise on education policy matters has been established and the government has outlined a broad implementation plan with the assistance of a technical advisor financed by A.I.D. Also, a Curriculum Coordinating Committee has been established to coordinate the curriculum reform program.

In the new national program, general rural life skills will be stressed in primary education and include such subject areas as agricultural methods, health and

nutrition, and simple business mathematics. Systems of non-formal training are included in the scope of the project, since out-of-school education appears to be an appropriate means of reaching those persons who are disadvantaged educationally.

The IBRD will also assist this project and is expected to provide construction costs for a primary curriculum development center and teacher training facilities. A number of other donors, i.e., the U.K., UNDP, and Canada are also expected to participate.

Progress to Date: The project was approved in FY 1975. A.I.D. plans to provide six education advisors, as well as U.S. and in-country training for a number of Swazi trainees. The U.S. advisors will train counterparts and assist in establishing the various systems required to implement the curriculum development process. Also, educational materials and equipment to support the technical team's work and funds for housing accommodations for the U.S. advisors. A contract with an American institution is expected to be executed during FY 1975.

FY 1976 Program: The proposed budget will fund three short-term consultants for a total of 12 man months (\$56,000); three long term participants (\$34,000); and commodities such as instructional aids, data processing supplies, and office equipment (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Estimated FY 75	841	155			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
Estimated through 6/30/75	841	155	686	U.S. Technicians ...	-	546	546	-	56	56	-	-	-	To be selected
Proposed FY 76	140	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	11	-	11	34	-	34	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	2,258	3,239	Commodities	134	-	134	50	-	50	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	295	546	841	84	56	140	-	-	-	

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 880	5th Q. 300
NUMBER 690-11-720-030	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 160, FY 1975 Africa CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1973	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the countries of Southern Africa obtain the trained manpower needed for the success of their development efforts by providing selected advisory personnel and training.

One of the major constraints to effect development efforts by the three governments participating in this project (Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland) is the severe shortage of trained middle and higher level personnel in both the technical and general management areas. While their own capacity to meet these requirements is being developed, this project will provide U.S. personnel to strengthen government staffs, and specialized training opportunities for local personnel to upgrade them for these key positions.

Progress to Date: In Botswana, a four-man team has started the process of improving the administration of the Department of Taxes and has trained local counterparts. The U.S. technician acting as Deputy Permanent Secretary of Agriculture, also provided by this project, has been instrumental in the improved efficiency of that Ministry.

In Swaziland, positions in agricultural extension, land development, and agricultural credit--all involved in the government's implementation of rural development programs--have been staffed under this project. One of these, the loan appraisal officer, bears considerable responsibility for the small farmer credit program for

which A.I.D. has provided loan funds. Additional personnel for positions in the rural development area will be recruited for FY 76.

In Lesotho, the project has provided conservation specialists to help staff the newly expanded Conservation Division and a full-fledged national conservation program is being initiated under the Lesotho Land and Water Management Project. A request for a lecturer in conservation at the Lesotho Agricultural College has been approved and discussions are underway on the possible assignment of a livestock specialist, irrigation specialist and a high lysine grain specialist. Eleven participants are in long-term training to prepare them to fill key positions in these fields.

FY 1976 Program: The proposed budget covers 18 months of contract funding for 8 additional personnel, plus short term consultant services (\$600,000); training for 13 continuing and 8 new participants in the U.S. and Africa (\$220,000); and financing for housing accommodations (\$60,000) for U.S. technicians.

Interim Quarter Program: Four continuing technicians for 1 year (\$200,000); seven participants (\$72,000); commodities (\$3,000); and other costs (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	1481	496	985											
Estimated FY 75	799	1201												
Estimated through 6/30/75	2280	1697	583	U.S. Technicians ...	-	619	619	-	600	600	-	200	200	
				Participants ...	123	-	123	220	-	220	72	-	72	
				Commodities ...	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	
				Other Costs ...	54	-	54	60	-	60	25	-	25	
Proposed FY 76	880	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations ..	180	619	799	280	600	880	100	200	300	
Proposed 5th Quarter	300	1540	5000											

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland NUMBER 690-11-660-004	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 160 FY 75 Africa CP	FY 76 1,200	5th Q. --
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist development of the regional University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS), in cooperation with the U.K., Canada and other donors, by contributing to the financing of capital development costs (equipment and construction) and development of the teaching staff.

The UBLS is the major training resource for middle and higher level manpower in the BLS countries and constitutes a strategic tool for development in the three countries. Since its beginning in 1964, the University has expanded to a current enrollment of 1,200 students, with a prospective enrollment of 2,000 students by the end of the decade. The UBLS was founded as a regional institution and is supported primarily by annual subventions from the three governments.

Progress to Date: The U.S., with the British and Canadians, assisted in the construction of new satellite university campuses in Botswana and Swaziland. The construction of these two new centers enables each country to retain its own students for the first two years and represents the first major step in the geographic devolution of the university. It permits each of the three BLS countries to have a significant physical university presence and has helped to retain the continued support of the three BLS countries. In addition, the U.S. teaching staff and science equipment have been significant factors in the ability of the University to cope

with the sharp student population growth.

Although A.I.D. financed a study in FY 73 to delineate UBLS's future role in expanding middle level technological education in these three countries, a development plan for the University has not yet been agreed upon. Issues regarding the overall programs of instruction and the distribution of facilities among the three countries still remain to be resolved. The UBLS needs to begin its next phase of development and it is anticipated that the university, together with the three governments, will settle these development questions by mid-1975.

In the meantime, only modest interim assistance has been provided. The U.K., Canada and U.S., as well as the IBRD, have indicated their willingness to consider favorably future assistance to UBLS if a satisfactory resolution of the issues is reached. Upon determination of an appropriate next phase of the university, continuation of technical assistance and a \$1 million capital grant to UBLS to modify existing classroom structures, and construct and equip new laboratories is proposed to help finance essential expansion.

FY 1976 Program: The proposed budget includes one year of funding for four contract teachers and a short term advisor (\$200,000); and \$1 million to help meet anticipated capital requirements for the 1975/76 academic year.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	1,836	1,583	253								TransCentury Corporation Near East Foundation
Estimated FY 75	285	251									
Estimated through 6/30/75	2,121	1,834	287	U.S. Technicians ..	-	250	250	-	-	-	
				Participants	35	-	35	-	-	-	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	
Proposed FY 76	1,200	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations ..	35	250	285	-	1,200	1,200	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	179	3,500								

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Rural Development Manpower Training	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 76 195	5th Q. --
NUMBER 690-11-110-057	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976	FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To broaden the base of trained manpower available to plan, manage and implement the economic and social development of the rural sectors of the five countries in this sub-region.

These countries have suffered from having come into independence inadequately prepared in the area of professional, technical and managerial training. At the same time, the local university systems are not yet geared up to providing specialized skills at this undergraduate level and there are no other local training institutions available for this purpose. As increased emphasis is placed on the rural development process in these countries, it becomes clear that specialized training oriented toward an integrative approach to rural problems will become essential in areas such as livestock production, range and pasture management, agricultural economics, conservation, rural sociology, fishery production, forestry, and agriculture research, as well as in rural health and education. Such training will be allied with related management skills essential to the evolution of internally well designed and implemented rural programs. The beneficiaries of this project will be the rural people of these countries, through improvement of the technical and managerial capability of those agencies and institutions which directly deal with this problem.

This five-year project will provide academic and non-

academic training for approximately 100 participants (40 degree and 60 university non-degree). Participants will be selected by the host governments with the concurrence of A.I.D. Eligible participants may be selected from operational ministries, parastatal or semi-autonomous bodies, local governments, private cooperatives, farmers associations, etc., provided the participant's duties are directly related to the rural sector and to rural development. Out-of-country training programs will be selected and designed, as feasible, with a strong general rural development orientation. Such training programs will be reinforced periodically with highly intensive, short-term, in-country seminar type training courses specifically tailored to emphasize an integrative rural development approach to the problems of the rural poor. Priority attention in all training will be given to providing a useful mix of technological and management skills. African training institutions will be used whenever they present the requisite curricula and experience. U.S. institutions will be used where specialized disciplines are involved and for areas where U.S. university expertise is well adapted and internationally recognized.

FY 1976 Program: The proposed budget covers one year funding for twenty participants both academic and non-academic (\$170,000); and consultancies to help design the in-country training programs (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	25	25	-	-	-	To be selected	
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	170	-	170	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 76	195	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,595	1,790	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	170	25	195	-	-	-		

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE Botswana Northern Abattoir	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 10,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

A technical/economic feasibility study, funded by AID and completed in 1973, recommended establishment of meat processing facilities in northern Botswana to supplement existing facilities in Lobatse on the southern border of the country.

Livestock is a highly important industry in Botswana. The country is semi-arid and best suited to the raising of livestock. A large majority of the people own cattle, depending on livestock for a livelihood, though most of them are small holders. In its planning policies the Government recognizes that the livestock industry must serve as the economic underpinning for rural improvement and as a basic industry for national development.

Most of the national herd of approximately 2 million is in the northern half of the country. In addition to the growing numbers of cattle held, the rate of off-take has been increasing as world market prices for beef have gone up and the small farmers become more cash-market oriented. While the Lobatse operations represent one of the more successful livestock enterprises in Africa, exporting to the U.K., South Africa and other African markets, Lobatse does not have the capacity to process all the cattle which will be coming to market. The country needs additional facilities and the Government believes they should be constructed nearer the source of supply. The feasibility study team also concluded that slaughtering the cattle in the area where they are produced would have a number of economic advantages, including increasing the return to the small farmer.

The question of the most suitable location for the new abattoir has been under consideration by the government since the feasibility study was completed. It now appears that with the prospective commercial development of soda ash/salt deposits in northeastern Botswana, the Government is strongly favoring the nearby village of Dukwe as the site of the plant. This location would have the advantage of all the public service infrastructure which must be developed in Dukwe to support the soda ash operations if undertaken.

It is anticipated that final site location will be resolved in 1975 and that A.I.D. will approve a loan in FY 1975 for approximately \$1.0 million to cover the cost of architectural and engineering services to design the abattoir and provide firm cost estimates for the project. The proposed \$10 million loan in FY 1976 is for the construction of a plant with a capacity of 300-400 head daily.

The project will produce a viable financial and economic rate of return, increase foreign exchange earnings and provide a more equitable distribution of income to approximately 9,000 families engaged in livestock production in Botswana. The northern abattoir will also export to areas in Zambia and Zaire where there are protein deficiencies. Markets in Zambia and southern Zaire are conservatively estimated at 60,000 carcass equivalents per year, representing 71 percent of the rated plant capacity of the proposed abattoir. Bone and carcasses meal will be processed at the abattoir and sold to the local traditional herders. The placement of the abattoir in a densely populated cattle region will assure the traditional herder direct access to the plant and they need not rely on traders or speculators to process their cattle. The estimated aggregate number who would benefit from this project would be the 9,000 traditional herders and 500 people employed in the processing of livestock and the service sector. They, plus their family members, total 57,000 persons.

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
Swaziland Rural Development	* 690-11-130-024	1972	1977	991	636	355	205	364	196	198	-	406	1,800
Botswana Range Management/Livestock Development	* 690-11-130-015	1973	1978	639	178	461	159	352	268	575	-	577	1,950
Thaba Bosiu Rural Development (Lesotho)	* 690-11-120-031	1973	1978	1,059	341	718	409	850	277	625	400	1,307	3,800
Land and Water Resources Development (Lesotho)	* 690-11-620-048	1975	1981	-	-	-	903	269	634	400	-	1,597	2,900
Bunda Agricultural College (Malawi)	* 690-11-110-026	1976	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,445	-	1,835	3,280
Crop Production and Marketing (Botswana)	* 690-11-150-056	1976	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	-	1,560	1,900
Swaziland Agricultural Credit and Marketing	* 690-11-140-055	1976	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	-	1,065	1,500
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
Botswana Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning	* 690-11-540-032	1973	1978	584	260	324	215	310	229	400	100	836	2,135
Health Manpower Training (Lesotho)	* 690-15-540-058	5Q	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	470	770
<u>Education and Human Resources Development</u>													
Swaziland Curriculum Development	* 690-11-620-009	1975	1981	-	-	-	841	155	686	140	-	2,258	3,239
Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	* 690-11-720-030	1973	1978	1,481	496	985	799	1,201	583	880	300	1,540	5,000
University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	* 690-11-660-004	1969	1978	1,836	1,583	253	285	251	287	1,200	-	179	3,500
Rural Development Manpower Training	* 690-11-110-057	1976	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	1,595	1,790
Total							3,816	3,752	3,160	6,833	1,100		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	1	-	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	40	50	60
Total	41	50	60

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	30	39	73
Contract	13	11	11
Total	43	50	84

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
612-H-003	Malawi University Dormitories	6/26/72	8/25/72	10	40	2	3	US\$	1,200	742	-	5
690-H-001	Botswana-Zambia Road	4/28/72	8/31/72	10	40	2	3	US\$	12,600	4,417	-	37
690-H-001A	Botswana-Zambia Road	6/11/73	6/13/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	4,000	-	-	-
690-H-002	Malawi Roads - Phase I	5/31/73	6/21/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	8,300	2,173	-	6
690-W-007	Malawi Roads - Phase I	6/28/74	7/31/74	10	40	2	3	US\$	2,000	-	-	-
690-W-006	Malawi Roads - Phase II	6/26/74	7/31/74	10	40	2	3	US\$	11,400	-	-	-
690-H-004	Zambia Program Loan	6/28/73	6/30/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	5,000	-	-	-
690-T-005	Small Farmer Agricultural Credit (Swaziland)	3/4/74	5/21/74	10	40	2	3	US\$	750	-	-	-
698-H-009	Shashi Mining Development (Botswana)	7/10/70	6/30/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	6,500	6,437	-	-



EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

The East African Community (EAC) is a regional association formed in 1967 by Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda to achieve "accelerated, harmonious, and balanced development."

-- The Community is headed by an executive, the East African Authority, composed of the presidents of the three member states. It has a legislative assembly, Court of Appeals, Development Bank, and a number of councils and corporations.

-- The daily business of the Community is conducted by three secretariats (Finance and Planning, Communications and Research, and Common Market and Economic Affairs) and four corporations (Post and Telecommunications, Harbours, Railways, and East African Airways).

-- The Community is the largest single employer in East Africa. It has approximately 80,000 employees in such diverse fields as medicine, industrial and agricultural research, customs, aviation, meteorology, transportation, information, and research.

Consisting of three distinctly different developing nations each politically unique, the Community has reflected in its functions and impact the changing and differing national interests of its members.

-- Despite occasional individual dissatisfactions with Community performance or political and economic differences, the three member states continue to recognize that common benefits can be derived from their association.

-- These include a visible adherence to the principles of African unity and a realization that the Community can deliver certain common services, e.g. rail, air transportation, and post and telecommunications more efficiently and economically than three national systems.

In 1974, worldwide inflation forced the Community to curtail its operations and adjust to new economic realities.

-- As a consequence, it is now operating on a very re-

stricted budget.

-- It is not expected that any new Community-funded projects will be undertaken.

-- In this context, the role of foreign assistance becomes increasingly critical to the Community's operations.

-- The IBRD remains the major source of development capital for the corporations. The EAC also receives assistance from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, West Germany, Greece, Canada, the United Nations Development Program, and A.I.D.

A.I.D. assistance has been directed toward two goals.

-- First, to assist the Community develop its own internal managerial capacity. An East African University

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	712	360	-	352	-	-	-
Total	712	360	-	352	-	-	-
1975							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	985	410	-	575	-	-	-
Total	985	410	-	575	-	-	-
1976							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,055	680	-	375	-	-	-
Total	1,055	680	-	375	-	-	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	165	100	-	65	-	-	-
Total	165	100	-	65	-	-	-

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

scholarship program trains personnel in East African and American universities who will work for the Community in basic managerial and technical disciplines. A.I.D. has also been assisting in the installation of a modern management information system throughout the network of the Community's General Services Fund.

-- Secondly to assist in the development of selected Community service organizations. In particular A.I.D. is supporting agricultural and fisheries research through the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization and the East African Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization. The Fisheries Research program aims at developing a systematic approach to fish farming in contiguous inland waters, which may become an important factor in providing reasonably priced sources of protein. Food crops research has contributed substantially to increased corn production in the area, to the availability of corn breeding stock and to the dissemination of plant and agricultural management information.

FY 1976 Program and Fifth Quarter

In FY 1976, A.I.D. proposes to provide \$1.1 million in grant assistance to help the Community continue developing its capacity to carry out programs in food crops and fisheries research and to finance ongoing activities related to upgrading Community managerial capabilities. Emphasis will be placed on:

-- Maize research involving such vital considerations as protein quality, disease resistance, and breeding methodology.

-- Utilizing agro-meteorology as a basis for the design and development of a cropping system for the marginal rainfall areas of East Africa.

-- Sugar cane research focusing on problems connected with varietal adaptability tests, diseases, and agronomic techniques.

-- Continued support for the Plant Quarantine Station for East Africa.

A.I.D. will also assist with the installation of the Community's modern data processing system which will provide accurate and timely information to the Community in such vital areas as personnel and supply management and customs and excise tax, assessment, collection, and accounting.

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE East African Food Crops Research NUMBER 618-11-110-657	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 149 FY 1975 CP	FY 76 680	5th Q. 100
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1983

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the East African Community develop the institutional and technical capability to conduct food crop research in areas of common concern, e.g., agro-meterology, food technology, plant pathology, breeding methodology, and agronomy for such staples as maize, rice, sorghum, millet and legumes. This project is providing the facilities and trained manpower required for the institutionalization of basic food crop research as an integral element of the East African Community System. The benefits of Community research activities are being disseminated to area farmers of all economic levels. In one area of Kenya, the introduction of hybrid maize seed resulted in production increases of up to 300% for a substantial number of small land holders. Although the impact of community research is admittedly indirect, it forms the basis for agricultural improvements among a wide spectrum of farmers who benefit from such research through the agricultural extension services of member states.

Progress to Date: Significant progress has been registered in (1) the development and adaptation of high yielding maize varieties which have increased production by an average of 25% for farmers of all economic levels; (2) the coordinated collection, evaluation and dissemination of community oriented plant and agricultural management information, (3) increased problem

specific rice and sorghum research activities, (4) the introduction of plant quarantine safeguards to more effectively control plant diseases and viruses, and (5) the creation of a Community Plant Technology Office.

Community food crop research activities receive substantial support from the United Kingdom, Canada, Denmark, the United Nations and the Ford Foundation. Donor inputs are, whenever possible, coordinated through the East African Consultative Group, member states themselves or other donors to ensure efficient resource utilization and to avoid duplication.

FY 1976 Program: Funding is required for 11 long term technicians and two consultants for 140 man months (\$555,000); 80 man months of training for 13 participants (\$75,000) and laboratory and research equipment (\$50,000).

Proposed 5th Quarter: Funding is required for 86 man months of training for seven long term participants (\$80,000) and laboratory equipment (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	Through 6/30/74	Estimated FY 75	Estimated through 6/30/75		Proposed FY 76	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
	968	808	160		-	251	251	-	555	555	-	-	-	U.S. Department of Agriculture Utah State University
	410	290		U.S. Technicians ..	55	-	55	75	-	75	80	-	80	
	1,378	1,098	280	Participants	23	-	23	50	-	50	-	20	20	
	680	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	81	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	100	2,630	4,788	Other Costs	160	251	410	125	555	680	80	20	100	
				Total Obligations ..										

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE East African Community Staffing and Management	FUNDS Education and Human Resources	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 375	5th Q. 65
NUMBER 618-11-790-649	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 149 FY 1975 CP	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the East African Community and its constituent members through technical and operational assistance and training in a number of areas essential to the continued economic development of member states. The project provides assistance in management and administration, freshwater fisheries research, agriculture statistics, legal services, and data management. A major component of this project is a scholarship program which is providing training in required academic and professional skills to 105 students studying at various universities throughout the Community.

Progress to Date: Since initiation of this project, (1) the first stages have been completed of a four-year Freshwater Fisheries Research Project to explore possibilities for the effective exploitation and management of freshwater fish resources, (2) 14 participants have graduated with honors from project-funded training programs and are now working for the Community, (3) a functioning Agriculture Statistics Section has been established, and (4) the operations of the Community's Legal Counsel Office have been streamlined and reorganized to facilitate and expedite the Community's legal functions.

Great Britain continues to provide the largest portion of technical assistance to the four Community Corporations, while the IBRD is the major source of capital

assistance. A.I.D. assistance to the Community is closely coordinated with these donors, and the United Nations, Canada, the Federal Republic of West Germany and Norway as well. Whenever possible, the Consultative Group for East Africa is utilized for coordination purposes.

During 1974 Community Corporations provided essential services to the estimated 37 million inhabitants of the member states. The results of research activities conducted under this project will reach recipients of all economic levels through a broad range of programs initiated directly by member states.

FY 1976 Program: Funding is required for 5 technicians and consultants for 55 man-months of technical services (\$222,000); 50 man-months of training for 5 students (\$48,000) and local scholarships for 48 students (\$80,000); research and laboratory equipment (\$25,000).

Fifth Quarter: Funding is required for 3 consultants for 6 man-months of technical services (\$24,000); 17 man-months of training for 8 participants (\$14,000) and local scholarships for 7 students (\$12,000); research and laboratory equipment (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
	1,460	982	478		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76					
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total		
Estimated FY 75	575	240		U.S. Technicians ..	-	270	270	-	222	222	-	24	24
Estimated through 6/30/75	2,035	1,222	813	Participants	90	-	90	128	-	128	26	-	26
Proposed FY 76	375	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	59	-	59	25	-	25	15	-	15
Proposed 5th Quarter	65	1,761	4,236	Other Costs	156	-	156	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations ..	305	270	575	153	222	375	41	24	65

International Legal Center
TransCentury Corp.

TABLE V

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Food and Nutrition</u>													
East African Food Crops Research	* 618-11-110-657	1972	1983	968	808	160	410	290	280	680	100	2,630	4,788
<u>Education and Human Resources Dev.</u>													
East African Community Staffing and Management	* 618-11-790-649	1970	1979	1,460	982	478	575	240	813	375	65	1,761	4,236
Total							985	530	1,093	1,055	165		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	-	-	-
Participating agency	4	5	4
Contractor technicians	6	6	12
Total	10	11	16

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	104	115	68
Contract	-	-	-
Total	104	115	68

Africa Regional
Programs

AFRICA REGIONAL

FY 1976 PROGRAM AND FIFTH QUARTER

The Africa Regional Program attacks major problems common to most African nations. It complements efforts of A.I.D. bilateral programs and activities of other donors through support for selected institutions and regional organizations.

-- Emphasis is on improvement of human resources including support of skills training for rural and semi-urban people and for university training in the US and in Africa for qualified Africans in professional and skills areas directly related to development.

-- Other key problems faced by growing numbers of African nations are also addressed, including assistance to basic agricultural research; promotion of selected economic and social programs through such Pan-African organizations as the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank; support for African regional organizations concerned with child and maternal health and family planning programs; and financing for feasibility studies and pilot efforts to test new development projects, ideas and concepts.

-- In addition, the Regional Program provides support for a large number of discrete, but relatively small activities in different African countries, including funds for self-help efforts and for assistance to private voluntary organizations interested in helping rural people solve rural problems.

For all of these programs A.I.D. is requesting \$22.8 million in FY 1976 and \$2.2 million in the Fifth Quarter.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Emphasis is on more food for Africans to enhance health, well-being and productivity. Major efforts will continue in regional food grain production-research programs in which various governments are cooperating to increase production and expand the use of better varieties of rice, sorghum, millet and corn, as well as participating in pro-

grams to increase livestock production. ✓ All of these efforts complement and are coordinated with the efforts of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research, including the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture, the International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases, and the International Livestock Center for Africa.

-- Technical and other support is being provided to a selected number of African regional organizations to develop and disseminate research findings. Included at present are the West African Rice Development Association, which works on rice research and production; and the Scientific,

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974							
Loans	4,200	-	-	-	4,200	-	-
Grants	14,967	1,455	454	7,422	3,222	2,414	-
Total	19,167	1,455	454	7,422	7,422	2,414	-
1975							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	16,342	3,518	2,244	7,481	1,639	760	700 ^{a/}
Total	16,342	3,518	2,244	7,481	1,639	760	700^{a/}
1976							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	22,840	4,715	3,304	9,581	1,990	3,250	-
Total	22,840	4,715	3,304	9,581	1,990	3,250	-
5th Quarter							
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,193	660	883	150	500	-	-
Total	2,193	660	883	150	500	-	-

a/ Foreign Disaster Assistance Act drought funds provided to the Somali Republic.

Africa Regional

variety of courses or capacity required to meet domestic needs. Graduate level programs at African and US institutions will focus on agricultural research and production, public health, nutrition, rural education, administration of specialized programs, and special manpower training courses to meet requirements for country programs affecting the rural areas.

-- Another element of this program is non-formal manpower training programs. Trade union and worker education, vocational training, and cooperative and community service activities are supported through the African-American Labor Center. This assistance aids the development of free trade unions and the responsible collective bargaining systems which support national economic and social development. During the past three years, in cooperation with national labor organizations in Africa, the African-American Labor Center has conducted basic trade union education programs for over 75,000 people employing local field labor educators.

-- Additional human resources development activities include: liaison with African universities and government institutions to assist them to make their efforts more relevant to development needs, e.g., these efforts resulted in the initiation of a series of rural development workshops and conferences which involved participants from 14 African countries; efforts to improve the status of women and to increase the scope and magnitude of their participation in economic development through grants to both US and African organizations; participation in a multidonor project to create a unit to evaluate programs for in-school students and after school adult education for an Ivory Coast instructional television system; and assistance to strengthen science education in Africa for students living in both rural and urban settings.

-- A new activity, Accelerated Rural Learning, will enable Africans in selected rural areas to improve their incomes and well-being by participating in programs using innovative and practical techniques to extend ideas and technology.

Efforts will be made to provide new skills, information, and approaches adapted to local conditions. Implementation methods will include direct grants to host governments and/or institutions, pilot activities through A.I.D. field posts, and possibly, direct grants to private voluntary organizations. In addition, assistance will be provided for feasibility studies, special analyses, and training.

For these programs A.I.D. plans to provide \$9.6 million for FY 1976 and \$0.2 million for the Fifth Quarter.

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

Funds are requested for self-help programs, which enable US embassies in some 25 African countries to encourage responsibility and initiative at the village level by providing self-help development funds.

-- They permit local people to carry out small development projects such as construction of schools and health clinics using their own labor and materials.

For these programs A.I.D. plans to provide \$1.9 million for FY 1976 and \$0.5 million for the Fifth Quarter.

SELECTED COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Continued support is planned to certain key African organizations involved in various aspects of development.

-- The Economic Commission for Africa, which is the sole UN body specifically charged with providing research and advisory services in economic development planning to member African states, will continue to receive assistance for activities falling within A.I.D. priorities. Senior advisors will assist the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization to conduct live-

Africa Regional

stock, agricultural economics, and agro-industry development programs; support will be given for the establishment of a "Women's Center" to undertake activities which improve the role of women, including training and other development mechanisms to reach women in the rural and traditional socio-economic strata; and administration and development assistance specialists will be provided as required. Also, several countries in Africa, e.g., Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire and perhaps, Angola will be assisted with their development planning problems by multidisciplinary Development Advisory Teams.

-- Another major focus of the Regional Program is on the African Development Bank. A.I.D. technical assistance is provided through the offices of the Bank to African countries and regional development organizations to enable them to develop viable capital development projects. The studies currently involve projects in 13 countries. At present, emphasis is on programs in rural areas including those most affected by the drought. A.I.D. proposes to continue providing this technical assistance to the AFDB since there is no legislative mechanism by which this can be done through the international financial institutions facility.

The Regional Program also provides modest assistance to other regional organizations concerned with specialized aspects of development.

-- These efforts include short-term advisors to train African trainers in project management and in the design of agricultural and rural development projects at the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development.

-- Assistance to the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa for program development and administration.

-- Assistance for conferences and seminars for African agricultural scientists on how to best reach the farmer.

-- Assistance is also provided for feasibility studies, special analyses, and selected training as related to selected countries and organizations.

For these programs A.I.D. plans to provide \$3.3 million for FY 1976.

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Major Cereals Research	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 143 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 590	5th Q. 200
NUMBER 698-11-130-305		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 5th Q

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Scientific and Technical Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (STRC/OAU) in the establishment and development of a coordinated research, testing and multiplication program for the region's staple food grains and the training of a cadre of agricultural research scientists.

Progress to Date: Since its establishment in 1970, the project has achieved considerable success. It has developed high-yield corn varieties; is on the threshold of releasing high-yield varieties of millet and sorghum; has improved the coordination of research efforts among the several countries and international agencies involved, and shifted more of the research and direction of research to Africans. The participant training program is now beginning to achieve its objective of providing counterpart scientists for the primary research center at Samaru in northern Nigeria, as well as providing a nucleus of trained research scientists for member countries. With the positioning of four field-trials officers in the Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana, and Senegal, increased capability exists to coordinate testing of millet, sorghum and corn on a uniform regional basis.

It had been contemplated that A.I.D. funding of this project would terminate in FY 1975. However, the impact of the Sahelian drought on food production and the precarious world food situation have accented the need for greater research emphasis on sorghum and millet--Sahelian staple food grains. Thus, one additional year of A.I.D. funding is needed to maintain research momentum while permitting an orderly development of a new project to address changing agricultural research requirements in cereals development and improve field-trial capability by the addition of two field-trial officers.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$590,000 for: 1 direct-hire advisor to the PASA team for 12 months (\$50,000) and 6 US technicians under a PASA for 12 man months each (\$297,000); 10 African participants at US universities for 12 man months each (\$96,000); and Other Costs including administrative/logistical support for the PASA team and for the field-trial officers (\$147,000).

5th Quarter: A.I.D. requests \$200,000 for: 1 direct-hire advisor to the PASA team for 3 months (\$12,000); 6 US technicians under a USDA PASA for 6 man months (\$140,000); and Other Costs including administrative/logistical support for the PASA team and field-trials officers (\$48,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES USDA Grantee - Scientific and Technical Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity													
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS																		
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.												
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total									
	2,357	1,786	571																				
Estimated FY 75	628	494		U.S. Technicians ...	46	297	343	50	297	347	12	140	152	Participants	105	-	105	96	-	96	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	2,985	2,280	705	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other Costs	-	180	180	-	147	147	-	48	48
Proposed FY 76	590	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations . .	151	477	628	146	444	590	12	188	200										
Proposed 5th Quarter	200	-	3,775																				

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Rice Research and Production	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 500	5th Q. 125
NUMBER 698-11-190-382	PRIOR REFERENCE p 143, FY 1975 AFR C.P. Congressional Notification Dec. 19, 1974	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1975	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) to develop high yielding rice varieties for specified rice types of regional priority and to disseminate these varieties and related cultural practices to national governments for utilization by the West African farmer. This will be carried out by (1) expansion and upgrading of mangrove rice research at the Rice Research Station at Rokupr, Sierra Leone; (2) training of African scientists on modern rice research methods for subsequent employment as rice researchers at WARDA research stations, particularly at the Richard Toll Center, Senegal, for work on deep water and floating rice; and (3) establishment of a WARDA Training Center located at the site of the agricultural farm of the College of Agriculture of the University of Liberia. Activities leading to the development of WARDA as an institution were accomplished under a previous project 625-11-190-177.

Progress to Date: WARDA has, in the past three years, recruited the administrative and technical staff and established procedures which render it capable of embarking on a dynamic research and development program. Research to develop higher yielding rice varieties will be coupled with field trials to determine their adapta-

bility in various country locations.

In addition to the US, various donors are contributing to this effort. They include the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research, the UNDP/FAO, France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. WARDA has asked for donor support for irrigated rice research at Richard Toll, Senegal, and for floating rice research at Mopti, Mali. Discussions have been held between A.I.D. and Canada on possible joint funding.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$500,000 as follows: four participants in the US for nine man months each (\$36,000) and training for four persons in third countries for nine man months each (\$25,000); commodities, including office and scientific equipment (\$109,000); Other Costs, including professional technicians (2), local hire technicians, training support costs, and miscellaneous administrative contract support for the Rokupr and other regional research stations (\$330,000).

5th Quarter: Funds (\$125,000) are requested for training six persons in third countries for nine man months each (\$30,000); commodities, including office and scientific supplies (\$40,000); and labor, training support and administrative contract costs at Rokupr (\$55,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated FY 75	737	154			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	737	154	583	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	111	111	-	61	61	-	30	30
Proposed 5th Quarter	125	387	1,749	Commodities	-	150	150	-	109	109	-	40	40
				Other Costs	-	476	476	-	330	330	-	55	55
				Total Obligations	-	737	737	-	500	500	-	125	125

Grantee -
West Africa Rice
Development Association

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Applied Livestock Planning NUMBER 698-11-130-XXX	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 125	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources (IBAR) become a viable organization to gather and disseminate research information and promote programs aimed at assisting member governments in Africa improve and expand livestock production programs. African states have long recognized the immediate and long-term importance of livestock development to their economies. Within the framework of the Organization of African Unity/Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (OAU/STRC), IBAR is the primary vehicle for promoting livestock development throughout Africa. IBAR has demonstrated its ability to deal with significant practical problems by its successful coordination of the rinderpest eradication program which began in the mid-sixties.

The world demand for meat, especially beef, has been growing rapidly; the shortage of meat and animal production in Africa has been aggravated by devastating livestock losses caused by widespread drought. The reconstitution of herds through promotion of better livestock management practices, grazing, and marketing, is urgent.

A.I.D. proposes to assist IBAR to (1) develop strategies which are acceptable to member states; and (2) improve

and implement an information collection and distribution system through seminars, exchange visits and regional meetings. In order to increase and upgrade the IBAR staff, participant training will be undertaken in key areas that are identified, e.g. livestock and range management, feedlot operation, production economics, stock marketing and extension/information. Commodities will be provided and studies will be conducted to develop information on target groups benefiting from the project.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. requests \$125,000 as follows: 2 US livestock specialists (economist, production) for 15 man months each (\$100,000); one participant at a US university for 12 man months (\$10,000); commodities, including audio-visual, office and printing equipment (\$10,000); Other Costs, including travel and support costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-								Grantee - Inter-African Bureau of Animal Resources			
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	-	100	100		-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	10	10		-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	125	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	10	10		-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	427	552	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	5	5		-	-	-
				Total Obligations ..	-	-	-	-	125	125		-	-	-

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Directed Agricultural Production Credit	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 300	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-140-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Africa Cooperative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA) in developing economically viable national credit union organizations capable of increasing membership savings and channeling resources to agricultural production systems in Africa.

Through the Credit Union National Association (CUNA) US agricultural credit advisors conduct pilot programs in select rural areas of Cameroon, Lesotho and Zambia to increase incomes of small farmers with land holdings between 2 and 10 hectares. Pilot programs are based on complementary technical and logistic services provided by host countries' Ministry of Agriculture (extension services and market information) and national credit union league (credit facilities and expertise) in cooperation with ACOSCA's and CUNA's specialized technical resources and seed capital. Initially working with one local rural credit union and expanding to three credit unions in each host country by FY 1978, the CUNA/ACOSCA experts will help to: mobilize small farmer savings and channel up to 60% of member loans into directly productive agricultural activities; ensure review of all production loans by local agricultural extension agents; and maintain data on credit utilization, crop yields, and farm earnings among program

participants. At the end of a three-year trial, an evaluation will indicate whether this "bottom-up" approach (successful in Latin America) is applicable to Africa. To complement the pilot programs, A.I.D. funds also will support ACOSCA's research/publications program and regional training programs. Prior A.I.D. assistance to ACOSCA has been provided through a regional project, Regional Organizations Development.

Progress to Date: Since early FY 1975, one CUNA/ACOSCA credit advisor began developing plans, forms, and technical guides with the Lesotho national credit union and the Ministry of Cooperatives. In Cameroon and Zambia, the senior CUNA/ACOSCA credit expert has been assisting credit leagues and ministries of agriculture to select pilot credit unions. All grantee technicians will be on-site by end of FY 1975.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$300,000 for the services of three US agricultural credit advisors and one US credit expert (\$155,000); credit production training programs at ACOSCA centers (\$65,000); equipment and supplies (\$10,000); and a portion of support costs and salaries for ACOSCA headquarters (\$70,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	155	155	-	-	-
				Participants	-	-	-	-	65	65	-	-	-
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	70	70	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	300	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	300	300	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,007	1,307		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Grantee -
Credit Union
National Association

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant (OPG) NUMBER 698-995-386	FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 \$2,650	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

To assist the poor majority in LDCs through programs developed by indigenous and/or American private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in close collaboration with African governments. Programs will be geared to serve the poor majority in such sectors as are decided upon in individual countries by the PVOs and in consultation with A.I.D. Missions.

Private voluntary organizations (excluding universities and research organizations) have been engaged in relief and development programs at the grass roots level for many years. A.I.D. has recently decided to expand its financing of programs developed by PVOs in recognition of past and potentially useful programs of the future. In many cases PVOs are already serving the poor majority so that there is a possible mutually beneficial role between the PVOs and donor governments, including the United States.

A.I.D. support for these programs began in FY 1975 with the development of program guidelines and in assisting PVOs to understand the nature of the program through PVO workshops. The PVOs have been in the process of designing programs in consultation with Missions which are in various stages of development. Examples of programs being developed to date for possible funding in FY 1975 or in FY 1976 include a water development program by

CARE in Kenya; a livestock development program in Tanzania by Heifers, Inc.; and a rural penetration road through CARE in Sierra Leone. In FY 1976 PVO activity may be initiated in many other countries including Ghana, Chad, Sudan, and Upper Volta which is being developed by a consortium of indigenous and American PVOs in that country. A grant has already been made to Catholic Relief Services for a grain storage project in Rwanda. Many other projects are in the process of being developed by other PVOs for possible funding in various countries in Africa.

FY 1976 Program. As PVO project proposals are received and approved, A.I.D. will allocate funds to country or regional programs as appropriate. Since at this time we cannot project the precise funding requirements of anticipated PVO projects, we are presenting the funds required in the category of other costs. Current estimates by appropriation category for utilizing these funds follow:

Food and Nutrition	\$1,900
Population Planning and Health	650
Education and Human Resources Development	100
	<u>\$2,650</u>

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.				
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	To be selected.
Estimated FY 75	1,879	200		U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,879	200	1,679	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 76	2,650	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	Continuing		Other Costs	-	1,879	1,879	-	2,650	2,650	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations ..	-	1,879	1,879	-	2,650	2,650	-	-	-		

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Program Development and Support NUMBER 698-11-999-135	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Various	FY 76 \$2,510	5th Q. \$793
	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	PP. 172-173 AFR C.P.	FY: 1963	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action. This project enables A.I.D. missions in Africa and their host countries to obtain the technical expertise needed to carry out feasibility studies and special analyses, to develop grant and loan projects, to meet host country requests for specific technical advice in priority development areas, and to provide participant training for key host country personnel who are actively involved in the analysis, design, or implementation of A.I.D.-related program activities. Program areas to be addressed include agriculture, low cost health and family planning, nutrition, and education, including non-formal education.

Primarily, the project will fund short-term contract consultants and their associated costs. Cooperatives and voluntary organizations, in addition to profit-seeking firms, will be sought as consultants from the private sector. Participating Agency Service Agreements will be utilized to obtain the services of U.S. Government personnel.

A special effort will be made to identify promising programs of regional interest and speed the transfer of this knowledge to other potential users. This project will provide an opportunity for concerned individuals of various host countries to observe such programs, consult

with local project officials, and take back to their home country experiences which may be applicable in the formation or strengthening of similar programs.

While this activity is being presented on a region-wide basis, individual project proposals will be made by A.I.D. missions. However, project funds will be obligated under the regional project. This project now combines activities previously financed through two regional projects, Regional Program Support and Feasibility Studies.

FY 1976 and 5th Quarter Programs. To finance the cost of feasibility studies, special analyses, specialized short-term consultations on project design and implementation, participant training, and conferences involving both U.S. and host country personnel, \$2,510,000 is being sought in FY 1976 and \$793,000 in the 5th Quarter. Current estimates by appropriation category for utilizing these funds follow:

	FY 1976	5th Qtr.
Food and Nutrition	\$1,300	\$335
Population Planning and Health	390	108
Education and Human Resources Dev.	330	150
Selected Development Problems	490	200
	\$2,510	\$793

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
Through 6/30/74	480 ^{a/}	219	261		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	1,556	1,584		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	1,356	1,356	-	2,150	2,150	-	700	700
Estimated through 6/30/75	2,036	1,803	233	Participants	75	-	75	210	-	210	58	-	58
Proposed FY 76	2,510	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	793	Continuing		Other Costs	125	-	125	150	-	150	35	-	35
				Total Obligations . .	200	1,356	1,556	360	2,150	2,510	93	700	793

To be selected.

a/ PRIOR TO FY 1974 THESE OBLIGATIONS WERE PRIMARILY FOR OPERATING COSTS,

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Training and Research Center Development NUMBER 698-11-580-373	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 \$410	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action. To develop integrated Maternal, Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) services in selected African countries and develop a cadre of American medical and paramedical personnel capable of undertaking operational MCH/FP projects at the request of A.I.D. through a contract with Meharry Medical College.

programs. Follow-up programs use U.S. consultants to reinforce MCH/FP program efforts initiated by FY 1974 trainees from Botswana, Swaziland and Nigeria. Additionally, one U.S. medical student was sent to Liberia to participate in a three month MCH/FP internship program at Curran Memorial Hospital. Several small research projects were undertaken in MCH/Nutrition.

Under an A.I.D. grant, a MCH/FP Training and Research Center has been established where Meharry, in association with Fisk, Tennessee State, Vanderbilt, George Peabody, Scarritt and the Nashville Planned Parenthood Association support an interdisciplinary program for training and research in MCH/FP.

FY 1976 Program. During FY 1976 the Center will: conduct short-term, middle-level, U.S. training courses for approximately 10 African MCH Trainees; assist in developing African training programs and seminars; provide consultant services to African countries in nutrition planning, preventive services, environmental sanitation, and disease control; and provide short-term classroom training followed by on-site clinical training at four U.S. clinical institutions for up to 30 African nurses and/or nurse midwives. Funding will be required for 96 man-months of U.S. technician services (\$160,000); library materials (\$10,000); training for 30 short-term participants in MCH in the U.S. (\$210,000); and other costs, such as building leases and utilities (\$30,000).

The training provides course work and field internships to help African and American public health personnel assist integrated MCH/FP services in African countries and create a flow of MCH/FP information and expertise among Meharry and its associated U.S. institutions and public health organizations in Africa.

Progress to Date. The Meharry Center is established and has a core staff of twenty professionals. Through FY 1975, the Center conducted four 19 week MCH/FP sessions for 77 African participants. During FY 1975, twenty short-term study visitors were oriented to Center MCH/FP

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Meharry Medical College				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	3,027	1,876	1,151		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	300	900		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	100	100	-	160	160	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	3,327	2,776	551	Participants	-	155	155	-	210	210	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	410	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	5	5	-	10	10	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	3,737	Other Costs	-	40	40	-	30	30	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	300	300	-	410	410	-	-	-	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Maternal and Child/Health Extension	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 \$704	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-580-358	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1971	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. To improve the quality of life of Africans by providing maternal and child health (MCH) and family planning (FP) services. This project assists Africans to realize their aspirations for healthy mothers and children through basic maternal, child health, and family planning services in areas where they do not now exist. The project trains district and regional supervisory staffs in community development, teaching and health. In turn, they train local rural health workers and village volunteers.

Progress to Date. Pilot area activities developed cooperatively with the Governments of The Gambia, Dahomey, and Lesotho have been conducted. Teams consisting of two public health technicians working with cooperating government counterparts have: (1) established working relationships with Ministry of Health (MOH) units which supervise and direct the projects; (2) developed or improved MCH/FP services; (3) sent a total of 13 counterpart workers to the U.S. for training in MCH/FP; and (4) held seminars, in-service training programs and courses for health workers, volunteers, doctors, and nurses (800 in Lesotho, 100 in The Gambia, and 125 in Dahomey). Two French language training classes in MCH/FP have been conducted for 22 participants. In conjunction with the counterpart staff, an analysis of initial operations and results has been completed and a revised

proposal is under review for expanding successful activities to other rural areas within each country.

FY 1976 Program. The FY 1976 request is to fund expanding activities for the pilot programs in The Gambia, Dahomey and Lesotho. Funds will be required for: nine contract technicians, (108 man-months) four full-time (48 man-months) and three part-time U.S. headquarters staff, (18 man-months) plus consultants (11 man-months) as required (\$326,000); MCH/FP training for three long-term participants (\$30,000) and ten short-term participants (\$42,000), and in-country training of trainers programs (\$15,000); contraceptives (\$104,000), medicine and clinic supplies (\$77,000), and vehicles (\$35,000), and other costs, including field logistics support, clinic renovation and equipment, and administrative support expenses (\$75,000). Of the total FY 1976 funds required, \$404,000 will be provided from Population funds.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	3,201	2,143	1,058		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	930	950		U.S. Technicians ..	-	540	540	-	326	326	-	-	-	University of California, Santa Cruz
Estimated through 6/30/75	4,131	3,093	1,038	Participants	-	50	50	-	87	87	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	704	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	67	140	207	104	112	216	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	0	675	5,510	Other Costs	-	133	133	-	75	75	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations ..	67	863	930	104	600	704	-	-	-	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE University Teaching of Population Dynamics	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 \$350	5th Q. \$200
NUMBER 698-11-570-360	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1971	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist selected African universities introduce interdisciplinary instruction and research in population into their regular curriculum and research programs. This project meets the need for knowledge of population dynamics of those concerned with development problems, e.g., economists, sociologists, political scientists, statisticians, public health experts and public administrators. These professionals need to be able to recognize the inter-relationship between population trends and other aspects of long range social and economic development. Preparing Africans to meet this need requires inclusion of population dynamics as a part of university study programs.

This project promotes an interdisciplinary approach and reduces the academic insularity prevailing in African universities by assisting selected universities establish population centers and sponsor research in various aspects of population, introduce population subjects into existing courses, and encourage interdepartmental study. The focus will be on broadening the competence of those specializing in other fields, rather than producing population specialists.

Progress to Date. The University of Ghana (UG) has been selected as the African University where a population center will be established. In FY 1975, the University

of North Carolina (UNC) helped strengthen the UG Population Dynamics Program (PDP) Center and select criteria for research and fellowship applications. UG, with UNC guidance, has now funded 14 population research grants and awarded 24 scholarships to its PDP Center. In addition, two Ghanaians, one Liberian, one Sierra Leonian, and one Kenyan have been awarded full-term fellowships for study abroad.

In FY 1976, UNC will continue to provide assistance to the PDP in Ghana and the university will continue to offer educational and research opportunities to students/professionals from neighboring countries.

FY 1976 Funding. FY 1976 funding is required for: the UNC Program Director (12 man-months), support staff (30 man-months), and eight short-term consultants (16 man-months) (\$80,000); one year of training for four long-term participants in the U.S. (\$40,000); library books and materials (\$5,000); and other costs; including administrative costs, partial salaries and local operating costs of the African PDP Center at UG (\$225,000).

5th Quarter. 5th Quarter funds will be needed to finance UNC support for administrative staff (21 man-months) and short-term consultants (8 man-months) (\$40,000); and UG support for operating costs, research grants and scholarships (\$160,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES													
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS																		
	Estimated FY 75	212	479		Estimated through 6/30/75	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.											
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total								
Through 6/30/74	1,034	493	541																				
Estimated FY 75	212	479																					
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,246	972	274	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	40	40	-	80	80	-	40	40	Participants	-	20	20	-	40	40	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	350	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	7	7	-	5	5	-	-	-	Other Costs	-	145	145	-	225	225	-	160	160
Proposed 5th Quarter	200	480	2,276	Total Obligations . .	-	212	212	-	350	350	-	200	200										

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Family Planning Courses at African Health Training Institutions	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Population Planning and Health	FY 76 \$500	5th Q. \$500
NUMBER 698-11-580-359	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist African health training institutions faculties (hti) to develop and implement family planning and health curricula. This project deals not only with medical schools which provide leadership in health services, but also with schools for allied health workers who provide the bulk of the manpower. This project provides training to physicians, nurses, midwives, and other allied health personnel, including medical assistants.

Through the proposed project, hti faculties and leaders should obtain a greater recognition of the benefits of offering family planning services as an integral part of health services. At the completion of the project at least 20 medical schools and 35 nursing/midwifery and other allied hti's will have been involved and adopted health/family planning curricula on a permanent basis.

Progress to Date. In June 1974 the Association of Medical Schools in Africa became the project sponsor. Four workshops were held to review population/family planning self-instructional units for nurses, midwives and medical students: Ghana, Nigeria and Kenya have each held one for nurse midwives, while one workshop for six East African medical schools was held in Nairobi. Ninety-one different hti faculties instructional units have been developed and are now being tested or improved. A total of 113 faculty

people from 71 htis located in 16 countries are now involved in the program. An eight-member Consultative Group of African Technical Advisors, representing medical schools, nursing and midwifery schools, and ministries of health, has been formed. A field office located at Yaounde, Cameroon, has been opened to provide local leadership.

FY 1976 Program. Workshop follow-up activities are scheduled for Nigeria and Francophone and Anglophone West Africa, and revised teaching materials will be reviewed. Also, a number of African faculty members will be given training in the United States.

FY 1976 Funding. In FY 1976 funds will be required to complete the financing through FY 1976 of five full-time technicians (60 man-months), 10 part-time technicians and administrative personnel (15 man-months), and 25 man-months of consultant services (\$174,000); 8 long-term participants in MCH/FP training (\$81,000) and other training materials (\$245,000).

5th Quarter Funding. Funds will be used to finance 100 man-months of contractor services (\$174,000); 8 long-term participants (\$81,000); and other costs, including publications and self-instructional training materials (\$245,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	1,180	191	989								University of North Carolina			
Estimated FY 75	-	656												
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,180	847	333	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	174	174		-	174	174
				Participants	-	-	-	-	81	81		-	81	81
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	245	245		-	245	245
Proposed FY 76	500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	500	500	-	500	500	
Proposed 5th Quarter	500	1,603	3,783		-	-	-	-	500	500	-	500	500	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Special Population Activities	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 \$300	5th Q. \$75
NUMBER 698-11-580-500	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1971	FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action. To provide greater flexibility for assisting population/family planning activities in African countries. The Special Population Activities (SPA) fund makes it possible to respond to country requests for assistance in population and family planning activities by providing small sums for identifiable special purposes, including equipment, supplies and services.

Assistance through this project to African countries, especially countries not eligible for regular bilateral A.I.D. assistance, is provided for family planning activities of a limited nature. Population funds are made available to countries upon request by the host government/institution/agencies and after review by the Embassy/Mission. SPA-funded activities are usually in the range of \$5,000 to \$25,000 per project. SPA funds are used for commodities and goods and services procured locally. In most instances, SPA inputs are in support of local self-help activities related to the provision of Maternal Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) population services or the promotion and stimulation of such services.

Progress to Date. During the existence of the project 22 countries have benefited from SPA-funded projects in amounts varying from \$1,000 to \$25,000. The following

two examples are illustrative of the variety of assistance for which SPA funds are utilized. In Mali, SPA funds were used to support a one-week seminar in Health and Family Protection for Francophone African participants. This course included field training to provide practical experience for the participants in developing family planning activities in Francophone Africa and in performing their individual tasks in future family planning positions. In Mauritius, SPA funds were provided to the Ministry of Health to carry out a knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) survey in collaboration with the University of Mauritius in order to ascertain the population's attitudes concerning family planning.

FY 1976 and 5th Quarter Programs. Funding will be required in FY 1976 (\$300) and the 5th Quarter (\$75,000) to continue to fund small discrete project activities as requested by various African countries, reviewed and recommended by A.I.D. field missions and U.S. Embassies and approved by A.I.D. in Washington.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	726	330	396								To be selected.			
Estimated FY 75	300	500												
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,026	830	196	U.S. Technicians ..	-	-	-	-	-	-				
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-				
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-				
				Other Costs	300	-	300	300	-	300		75	-	75
Proposed FY 76	300	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations ..	300	-	300	300	-	300	75	-	75	
Proposed 5th Quarter	75	Continuing												

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE African Labor Development	FUNDS Education & Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 2,250	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-490-363	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop and strengthen free and democratic trade unions in Africa and to increase worker participation in and contribution to development. Funds are provided to the program of the African-American Labor Center (AALC), a private non-profit organization supported by American labor organizations, which provides assistance to African labor organizations. The AALC concentrates on worker education and vocational training, community service activities, cooperatives and leadership training programs.

Progress to Date: During FYs 1974 and 1975 the AALC successfully phased-out assistance to three trade union vocational programs in Ethiopia, Kenya and Nigeria; initiated three new project activities in worker education and vocational training; and extended its credit cooperatives programs to Zambia. Currently, 15 AALC field technicians administer 18 major on-going project activities in eleven African countries.

Activities of the AALC include: training labor leaders and providing information to labor movements on subjects such as labor legislation, collective bargaining and grievance procedures in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Botswana, Lesotho, Sierra Leone and Zaire; upgrading employed

semi-skilled workers in building trades in Ethiopia; training trade unionists at the Pan-African Cooperative Training Center in Dahomey; helping to administer a regional tailoring institute for men and women in Senegal; conducting training programs to strengthen African unions in selected industrial or occupational categories under an Africa-wide union-to-union program; developing research and documentation capacities of national trade union organizations through a regional center in Togo; and, promoting urban and rural credit union cooperatives for workers in eastern Africa. The AALC also administers a Labor Impact Activities Fund to which A.I.D. and the AFL/CIO make annual contributions for small one-time grants for medical and other social and community services and facilities. AALC administration, supervision and evaluation of the above activities and the conduct of surveys and feasibility studies are the responsibility of the home office in New York City and regional representatives in Africa, with support from A.I.D.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. requests \$2,250,000 for: 23 US technicians and office staff for 276 man months (\$1,110,000); US training of 22 trade unionists for a total of 132 man months (\$110,000); Commodities (\$230,000); and Other Costs for headquarters offices and field activities (\$800,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	11,664	10,063	1,601		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	2,010	2,204		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	1,025	1,025	-	1,110	1,110	-	-	-	Grantee - African-American Labor Center
Estimated through 6/30/75	13,674	12,267	1,407	Participants	-	60	60	-	110	110	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	2,250	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	175	175	-	230	230	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	6,300	22,224	Other Costs	-	750	750	-	800	800	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	2,010	2,010	-	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE African Graduate Fellowship Program	FUNDS Education & Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 1,875	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-660-062	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1963	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To respond to a critical African need for professionals trained at the graduate level in skills related to country development efforts. While the capacity of African universities to provide graduate training is developing, it is still limited and the requirements for external assistance are expected to continue for a number of years.

This project is a cooperative effort among US graduate institutions, African governments, and A.I.D. US graduate schools provide tuition-free scholarships, the sponsoring African government pays student international travel costs, and A.I.D. funds student maintenance and miscellaneous fees. Candidates are nominated by their government in response to a need to fill or upgrade positions in the academic or private sectors. In addition, A.I.D. provides grants covering tuition and maintenance for some candidates whose academic records do not justify tuition waivers (B+ average), but where their grades are sufficiently high to enroll them in graduate programs.

The African-American Institute (AAI) continues to administer this project for A.I.D. from their New York office and through field offices and representatives in Africa.

Progress to Date: Through June 30, 1974, 913 Africans

from 32 countries received awards. Of this total 558 graduated, 42 were terminated, and 4 are engaged in self-funded African research. During 1974/75, 309 students continued their studies and 137 new students enrolled. It is expected 137 students will graduate in June 1975.

A current review indicates that over 90% of the AFGRAD graduates have returned to Africa and many have assumed positions of importance in their countries. For example, Mr. A.M. Maiga (Animal Science) returned to the Office of Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Mali; Dr. J.S. Rweyemanu (Economics) is now Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; and Mr. C. Comis (Liberal Arts) is Chef du Cabinet, Ministry of Economics and Financial Affairs. The predominant fields of study undertaken by AFGRAD students are economics, business and public administration, engineering, science, agriculture and education.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$1,875,000 to fund participant training costs for 420 students for 12 months each in the US (\$1,850,000), and Other Costs consisting of travel to Africa by members of the Selection Committee (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES								
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS													
	Estimated FY 75	1,818	1,682		1,798	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.						
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total			
Estimated through 6/30/75	11,516	9,718	1,798	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Contractor - African-American Institute
Proposed FY 76	1,875	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	1,796	1,796	-	1,850	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,935	15,326	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	22	22	-	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	1,818	1,818	-	1,875	1,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE African Higher Education Program - Inter-African Scholarship Program NUMBER 698-11-660-210	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 1,320	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide undergraduate, diploma and certificate training in development-related fields for Africans at African universities outside their home countries through a grant to the Association of African Universities (AAU). This project seeks to encourage the maximum use of existing facilities, minimize the costly duplication of facilities by African universities, and reduce the need for African governments to send students overseas.

In addition to A.I.D. support, the AAU has successfully obtained over \$1 million in contributions from Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, the OAU and a number of African nations.

African universities have continued to expand their capability to assume a larger role in educating Africans at the undergraduate level. As a result, A.I.D. programs emphasizing undergraduate training for Africans outside of Africa are being terminated as the last group of enrolled students graduates.

Progress to Date: There were 638 A.I.D. sponsored students studying under the Inter-African Scholarship Program (INTERAF) during academic year 1973/74, of whom 119

graduated. During 1974 A.I.D. funded the scholarship costs of 225 new students and 487 students continuing their education. FY 1975 obligations will fund approximately 555 continuing students and 225 new students during academic year 1975/76.

Courses have included training in agriculture, engineering, education, business and public administration and medicine.

New enrollments in this project will cease after academic year 1975/76 and the project will be terminated by June 30, 1979. A new project is being considered, to include undergraduate and graduate training, which will specifically address the needs of rural areas, the role of women, and other development priorities.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$1,320,000 to fund participant training costs for approximately 597 students for 12 man-months each in African institutions (\$1,160,000), and for Other Costs including salaries and allowances of the Grantee's 12 member staff travel and transportation, equipment and supplies and basic administrative costs (\$160,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	7,505	5,933	1,572		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	1,450	1,497	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grantee - Association of African Universities
Estimated through 6/30/75	8,955	7,430	1,525	Participants	-	1,270	1,270	-	1,160	1,160	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	1,320	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	1,683	11,958	Other Costs	-	180	180	-	160	160	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	1,450	1,450	-	1,320	1,320	-	-	-	

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Educational Advisory Services	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 76 245	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-660-211	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 167, FY 75 AFR C.P.	FY: 1967	FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To enhance the role of African educational institutions as contributors to development and to assist them in becoming more responsive to the needs of their societies; and to provide consultant services to A.I.D. and to African governments, educational institutions, and organizations.

The targets are achieved through a contract with the Overseas Liaison Committee (OLC) of the American Council on Education (ACE), which provides liaison between American higher education and other institutions interested in education and rural development in Africa. The contractor utilizes special liaison activities, seminars, workshops, research projects, publications, and advisory services to encourage the exchange of information between institutions and to respond to specific requests from A.I.D.

As an outgrowth of the activity, the contractor designed a "rural development network" to encourage exchange of information on programs pertaining to rural development. This is accomplished through the publication in three different languages of materials on rural development, through conferences and seminars, and through lecture tours to US colleges by African rural development specialists.

Progress to Date: In FY 1975 the OLC accomplished the following: Maintained educational linkages between American and African universities and numerous international organizations to promote the exchange of ideas, data, and techniques to help strengthen education in Africa; provided consultants to serve on the governing boards of four African universities -- Sierra Leone, Botswana-Lesotho-Swaziland, Zambia, and Malawi -- to assist with decisions on the administration of instructional programs and participated in seminars on rural development; sponsored nine African scholars in five national development-related seminars involving the participation of representatives from 114 US universities; sponsored African experts in a Rural Development field trip/workshop in Senegal in which Africans from 14 countries shared ideas and concepts on design and implementation of rural activities, particularly in drought areas.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$245,000 to provide for: six man-months of services from each of the 11 US contract employees in the US (\$77,000); and 15 man-months of services of five short-term US contract advisory personnel (\$60,000); and Other Costs for travel, transportation, rural development network conferences, workshops and publications (\$108,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
	Through 6/30/74	1,573	1,377		196	Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
						Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	217	241	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	155	155	-	137	137	-	-	-	Overseas Liaison Committee	
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,790	1,618	172	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 76	245	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	276	2,311	Other Costs	-	62	62	-	108	108	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations ..	-	217	217	-	245	245	-	-	-		

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Economic Development Research Organizations NUMBER 698-11-995-400	FUNDS Education & Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 169 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 550	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen African capacity to conduct research activities relevant to development in Africa; to improve, or create where necessary, linkages between selected governments and universities concerning utilization of research findings; and to assist selected universities and institutions to become more responsive to development and national planning needs. Development research and planning in Africa has been excessively dependent on the use of expatriates. While considerable African talent is being developed, too often traditional academic approaches at universities are not relevant to development needs and, consequently, professional talents are underutilized.

This project helps correct this deficiency by providing government-endorsed research grants to various African institutions to help identify research priorities and to conduct research. It also responds to African needs for the identification of development problems which lend themselves to solution through collaborative study with American scholars and through joint African-American research. This is accomplished in part through the African-American Scholars Council (AASC). Under a grant agreement with A.I.D., it provides sub-grants to individual and team researchers to conduct development oriented research studies relevant to Africa.

Progress to Date: Grants have been made to: (1) the University of Dakar, Senegal, to conduct a Consumer Expenditure Survey and a Standard of Living Survey; and (2) the University of Nairobi, Kenya, to conduct 32 basic studies, including rural population growth and movement, modification of rural/urban administrative mechanisms, and rural land-use. In addition, 59 African and American scholars have received sub-grants for research in 13 African countries. To date, 36 have been completed in such areas as health and nutrition, agricultural economics, maize production, and training and employment. The studies have included: "A Study of Agricultural Extension Effectiveness in Nigeria"; "Maize Production in Ghana"; "The Gap between Training and Employment/A Study of Unemployment in Zaire"; and "The Changing Position of Women in Economic Development in Kenya".

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$550,000 as follows: US Technician Costs (\$80,000) for five AASC staff personnel for 12 man-months each; Commodities (\$38,000) consisting of research equipment and supplies; and Other Costs (\$432,000), including sub-grants for individual team research, training seminars, fellowships, travel, and office equipment and supplies.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
Through 6/30/74	1,008	514	503		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	300	300		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	90	90	-	80	80	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,308	814	494	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	550	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	15	15	-	38	38	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	550	2,408	Other Costs	-	195	195	-	432	432	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	300	300	-	550	550	-	-	-	

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Ivory Coast Instructional Television Evaluation System NUMBER 698-11-690-383	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 182	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of the Ivory Coast (GOIC) to establish a multi-donor evaluation unit in the Ministry of Education to review the operations of the Ivory Coast Instructional Television System. This unit will (1) provide decision-makers with recommendations for improving the pedagogical, technical, economic, and organizational aspects of instructional TV programming and (2) furnish such information to such other countries and organizations as desire to replicate similar systems.

The Ivory Coast television (ITV) system began in FY 1969. It is designed to permit rapid expansion of elementary education to all eligible school age children in the country and to introduce a wide variety of instructional programs for out-of-school rural people. The evaluation unit being developed will be responsible for assessing the effectiveness of the system on a continuing basis.

Project purposes will be achieved through the efforts of a multinational, six-man advisory team attached to the Ministry of National Education. It is composed of (1) a British team-leader financed by Ivory Coast, (2) two German technicians financed by the Republic of West Germany who will be responsible for evaluation of the efficiency of the television facilities, (3) two Belgian

technicians financed by Belgium who will be responsible for evaluation of teacher training programs, and (4) one US technician with support from part-time US specialists financed through A.I.D. who will evaluate instructional programs and cost data, with special emphasis upon non-formal education.

Progress to Date: The recently established instructional TV evaluation unit now includes participation by both the West German and Belgian governments. Under their auspices, student and teacher questionnaires and other evaluation instruments were prepared. Also, some training was provided for the staff.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$182,000 to be used as follows: US Technicians (\$137,000), including one contract field director for 12 man-months, four contract specialists for 6 man-months each, and 18 man-months of home office services; Participant Training (\$33,000) under the contract for three persons for 15 man-months each; Commodities (\$5,000), including printing equipment and supplies; and Other Costs (\$7,000), including travel and transportation, data processing, communications, and insurance.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-											To be determined.
Estimated FY 75	268	101		U.S. Technicians . . .	-	191	191	-	137	137	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	268	101	167	Participants	-	46	46	-	33	33	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	182	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	6	6	-	5	5	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	-	450	Other Costs	-	25	25	-	7	7	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	268	268	-	182	182	-	-	-	

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Education and Training Activities	FUNDS Education & Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 730	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-680-186	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To combine all administrative, personnel, overhead and related costs applicable to A.I.D. contracts with the African-American Institute (AAI) into one project instrument for facility of management. A Basic Ordering Agreement with the AAI identifies the general education and training activities to be undertaken, and specifies the types of services and terms of reference to be included in related Task Orders. This project, in conformance with the Basic Ordering Agreement, incorporates the administrative costs of the following projects: Project 698-11-660-603/ African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU) which is terminating in June 1975; and Project 698-11-660-062/African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD). The current arrangement minimizes duplication, reduces the cost to A.I.D. of contractor administration of multiple projects, and enables the contractor to administer more efficiently the various activities.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$730,000 to fund 17 US staff employees (full and part-time) for a total of 156 man months in the contractor's home office (\$496,000), and to cover other costs consisting of 6 field offices in Africa and 27 full and part-time local employees in 28 African countries (\$234,000).

Progress to Date: By June 30, 1975, AAI's US staff will consist of 14 full time employees and the African staff will total 27 full and part-time local employees. US based staff make periodic trips to Africa to supervise the local staff; to participate in country student Selection Committee meetings; and to carry out activities pursuant to their contractual responsibilities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS										
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.				
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	
	6,093	5,448	645												Contractor - African-American Institute
Estimated FY 75	682	645		U.S. Technicians ..	-	464	464	-	496	496	-	-	-		
Estimated through 6/30/75	6,775	6,093	682	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed FY 76	730	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	775	8,280	Other Costs	-	218	218	-	234	234	-	-	-		
				Total Obligations ..	-	682	682	-	730	730	-	-	-		

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Accelerated Rural Learning	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 170, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 525	5th Q.
NUMBER 698-11-690-XXX		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To enhance, through experimental and practical learning experiences, the capability of Africans living in selected rural and semi-rural areas to improve their own social and economic development; to encourage non-governmental as well as governmental participation in the development of human resources, particularly as related to the rural poor. These objectives will be achieved by providing rural people, on a demonstration basis, with opportunities for increased income and information, and techniques adapted to local conditions. Innovative practical training approaches will be used, with emphasis on training which is immediately applicable to the needs of each particular area.

Discussions are being held with a number of countries regarding implementation of trial demonstrations. Prior to initiation of activities, needs analyses and other feasibility studies will be conducted to assure that training is responsive to the needs of the community. It is believed that these demonstrations can be used not only to test new rural approaches, but can also contribute to improved governmental policies toward rural areas. To be considered are such proposals as a village level public health program involving health centers and village level clinics and a pilot rural development activity in a

potentially productive river basin between two West African countries.

The project will be implemented through African governments and organizations involved in allied types of activities such as the Pan-African Institute of Development, Association of Teacher Education for Africa, and The Institute for Economic Development and Planning. Trial demonstrations in selected communities will be funded through grants from A.I.D. to the organization responsible for implementation. It is expected that institutions and other organizations will make every effort to repeat successful demonstrations in other communities.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. will provide \$525,000 for: six short-term US contract technicians for 18 man-months to assist and advise on feasibility studies and implementation plans (\$75,000); and four/five grants to African governments or institutions for implementing trial demonstrations (\$450,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-								Various			
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-											
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	75	75		-	-	-
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	450	450		-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	525	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	525	525	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	575	1,100											

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE African Science Education	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 76 159	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-690-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	None	FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To enable the Science Education Program for Africa (SEPA) to strengthen science education in Africa, with emphasis on both urban and rural areas. This objective will be achieved through programs which: support and encourage production of instructional materials and scientific equipment; encourage exchange of information on science education through conferences, workshops, and publications; support national, regional, and international cooperation in science education; train science education personnel; and evaluate science teaching programs.

SEPA is a Pan-African organization which was created in 1970 in cooperation with the Education Development Center (EDC), Newton, Mass., under a prior project with A.I.D. EDC assisted SEPA to help member countries improve science education. SEPA is now partially self-supporting through African government contributions and from contributions of other donors, including the Carnegie Foundation, British Council, UNESCO, Center for Educational Development Overseas, and the United Nations Development Assistance Programme. This new project seeks to accelerate SEPA's contribution toward improving science education in Africa.

Since inception, SEPA has placed primary interest upon

teacher training activities which help provide villagers with practical information about their environment. This is accomplished through workshops in teacher training, joint participation with other donors in rural education seminars, development of science evaluation courses, development of programs to involve Francophone Africa, and in-service training for over 2,500 science teachers from member countries. Future plans include the review of simple mathematics principles as they relate to scientific concepts. It is anticipated that at the end of three years of A.I.D. assistance, the organization will be receiving sufficient funds from member governments and other donors to support Secretariat costs and special projects.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. requests funds to provide a grant to SEPA for \$159,000 to finance the following: 1 US mathematics educator for 12 man-months (\$30,000); and Other Costs (\$129,000) including salary for 12 man-months for 1 local hire Executive Director of SEPA, workshops, transportation, and supplies and equipment such as resource textbooks, office supplies, and printing, as well as indigenous raw materials to fabricate sample scientific items.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	Grantee - Science Education Program for Africa
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	159	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	200	359	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	129	129	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	-	-	-	159	159	-	-	-	

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE African Manpower Development	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 76 950	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-660-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To respond to a critical African need for managerial and technically skilled manpower in such priority development areas as agriculture, public health, university staffing, management, and specialized engineering. The program will be developed to shift responsibility for administering African manpower training programs to African institutions.

The Inter-African Scholarship Program (INTERAF), administered by the Association of African Universities (AAU), provides support for undergraduate training to Africans in African institutions. In addition, the African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD), administered by the African-American Institute (AAI), provides fellowships to Africans to study at the graduate level in US institutions. These projects, started in 1967 and 1963 respectively, are generalized scholarship programs in a wide range of development fields. This project will replace the current programs and will focus on more specific manpower training needs, with emphasis on the needs of rural areas. Training will be provided for Africans at institutions in the US and in Africa. Persons selected will (1) pursue graduate degree programs, (2) undertake specialized non-degree study, or (3) take undergraduate training to meet specific development needs.

A.I.D. is considering a grant to the AAU to support training during the first year for approximately 160 students, of whom 100 will receive training in Africa and 60 in the US. A.I.D. may request that an American organization be employed by the grantee to help administer the selection, placement, and care of participants nominated for study in US institutions.

Participant nominations will require a statement from the cooperating country that the requested training is directly related to government development plans. The nominating government must also guarantee employment for the trainees in positions requiring the skills for which the student was trained. Training programs in Africa will be limited to those study fields not available in the country from which students are selected.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$950,000 to fund a grant to the AAU covering a US contract advisor to assist the AAU in developing and implementing the project (\$40,000); Participant Training for 100 students at African institutions and 60 in the US (\$728,000); and Other Costs, including administration and a contract with a US agency to administer training in the US (\$182,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES To be determined				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	728	728	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	950	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	182	182	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	8,103	9,053	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	950	950	-	-	-	

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE African Women in Development NUMBER 698-11-690-XXX	FUNDS Education and Human Resources Development	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	FY 76 365	5th Q. -
		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the status of women and to increase the scope of their participation in economic development, particularly in rural areas.

Rural women are a significant force in Africa. Most of them participate in a wide spectrum of activities in the home, on family farms, and in the rural economy. In fact, women produce about 65% of all food in Africa. However, all such productive efforts are generally confined to subsistence-type activities or unskilled low-paying jobs, which prevent them from rising to a higher status. This combined with poor health and nutrition, high mortality rates, large numbers of children, and long work hours results in poor utilization of their potential skills.

A.I.D. believes that these conditions can be improved through initiation of new or improved programs and activities in Africa designed to enhance the role of women. This project provides a vehicle through which such initial programs can be implemented, particularly in the areas of health, nutrition, family planning, skills training, and on-farm production.

Grants to existing US or African organizations will support the creation or expansion of women's groups, provide

opportunities for formal and non-formal education and training in the US or in Africa, and supply consultants to assist in project design and to advise local women's groups. These funds will also provide for the participation of women in A.I.D. on-going and up-coming projects. In addition, feasibility studies and conferences will be considered.

A.I.D. personnel have had discussions with various groups in the US and in Africa and attended seminars concerning activities to improve the status of African women in preparation for possible activities which might be included under this proposed project.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. requests \$365,000 for grants to African and American organizations as follows: 6 US Technicians for 3 man-months each (\$90,000); Participant Training for 6 persons to the US for 6 man-months each (\$36,000) and for 6 persons in Africa for 1 man-month each (\$4,000); commodities (\$75,000) including training equipment and agricultural and health supplies; and Other Costs (\$160,000) including workshops and seminars, supplies and materials.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grantees to be determined
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	365	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	900	1265		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	365	365	-	-	-	

Country:

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Self-Help Program	FUNDS Selected Development Problems	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 1,500	5th Q. 300
NUMBER various	PRIOR REFERENCE PP. 172-173 FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Cont.

Project Target and Course of Action: The Special Self-Help Program has operated since FY 1965 in some 25 of the poorest African countries. Its purpose is to demonstrate U.S. interest and concern about the welfare and self-help endeavors of local communities in the less-developed African countries. Most of the over \$10 million in A.I.D. funds provided has been spent on projects ranging in cost from about \$300 to \$10,000. The host country's contribution has ranged from a minimum of 25% to over 50% of each project's total cost. Contributions have come in the form of labor and locally provided materials. Administrative and monitoring work has been handled by Embassy officers funded by the State Department.

Progress to Date: These inexpensive Self-Help projects, have been effective in improving economic and social conditions and the United States image at the community/village level. Wells have been dug, schoolrooms built, basic equipment supplied to local handicraft schools and maternity clinics to benefit large numbers of the poorest people in the world. Other projects have financed vegetable gardens and village production and marketing projects.

The funds have been particularly useful since Ambassadors have been able to respond quickly to worthy requests for support and quickly demonstrate U.S. interest in the

welfare and self-reliance endeavors of the citizenry. Self-Help assistance is especially effective, since it is considered a form of development cooperation, not charitable relief.

Of note are the types of Special Self-Help projects repeated without the further need for United States funding. For example, Self-Help village dispensary projects in the Senegal and Lesotho became prototypes for over 20 other dispensaries funded entirely by the host countries themselves. It should also be noted that a number of our projects have also incorporated monetary support from U.S. Voluntary Agencies with labor supplied by village workmen and Peace Corps volunteers.

As they continue in operation on their own, Special Self-Help projects tend to bring to the U.S. a continuing stream of public and political good-will.

FY 76 Programs: In FY 76, \$1.5 million is planned to administer Self-Help activities in about 25 countries throughout Africa. Particular attention will be given to rural areas in the fields of agriculture, health, and education.

5th Quarter Programs: In the 5th Quarter, \$300,000 is requested for similar activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	12,198	10,397	1,801											
Estimated FY 75	1,100	1,000												
Estimated through 6/30/75	13,298	11,397	1,901											
Proposed FY 76	1,500	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost											
Proposed 5th Quarter	300	Continuing												
				Total Obligations ..	1100	-	1100	1500	-	1500	300	-	300	

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Economic Commission for Africa	FUNDS Selected Countries and Organizations	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 1,150	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-995-340	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 173, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) with economic and social development programs throughout Africa. The ECA monitors virtually all aspects of economic development and development assistance in Africa, with particular emphasis placed on regional and sub-regional approaches to technical assistance for development. A.I.D.'s interest in promoting coordinated development planning among African A.I.D. recipients is furthered through our limited provision of funds to key ECA activities.

Current A.I.D. emphasis on assistance to the relatively least developed countries and the rural poor calls for coordination of A.I.D. activities with the UN Regional Economic Commissions. At ECA's request, in FY 1974 A.I.D. provided funding for up to twelve senior-level experts to serve as part of ECA's UNDATs (Development Advisory Teams). UNDATs work with planning and rural development ministries to assist in project design and preparation of integrated proposals for donor and UN agency funding.

Progress to Date: During FY 1975 three senior-level, long-term US consultants have provided specialized services to the Commission's joint ECA/FAO Agricultural Divi-

sion in the fields of agri-business livestock production and marketing, and agricultural economics. Also in FY 1975, A.I.D. supported two sub-regional meetings of private voluntary agencies operating in Africa to help create the machinery for continued PVO collaboration. Three ECA fellowship trainees in transportation economics received graduate training at US universities. Implementation of the UNDAT program was delayed for one year pending completion of prefeasibility studies in late FY 1975 for integrated development programs in eastern Zaire, Burundi and Rwanda. Currently, recruitment is underway. The major new initiative in A.I.D./ECA collaboration in FY's 1974 and 1975 consisted of providing \$121,000 to ECA's Women's Bureau for consultant assistance in establishing national women's commissions in ECA member countries, and a Pan-African Women's Center.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$1,150,000 for the following: US Technicians (\$890,000) including 4 advisors to ECA for 12 man-months each and 1 advisor for 6 man-months; also, 12 advisors for UNDAT for 8 man-months each; graduate training at US universities (\$30,000); Other Costs (\$230,000) for UNDAT logistics support \$100,000, and support for US contractors and women's activities \$130,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES Grantee - Economic Commission for Africa				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	2,217	902	1,315		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	395	567	-	U.S. Technicians . . .	-	214	214	-	890	890	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	2,612	1,469	1,143	Participants	-	45	45	-	30	30	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	1,150	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	CONTINUING		Other Costs	-	136	136	-	230	230	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	-	395	395	-	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE African Development Bank	FUNDS Selected Countries and Organizations	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	FY 76 \$1,810	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-920-127		INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action. To assist the African Development Bank (AFDB) undertake and design projects for capital development projects and to provide advisory services.

Progress to Date. The AFDB began operation in 1966, following charter ratification by 33 African states. Through May 1974, it had committed \$168 million for 67 projects in 29 countries and provided loans to member-sponsored development banks in seven countries. The Bank plans a lending program for 1974-1976 of \$110 million (approximately \$35 million a year) with capital provided from African and non-African sources. One of the major problems is that African countries and regional organizations do not have projects designed and ready to be considered for financing. This assistance helps these institutions prepare and qualify projects for financing through the Bank. Such financing is not generally provided through the normal aid to international financial institutions. A.I.D. plans to continue providing this technical assistance to the AFDB since there is no legislative mechanism by which this can be done through the international financial institutions facility.

to help the Bank identify and assess projects and to finance eighteen technical studies conducted by American firms. An advisor in agricultural economics was provided in January 1975 to assist in assessing the growing number of loan applications in the agricultural field. A.I.D. funded studies have resulted in some 16 approved projects affecting 13 African countries, including the Diosmone-N'Dangane Road (Senegal), an oil pipeline (Tanzania), Kwango-Wamba bridges (Zaire), Sierra Leone-Liberia road link, the N'Djamena Storm and Sanitary Sewerage (Chad), the Burkavu-Kindu Road (Zaire), and the Ziquinchor-Cap Skerring road (Senegal). The final loan value of these projects is estimated at \$91.0 million and will be financed by the AFDB and other donors. In FY 1975 at least 50% of A.I.D. funds provided for technical studies will be devoted to projects in A.I.D.'s sectors of concentration.

FY 1976 Program. Funds (\$1,810,000) will provide for thirty-six (36) man-months of U.S. technical advisory services (\$220,000) and approximately five (5) technical studies (\$1,590,000).

From 1968 through June 1974, A.I.D. provided funds (\$4.8 million) for 102 man-months of advisory services

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES Grantee: African Development Bank				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	4,785	1,735	3,050		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	300	1,500		U.S. Technicians . . .	60	240	300	220	1,590	1,810	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/75	5,085	3,235	1,850	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 76	1,810	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	Continuing		Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Total Obligations . .	60	240	300	220	1,590	1,810	-	-	-	

Country: Africa Regional

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Regional Organizations Development	FUNDS Selected Countries and Organizations	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 290	5th Q. -
NUMBER 698-11-995-154	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 173, FY 1975 AFR C.P.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To help increase the capacity of selected African regional organizations to assist African countries in their economic and social development activities. US experts, US and third-country training, and related materials and costs have been provided to a number of African organizations since the inception of this project in FY 1965. During FY 1975, assistance was provided to the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa (AAASA), the African Cooperative Savings and Credit Association (ACOSCA), and the African Training and Research Center in Administration for Development (CAFRAD). Through this project, US expertise in development administration, agriculture, cooperative enterprises and scientific research is focused on regional organizations which reach key African administrators, technicians and teachers from governmental and private institutions. Contributions by A.I.D. are designed to have high impact on specific, selected problems and to enhance the ability of assisted organizations to continue their training and research functions.

Progress to Date: The following activities implemented in FY 1975 illustrate the range of programs undertaken through this project: CAFRAD -- short-term consultants helped design a program in project management training

for African administrators of agricultural and rural development projects which include seminars for the training of trainers for PMT centers; AAASA -- assistance was provided to an all-Africa conference on program design and research studies and objectives, and advisory services were made available for research program development; ACOSCA -- US credit cooperative advisors assisted in initiating pilot small farmer credit programs in Cameroon, Lesotho, and Zambia, and training was provided in credit cooperative management to African credit union managers. Over the past 10 years, A.I.D. assistance under this project activity has helped advance the institutional growth of numerous African regional organizations most notably the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity.

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$290,000 to assist in funding CAFRAD and AAASA activities. This request consists of: 18 man-months of one US research/documentation advisor and 21 man-months of short-term consultants (\$93,000); third-country training for 24 African project management trainers for a total of 72 man-months (\$67,000); audio-visual equipment and supplies (\$30,000); and Other Costs, including training materials, publication expenses and office overhead (\$100,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES Grantees - Association for the Advancement of Ag- ricultural Sciences in Africa African Training and Research Cen- ter in Administra- tion for Develop- ment.									
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS														
	1,699	1,158	541		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.								
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total					
Estimated FY 75	65	355	-	U.S. Technicians ...	-	-	-	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/75	1,764	1,513	251	Participants	-	-	-	67	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 76	290	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed 5th Quarter	-	Continuing		Other Costs	65	-	65	65	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Total Obligations ..	65	-	65	65	290	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75					
Food and Nutrition														
Major Cereals Research	* 698-11-130-305	1970	5th Q	2,357	1,786	571	628	494	705	590	200	-	3,775	
Rice Research and Production	* 698-11-190-382	1975	1977	-	-	-	737	154	583	500	125	387	1,749	
Applied Livestock Planning	* 698-11-130-XXX	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	427	552	
Directed Agricultural Production Credit	* 698-11-140-XXX	1976	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	1,007	1,307	
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant	* 698-11-995-386	1975	Cont.	-	-	-	1,504	150	1,354	1,900	-	Continuing	-	
Program Development and Support	* 698-11-999-135	1963	Cont.	234	106	128	649	690	87	1,300	335	Continuing	-	
Population Planning and Health														
Training and Research Center Development	* 698-11-580-373	1971	1976	3,027	1,876	1,151	300	900	551	410	-	-	3,737	
Maternal and Child Health Extension	* 698-11-580-358	1971	1977	3,201	2,143	1,058	930	950	1,038	704	-	675	5,510	
University Teaching of Population Dynamics	* 698-11-570-360	1971	1977	1,034	493	541	212	479	274	350	200	480	2,276	
Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutes	* 698-11-580-359	1973	1978	1,180	191	989	-	656	333	500	500	1,603	3,783	
Special Population Activities	* 698-11-580-500	1971	Cont.	726	330	396	300	500	196	300	75	Continuing	-	
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant	* 698-11-995-386	1975	Cont.	-	-	-	215	50	165	650	-	Continuing	-	
Program Development and Support	* 698-11-999-135	1963	Cont.	37	2	35	287	279	43	390	108	Continuing	-	
Education and Human Resources Development														
African Labor Development	* 698-11-490-363	1965	1979	11,664	10,063	1,601	2,010	2,204	1,407	2,250	-	6,300	22,224	
Expanded In-Service Training	698-11-610-153	1968	1975	1,770	1,450	320	146	440	26	-	-	-	1,916	
African Scholarship Program at American Universities	698-11-660-603	1961	1973	17,788	17,685	103	-	103	-	-	-	-	17,788	
*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.											Total			

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	2	1	2
Participating agency	6	7	7
Contractor technicians	21	24	27
Total	29	32	36

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	15	25	32
Contract	1,103	1,200	1,279
Total	1,118	1,225	1,311

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
<u>Education and Human Resources Development (continued)</u>													
African Graduate Fellowship Program	* 698-11-660-062	1963	1978	9,698	8,036	1,662	1,818	1,682	1,798	1,875	-	1,935	15,326
African Higher Education Program - Inter-African Scholarship Program	* 698-11-660-210	1967	1978	7,505	5,933	1,572	1,450	1,497	1,525	1,320	-	1,683	11,958
Private Voluntary Agency Operational Program Grant	* 698-11-995-386	1975	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	Continuing	
Educational Advisory Services	* 698-11-660-211	1967	1977	1,573	1,377	196	217	241	172	245	-	276	2,311
African Mathematics Program	698-11-690-356	1970	1975	1,566	1,277	289	170	289	170	-	-	-	1,736
Economic Develop. Research Orgns.	* 698-11-995-477	1972	1977	1,008	514	494	300	300	494	550	-	550	2,408
African Primary Science Program	698-11-690-357	1971	1975	1,105	875	203	179	274	108	-	-	-	1,284
Ivory Coast Inst. Eval. System	* 698-11-690-383	1975	1976	-	-	-	268	101	167	182	-	-	450
Education and Training Activities	* 698-11-680-186	1968	1978	6,093	5,448	645	682	645	682	730	-	775	8,280
Accelerated Rural Learning	* 698-11-690-XXX	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	525	-	575	1,100
African Science Education	* 698-11-690-XXX	1976	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	-	200	359
African Manpower Development	* 698-11-660-XXX	1976	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	-	8,103	9,053
African Women in Development Program Development and Support	* 698-11-690-XXX	1976	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	365	-	900	1,265
	* 698-11-999-135	1963	Cont.	112	38	74	241	254	61	330	150	Continuing	
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>													
Self-Help Program	* Various	1965	Cont.	12,198	10,397	1,801	1,100	1,000	1,901	1,500	300	Continuing	
Assistance to Private Voluntary Organizations	* 698-11-995-386	1975	Cont.	-	-	-	160	-	160	-	-	Continuing	
Program Development and Support	* 698-11-999-135	1963	Cont.	.97	73	24	379	385	18	490	200	Continuing	
<u>Selected Countries and Organizations</u>													
Economic Commission for Africa	* 698-11-995-340	1969	Cont.	2,217	902	1,315	395	567	1,143	1,150	-	Continuing	
Africa Development Bank	* 698-11-920-127	1968	Cont.	4,785	1,735	3,050	300	1,500	1,850	1,810	-	Continuing	
Regional Organization Development	* 698-11-995-154	1965	Cont.	1,699	1,158	541	65	355	251	290	-	Continuing	
*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.							Total	15,642	17,139	17,262	22,840	2,193	

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
698-H-005	Great North Road (TanZam Highway)	6/28/68	7/20/68	10	40	2	2 1/2	US\$	13,000	12,903	-	1,207
698-H-005A	TanZam Highway	5/07/71	5/25/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	3,800	3,786	-	208
698-H-005B	TanZam Highway	5/26/72	8/05/72	10	40	2	3	US\$	1,100	359	-	8
698-H-007A	TanZam Highway	6/26/70	8/28/70	10	40	2	3	US\$	2,600	2,152	-	72
698-H-007B	TanZam Highway	5/26/72	8/05/72	10	40	2	3	US\$	4,900	369	-	-

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
687-H-001	Railroad Improvement Two Step	6/17/65	1/07/66	5 10	20 40	3 1/2 1	3 1/2 2 1/2	US\$	2,700	2,691	-	83
687-H-001A	Railroad & Bridge Construction Two Step	6/10/69	3/10/70	5 10	20 40	3 1/2 2	3 1/2 3	US\$	300	57	-	-
698-W-016 (formerly 687-H-004)	Telecommunications - Phase II Two Step	7/20/73	7/23/73	5 10	20 40	3 1/2 2	3 1/2 3	US\$	1,200	17	-	-

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 12/31/74

COUNTRY: SUDAN

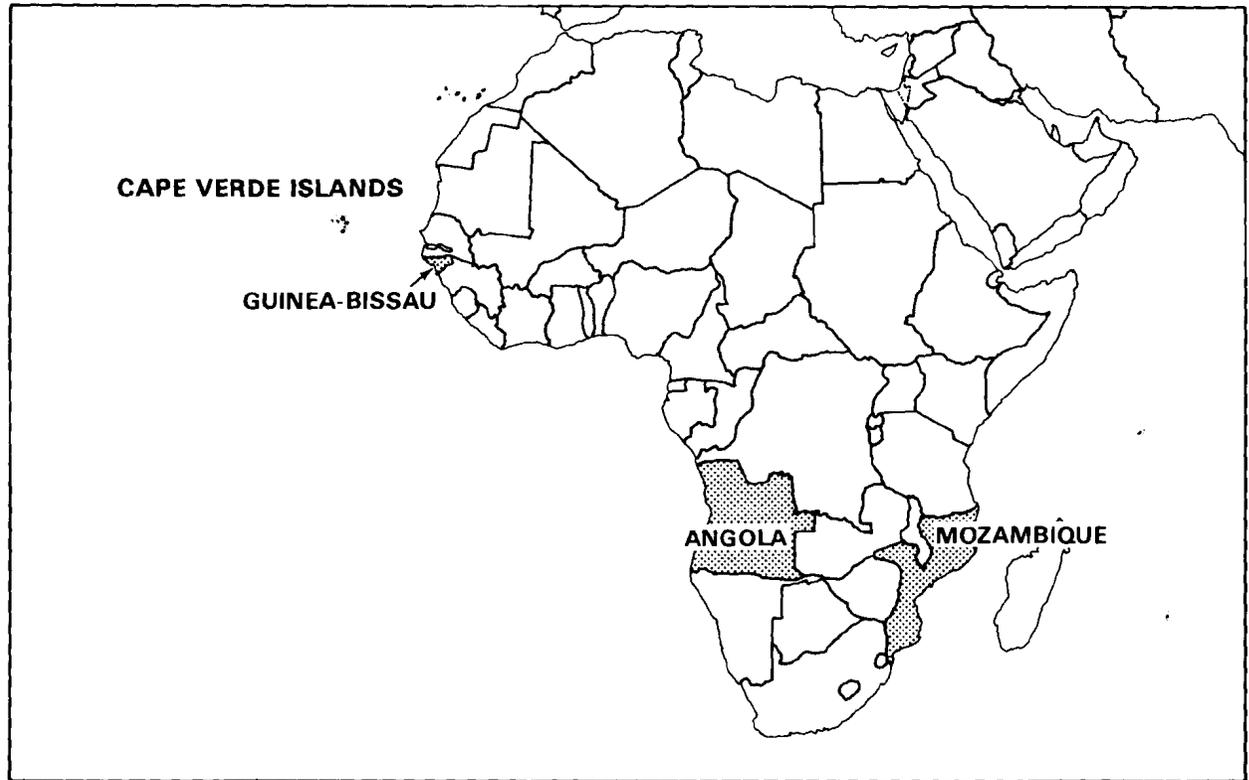
(In Thousands of Dollars)

TABLE VI

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/74		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
650-H-017	Rahad Irrigation	2/14/73	2/26/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	11,000	107	-	1

Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Guinea-Bissau,
and Mozambique

Angola
Cape Verde Islands
Guinea-Bissau
Mozambique



COUNTRY	POPULATION				ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA				
	Total (mid-1974- millions)	Annual Growth Rate (percent)	Percent Urban (1973)	Labor Force in Agricul- ture (percent)	Per Capita GNP-1973 ^a / (dollars)	Life Expectancy (years)	People per Doctor	Literacy Rate (percent)	Students as % of 5-19 Age Group (Primary & Secondary)
Angola	6.2	2.1	16	63	492	35	8,800	10-15	25
Cape Verde Islands	0.3	2.5	9	40	336	34	18,300	34	40
Guinea-Bissau	0.6	1.2	20	86	275	60	19,300	25	16
Mozambique	8.9	2.2	6	72	334	43	15,100	7	19

a - Estimates based on 1973 prices and 1973 exchange rates.

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
PRINCIPE and SAO TOME

In the short run Mozambique faces serious economic problems resulting from--

- the dislocations in trade and industry inherited from its colonial economy;
- the disruptions caused by the last ten years of warfare against the Portuguese.
- extensive flooding in 1974 and again in 1975;
- a general loss of business confidence and the flight of Portuguese capital and personnel.

One of the most serious, immediate problems is a lack of foreign exchange which has made it difficult for the Transitional Government to pay for critically needed food imports, spare parts and other industrial equipment needed to keep its industry producing.

The MTG's development priorities are focussed on increasing agricultural production and improving the health, education and well-being of its rural population. The Mozambique Transitional Government has appealed for assistance to the UN and other donors including those Eastern bloc countries which provided arms and other aid during the war of independence. The United Nations Disaster Relief Organization is presently coordinating the relief efforts for approximately 75,000 who lost their homes and newly planted crops in the February 1975 flooding of the Limpopo River in southern Mozambique. AID approved the use of up to \$250,000 in disaster relief funds for the purchase and transport of seeds for the stricken area.

In November 1974 the MTG discussed its economic problems with the U.S. and the desire to explore assistance possibilities. It was agreed that an economic survey team should visit Mozambique to review the overall economic situation and to discuss possible areas of economic cooperation. We have informed the MTG that AID is prepared to send a team as soon as the MTG indicates a suitable time for its arrival.

Types of assistance could include--

- Title I PL-480 Wheat Sales
- balance of payment support for food and/or industrial imports
- the use of funds from the special Congressional authorization for Portugal and its colonies as well as funds for AID's regular programs.

PRINCIPE and SAO TOME - Following independence in July 1975, the Islands' population of 60,000 will probably opt to federate with Gabon or Angola.

FY 1976 PROGRAM - The program for which funds are being requested in FY 1976 is only illustrative at this time. As of the end of March 1975, only Guinea-Bissau, has achieved full independence.

The primary concerns of the liberation movements participating in the Transitional Governments in the other territories have been--

- to consolidate their political support;
- to organize their manpower resources for the task ahead,
- to try to assess the state of their economies.

In Angola any discussions on technical aid are not expected to be held until after full independence. Discussions with the Cape Verdians are currently in progress. Although contacts with Guinea-Bissau are increasing, we have received no requests for bilateral assistance. Aid to Mozambique will be based on the recommendations of the forthcoming economic survey team.

Nevertheless, AID believes there will be a growing need for assistance in FY 1976. In an effort to be as responsive as possible to the sense of the Congress expressed in

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
PRINCIPE and SAO TOME

Section 50 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974, AID has budgeted \$5.0 million in loans and \$5.0 million in grants as contingency funding for the territories in FY 1976.

FOOD AND NUTRITION - The economies of Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands are based on agriculture. All three countries must import food to meet their food requirements. FRELIMO party leaders in Mozambique have indicated they would welcome technical and financial assistance in agriculture, particularly livestock production and marketing.

--\$5.0 million is budgeted to develop an agriculture sector loan for livestock and marketing in Mozambique,

--\$2.5 million in grant funds for Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde to assist in food distribution programs.

HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING - \$1.35 million in grant funds are budgeted for--

--health delivery systems in Mozambique,

--support of refugee resettlement (Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau),

--rehabilitation of war victims (Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau).

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT - Subsection (b) (6) of Section 50 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 urged AID to give priority consideration on an immediate basis to expanding current United States programs of educational assistance to the territories as a timely and substantive contribution to their independence. In response to this mandate AID in FY 1975 initiated a Development Training Project for Portuguese-speaking Africa.

In FY 1976 we are requesting additional grant funds, \$1.15 million, to--

--continue the Development Training Project,

--develop bilateral participant training programs,

--initiate manpower resource studies.

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
PRINCIPE and SAO TOME

Following the military coup in Portugal in April 1974 and the announcement that Portugal would grant independence to its overseas territories, the transition to independence has moved forward at a rapid pace.

--Guinea-Bissau became independent September 10, 1974.

--Mozambique is scheduled to become independent June 25, 1975 and a transitional government has been established.

--The Cape Verde Islands will hold elections on June 30, 1975 for a constituent assembly which will declare the independence of Cape Verde from Portugal on July 5, 1975.

--The Islands of Principe and Sao Tome have been offered independence on July 12, 1975.

--Angola will become fully independent on November 11, 1975 and a transitional government has been established.

ANGOLA - Angola's short and medium term problems are almost entirely political and societal. Mineral rich, underpopulated and free of serious drought, Angola can pay for a reasonable level of capital and consumption goods imports with--

--oil production - the third highest in black Africa,

--coffee exports - fourth largest in the world, and

--diamond and fishmeal exports.

Angola has barely tapped its greatest potential, agriculture. With a population of only 6.2 million including 300,000 whites and 100,000 mestizos, the country could easily support multiples of its present population if agricultural production were increased. However, agricultural development will require peace in the countryside as well as the necessary capital and technological inputs. Rivalry among the three principal political

parties threatens the peace.

Other problems include--

--extreme shortage of educated and trained personnel in government,

--lack of skilled workmen,

--large numbers of refugees to be resettled.

U.S. concessional assistance would be highly selective and almost entirely humanitarian or technical in nature in such areas as agricultural research, rural extension, university level education, technical training, government administration, and aid for resettlement of refugees.

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs
1974 Loans Grants							
Total							
1975 Loans Grants	5,750	---	---	---	---	---	5,750
	4,250	---	---	---	---	---	4,250
Total	10,000 ^{1/}	---	---	---	---	---	10,000 ^{1/}
1976 Loans Grants	5,000	5,000	---	---	---	---	---
	5,000	2,500	1,350	1,150	---	---	---
Total	10,000	7,500	1,350	1,150			
5th Quarter Loans Grants							
Total							

^{1/} Special Funds Provided Under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1975.

ANGOLA, CAPE VERDE, GUINEA-BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE,
PRINCIPE and SAO TOME

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS - The Islanders have close political ties with Guinea-Bissau and may choose some form of federation or unification with Guinea-Bissau following independence from Portugal on July 5, 1975. The Cape Verde Islands are an archipelago consisting of ten islands lying almost 400 miles off the west coast of Senegal and 600 miles northwest of Guinea-Bissau.

The Islands are suffering from a seven-year drought and virtually 100% of the food requirements for the population of nearly 300,000 are met through subsidized imports from Portugal. The World Food Program reports that during the present century emigration from the islands and drought-related deaths have reduced the populations of the Islands by about 35%. A large number of the emigrants have settled in the U.S. Because of its own economic problems at home Portugal has announced that it will be unable to continue to subsidize the Islands after they achieve independence.

The Transitional Government of Cape Verde (TGCV) has made food aid for the second half of 1975 its first priority. The World Food Program (WFP) is planning to initiate a feeding program for vulnerable groups after Portuguese aid is terminated; AID has approved the use of approximately \$200,000 in foodstuffs in the WFP project. In addition, AID will provide \$5.0 million for use in the Cape Verdes from the special Congressional authorization for Portugal and its former territories. Preliminary discussions have been held with TGCV officials on use of these funds and are being continued at this time. We expect to use some of this money to support programs now being studied by the UN which would enable the Islands to achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

GUINEA-BISSAU - Guinea-Bissau's first development priorities are to improve agricultural production and to resettle 100,000 to 200,000 refugees who fled to neighboring countries during the eleven-year war of independence. In July 1974, the World Food Program approved a project for the feeding of vulnerable groups in liberated areas of the country. The United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees has developed a project costing approximately \$4.0-4.5 million for the resettlement in Guinea-Bissau of 80,000 refugees in Senegal. The funds will cover the costs of fuel, agricultural tools, seeds, medicine and medical clinics.

Agriculture, which is the base of its economy, centers on the production of groundnuts, palm products and rice. Less important crops include beans, manioc, maize, and sugar. There is a potential for developing its timber resources and increasing livestock production.

We have not, as yet, received a request for U.S. bilateral assistance, although the Government expressed interest in the training opportunities which will be made available under the Development Training Project for Portuguese-speaking Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE - In the long run, Mozambique has a potentially strong and viable economy. With a population of nearly 9.0 million, it is the most populous of Portugal's overseas territories. Its unfavorable balance of trade has traditionally been offset by earnings from invisibles, including--

- transportation fees for transshipments from South Africa and Rhodesia;
- tourism and related services;
- remittances, primarily from Mozambican workers in South African gold mines.

In 1975 the first stage of the Cabora Bassa dam, the largest in Africa, will be completed--

- earning Mozambique approximately \$18.0 million yearly in badly needed foreign exchange;
- increasing power supplies in Mozambique and thereby reducing oil import requirements for the generation of power.

Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau,
Country: Mozambique, Principe and Sao Tome

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Development Training for Portuguese Speaking Africa NUMBER 659-15-690-001	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)		
	Education and Human Resources Development	FY 76	485	5th Q. ---
	PRIOR REFERENCE	None		INITIAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1976*	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
			FY: 1978	

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide training opportunities at the post-secondary level in the U.S. and in Africa for African nationals from Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Principe and Sao Tome. Fields of training to be emphasized include agriculture, education, health, rural development, public administration, and economic planning.

Following the military coup in Portugal in April 1974, the Portuguese Government announced its intention to grant independence to its African territories. In terms of experienced administrators, technical experts, and skilled workers, the countries face independence with fewer trained manpower resources than was the case when most African countries achieved independence in the early 1960's. In view of this vast need for trained manpower, it was decided that A.I.D. should propose to African leaders in the Transitional Governments the immediate start of a training-for-development program, which would include educational opportunities for under-graduate and graduate work, as well as non-degree and special courses according to priorities established by the new governments.

In early 1975 discussions were held with the African leaders to determine their interest in such a program and to discuss the way it could be carried out. Although the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique

indicated that it would wait until full independence in June 1975 before deciding whether or not it would participate in the program, the Government in Guinea-Bissau and liberation movement leaders in Angola enthusiastically endorsed the idea. The costs of financing candidates from these two countries alone will exceed the funding available for the program.

A.I.D. expects to negotiate a contract with the African-American Institute (AAI) to implement the project. While actual training is not expected to begin until September 1975, about \$35,000 will be expended in FY 1975 for administrative expenses incurred prior to June 30, 1975.*

FY 1976 Program: A.I.D. is requesting \$485,000 to renew its contract with AAI. The contract includes long term training for approximately 45 students in the U.S. (\$325,000) and 30 in Africa (\$80,000) and other costs including personnel, overhead, and related supplies and materials (\$80,000).

*Initial Funding in FY 1975 (\$400,000) from funds provided in the FY 1975 Authorization and Appropriation Acts for Portugal and Portuguese colonies in Africa gaining independence.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS									
	---	---	---		Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.			
					Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 75	---	---	---	U.S. Technicians . .	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	African-American Institute (AAI)
Estimated through 6/30/75	---	---	---	Participants	---	---	---	---	405	405	---	---	---	
Proposed FY 76	485	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Proposed 5th Quarter	---	730	1,215	Other Costs	---	---	---	---	80	80	---	---	---	
				Total Obligations . .	---	---	---	---	485	485	---	---	---	

Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau,
Country: and Mozambique

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Project Support	FUNDS Various	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)	
		FY 76 4,515	5th Q. --
NUMBER 659-15-998-002	PRIOR REFERENCE None	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
		FY: 1976	FY: 1978

Project Summary - Section 50 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 expresses the sense of Congress that the United States should foster good relations with Portugal's former African territories and assure them of our commitment to their genuine political and economic independence. The Congress noted that the economic development needs of the territories would be immense when independence is achieved and urged A.I.D. to devote "immediate attention to assessing the economic situation" in the territories and to "be ready to cooperate with the future governments in providing the kind of assistance that will help make their independence viable."

While the economic outlook for each of the territories must be reviewed separately, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique have three serious problems in common. There is a critical shortage of trained manpower, basic foodstuffs need to be imported, and resettlement and rehabilitation programs are needed for large numbers of refugees and war victims. Special consideration must be given to the Cape Verde Islands where, as a result of a seven year drought, the economy is dependent on subsidized imports to meet its food requirements.

Representatives of the new governments have indicated that they will seek U.S. assistance in dealing with their development problems. A.I.D. has budgeted

funds for FY 1976 for programs to be developed. A.I.D. will advise the Congress as projects are readied for obligation.

FY 1976 Program - Funds will be required for programs in the following areas: Angola (\$450,000) - resettlement/rehabilitation of refugees and war victims, manpower resource surveys, and training; Guinea-Bissau (\$900,000) - food production, resettlement/rehabilitation of refugees and war victims, manpower surveys, and training; Mozambique (\$1,815,000) - livestock production, crop production, resettlement/rehabilitation of refugees and war victims, health delivery system, and manpower surveys and training; Cape Verde Islands (\$1,350,000) - fisheries development, dry farm agriculture, support of food-for-work programs, and manpower surveys and training.

Total Requirements by Functional Categories

Food Production and Nutrition	- \$2,500,000
Population Planning and Health	- 1,350,000
Education and Human Resources	
Development	- 665,000
	<u>\$4,515,000</u>

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)										PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/ AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1975			Proposed FY 76			Proposed 5th Q.		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Estimated FY 75	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Estimated through 6/30/75	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proposed FY 76	4,515	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Proposed 5th Quarter	--	10,000	14,515	Total Obligations	--	--	--	--	4,515	4,515	--	--	--

To be selected.

Country: Mozambique

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE IV

TITLE Agricultural Food Production	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000) 5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Sector	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

This loan will provide foreign exchange and local currency funding to support increased production of food crops in Mozambique in areas such as the Limpopo river valley in which expansion of rice and wheat production is planned.

In an effort to develop its overseas provinces, the Government of Portugal prepared a five-year development plan for Mozambique for the period 1974-1979. Following the overthrow of the Caetano government in April 1974 and Portugal's announcement that it intended to recognize the independence of its overseas territories, implementation of the development plan was suspended. FRELIMO^{1/} leadership, however, has given a high priority to rural development and has indicated that the Transitional Government plans to implement many of the programs undertaken by the former regime. For example, the FRELIMO Government, as part of its long term planning, intends to build two irrigation dams on the Limpopo River. The Massingir Dam, now nearing completion, will irrigate about 200,000 hectares of land for rice production. Another dam is planned for Mapai to irrigate another 200,000 hectares for the same purpose. In view of Mozambique's large amount of food grain imports, and the serious shortage of foreign exchange, the Transitional Government has given a high priority to finishing the Massingir Dam and increasing the irrigation farming of rice in the area. Since actual input requirements are not expected to be developed until after Mozambique gains full independence on June 25, 1975, specific information regarding use of the loan funds is not yet available. A feasibility study will be financed out of grant funds to determine the priority requirements to make maximum use of available resources. AID is requesting \$5,000,000 in loan funds in FY 1976 to support increased production of food crops.

^{1/} FRELIMO - Front for The Liberation of Mozambique

Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde,
COUNTRY: Mozambique, Principe and Sao Tome

GRANT ACTIVITY SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Proposed Program FY 1976	Proposed 5th Q.	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/74	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/75				
Development Training for Portuguese Speaking Africa	* 659-15-690-001	1976	1978 ^{1/}	--	--	--	--	--	--	485	--	730	1,215
Project Support	* 659-15-998-002	1976	1978	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,515	--	10,000	14,515
				Total						5,000	--		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table III.

^{1/} Initial Funding in FY 1975 from funds provided in the FY 1975 Appropriations Act for Portugal and its former colonies.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
A.I.D. employed	--	--	--
Participating agency	--	--	--
Contractor technicians	--	--	9
Total	--	--	9

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1974	Estimate FY 1975	Proposed FY 1976
Non-contract	--	--	20
Contract	--	--	75
Total	--	--	95

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The program for which FY 1976 and fifth quarter authorization and appropriation are requested is outlined in the section of the Summary volume entitled FY 1976 Budget Request and is described in detail in the various supporting volumes of the presentation. In addition, however, there is summarized in the table below, and described in greater detail in succeeding pages, a number of projects and activities additional to those which can be accommodated within the requested authorization and appropriation amounts. These Additional Program Requirements are distinguished from the activities included in the FY 1976 and fifth quarter budget request only in terms of relative priority within limited fund availabilities as determined at this time. They have been subjected to the same program and project review process and are in the same state of readiness for implementation.

Experience suggests that factors beyond the control of A.I.D. or recipient countries, such as natural disasters, changes in political, economic, and security situations, unanticipated technical factors, changes in recipient countries' development needs and plans, etc., may prevent the implementation of some programs and projects proposed within the FY 1976 budget request. It is, of course, not possible to predict whether or where such changes may occur. In the event that any of the high priority projects now proposed for FY 1976 or fifth quarter funding cannot be carried forward, consideration will be given to replacing them with projects presented below as Additional Program Requirements.

AFRICA

ADDITIONAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

		<u>SUMMARY</u>		
		<u>Proposed Initial Obligation by Appropriation Categories</u>		
<u>Grant Activities</u>				
<u>Country/Other</u>	<u>Project Title</u>	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	<u>Population Planning and Health</u>	<u>Selected Development Problems</u>
ETHIOPIA	Agriculture Sector Planning	\$ 560,000	-	-
KENYA	Population Studies and Research Center	-	\$340,000	-
SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS	Grain Production and Marketing	730,000	-	-
"	Mali Land Use Capability Inventory	800,000	-	-
"	Niger Range and Livestock Development	2,000,000	-	-
AFRICA REGIONAL	Somali Republic Relief and Rehabilitation	a/	-	-
SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRAMS	Agricultural Field Services Development (Lesotho)	500,000	-	-
	Sub-total, Grants	<u>\$4,590,000^{a/}</u>	<u>\$340,000</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Loan Activities</u>				
AFRICA REGIONAL	TanZam Highway	-	-	b/
SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS	Senegal River Basin Development (OMVS)	5,000,000	-	-
	Sub-total, Loans	<u>\$5,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>b/</u>
REGIONAL TOTAL		<u>\$9,590,000^{a/}</u>	<u>\$340,000</u>	<u>b/</u>

a/ To be determined following review of requirements and resolution of legislative issues.

b/ To be determined following settlement by arbitration of the Government of Tanzania/ construction contractor claims concerning project over-runs.

Country: ETHIOPIA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Agriculture Sector Planning	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	Proposed Initial Obligation (\$000)
NUMBER 663-11-190-172	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 25 FY 75 CP	\$560

Project Target and Course of Action. To: a) assist the Ministry of Agriculture and related ministries and agencies engaged in planning Ethiopia's agricultural and rural development effort to define and achieve sector goals; b) improve the ability of provincial agricultural offices to plan and implement priority activities; c) assist the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration in planning programs related to land use; and d) promote the development of national agricultural planning, project implementation and program evaluation capabilities.

The project will assist in planning programs to diversify agricultural production, increase small farmer output and contribute to the equitable distribution of income. The results will help the Ethiopian Government increase food production to meet the demands of an expanding population.

By improving the agricultural development planning ability of the Ministry of Agriculture, the project coordinates with UNDP and IBRD efforts in the Ministry of Planning to improve national, regional and sectoral development planning capacity of the Government of Ethiopia.

Progress to Date. Recent changes within the Government of Ethiopia, and particularly the current reorganization of the Ministry of Agriculture, have delayed planned

project activity implementation as well as long-range agricultural sector planning. It is anticipated, however, that as a result of the recent and ongoing political changes, accelerated emphasis will be placed on the planning and administration of effective land reform and agricultural development programs. If these developments occur as anticipated, A.I.D. is planning on funding a six-man U.S. contract team for the Ministry of Agriculture in FY 1976 composed of the following expertise: agricultural advisor, agricultural economist (marketing), agricultural economist (project preparation), agricultural economist (evaluation), agricultural economist (credit and cooperatives), and a legal institutions expert.

FY 1976 Program. Additional FY 1976 funding of \$560,000 will finance 18 man-months of funding for each of 6 contract technicians (\$540,000), 4 short-term participants (\$16,000) and \$4,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (in Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Obligations		
				Estimated 1st FY		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/74	346	180	166	To be selected.		
Estimated FY 75	134	130				
Estimated through 6/30/75	480	310	170			
Proposed FY 76	150	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost			
5th Q	-					
1st FY	560	2,407	3,597			
			Total Obligations	20	540	560

Country: KENYA

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Population Studies and Research Center University of Nairobi	FUNDS Population Planning and Health	Proposed Initial Obligation (\$000) \$340
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	
NUMBER 615-11-570-165		

Project Purpose: To assist the Government of Kenya and other donors establish and institutionalize a Population Studies Center at the University of Nairobi which is (1) capable of conducting research and studies regarding all facets of population policy, (2) can provide appropriate technical assistance to family planning administrators and technical personnel and (3) can provide the whole range of supporting services such as data analysis, evaluation functions, socio-economic research and related activities which are essential to the successful implementation of a national population program.

Center staff will be responsible for organizing and conducting courses of study at the graduate level in all aspects of population/family planning including program administration and management. Both M.A. and a Ph.D. curriculums will be established and submitted to the University Council for approval. In addition, assistance will be given to academic departments to enable them to incorporate population/family planning curricula into their graduate programs. Through these, students will have an option of doing graduate work in population at the Center or in the department of their choice. A research program will also be established with strong links to the Ministry of Health's family planning program. The center will be linked with the Faculty of Medicine where research may be conducted and family planning services offered.

To ensure proper coordination within the University and relevance to the operating ministries of the GOK, the center will have a Governing Board with decision-making powers over research projects to be conducted by the center. The Board will also be the coordinating element and control center of population research conducted by other units within the University. The Board will be composed of representatives from appropriate University faculties, the National Family Welfare Center of the Ministry of Health, and other ministries such as Finance and Planning and Education. A research coordinating committee with representation from the above bodies plus the center will prepare recommendations for the Governing Board's decision.

Other Donors: The Ford and Rockefeller Foundation, International Development Research Center and the Population Council are all contributing to this activity. **FY 1976 Program:** Funding is required for the long-term contract services of two professionals for 48 man months (\$231,000); three long and two short-term participants for 35 man months (\$34,000); commodities such as teaching aids (\$15,000); and other costs, including research grants (\$60,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Obligations			
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-	Estimated 1st FY			
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	-	231	231	
Proposed 1st FY	340	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	34	-	34	
		1,250	1,590	15	-	15	
				60	-	60	
				Total Obligations ..	109	231	340

Contractor(s) to be determined.

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Mali Land Use Capability Inventory	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	Proposed Initial Obligation (\$000) \$800
	PRIOR REFERENCE None	
NUMBER 688-11-120-XXX		

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide the Government of Mali with an inventory of its land resources, classed and sub-classed according to alternative use capabilities. The project is an integral component of Mali's long-term development planning process and will serve as a valuable tool for on-going and proposed projects in the food production and livestock sectors. A.I.D. funding provides for the services of U.S. survey technicians, commodities, and local support costs. The project will also provide training for Malian technicians in soil and vegetation survey procedures, in gathering yields and other interpretive data, and in resource planning.

Initially, the project will establish and map distinct resource areas in Mali. The information learned about soils, vegetation, and surface water will provide a planning base for establishing resource development as well as areas of greatest potential priorities for the Government. The information inventoried will include descriptions and percentages of the major kinds of soils in each mapping unit; estimated yields of cultivated crops, forage, and trees; and the suitability of resources for other anticipated uses, including wildlife, town and rural planning, highways, and other engineering uses. This inventory will be accessible to all technicians, development planners, and potential donors. Access to these documents will reduce duplication of

projects and improve research techniques.

In addition to the 5th Quarter funds programmed for this project for the initial livestock sector-related inventory, there is a requirement for \$800,000 for the 5th Quarter Program. This additional amount will provide advisory services to the Government of Mali to help in establishing an Office of Land-Use Planning. A.I.D. assistance will also help the new Office to develop its capability by helping it to conduct a land-use inventory directly related to on-going and proposed A.I.D.-supported food production and livestock activities in high priority geographic regions of Mali not covered by the project's initial funding.

5th Quarter Funding: Additional funds of \$800,000 will cover 66 man-months of technical services (\$385,000) and other costs, including local support costs and helicopter rental (\$415,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Obligations		
					Estimated 1st FY		
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.
Estimated FY 75	-	-	-	-	385	385	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY76	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	
5th Q	500			-	415	415	
1st FY	800	-	1,300	-	800	800	

Country: SAHEL & CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA PROGRAMS

GRANT ACTIVITY DATA

TABLE III

TITLE Niger Range and Livestock Development	FUNDS Food and Nutrition	Proposed Initial Obligation (\$000)
NUMBER 683-11-120-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE None	\$2,000

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop the capability of the Government of Niger to plan and implement a long-term livestock sector development program. Approximately 90% of Niger is within the Sahel zone, where controlled grazing is now the main ecologically safe method of agriculturally exploiting the land. However, livestock numbers were decreased by an estimated 40% during the 1968-1973 drought. This presents a logical point for intervening with an integrated range and animal management program. The Government of Niger conceptualizes the program as modernizing the pastoral zone. Project success will result in (1) progress against desertification in Niger's sahel zone, (2) preserving and maintaining the annual production for traditional herders. (3) increasing herder's production efficiency and increasing their per capita real income, and (4) maintaining the viability of the livestock sector in Niger.

This program will be implemented in three phases. In the first (one-year) phase, a pilot project will train livestock personnel in range management, animal husbandry, surface water development and range fire fighting. The feasibility of designing a daily radio program will also be explored. During the second phase of the program (two years, but also beginning the first year), the pilot project will be initiated in western Niger. Access roads, stockwater, firebreaks, fire fighting equipment, minerals and salt and veterinary services will be provided. Local

herders will police the boundaries of the pilot project area and will restrict reconstitution of their herds to rates and levels technically balanced with the carrying capacity of the land. A food-for-work program will also be implemented to construct the access roads, firebreaks and corrals. This will help to supplement the subsistence incomes of herders whose livelihood was severely affected by the drought. Dependent upon the success of the two-phase pilot project, a third phase may be undertaken to replicate the pilot effort in another region of Niger and add farm feeding and marketing elements. The French technical assistance program (FAC) in Niger has focused recently on development of the livestock sector potential. This A.I.D. project will be developed jointly with FAC, who may contribute technicians, commodities and vehicles.

FY 1976 Program: It is intended to fully fund the first two phases of this project in FY 1976. Funds are requested for 96 man-months of long-term services of 2 range management advisors (\$560,000), plus 20 man-months of short-term advisory services in animal production, credit and agricultural engineering (\$142,000); long- and short-term training for 24 participants in range management and animal husbandry (\$80,000); vehicles and veterinary supplies (\$935,000); and local construction requirements and operational expenses, including a revolving credit fund (\$283,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	Obligations			
					Estimated	1st FY		
Through 6/30/74	-	-	-					To be selected.
Estimated FY 75	-	-			Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Estimated through 6/30/75	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians ..	-	702	702	
Proposed 1st FY	2,000	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	80	-	80	
				Commodities	935	-	935	
		5,000	7,000	Other Costs	283	-	283	
				Total Obligations ..	1,298	702	2,000	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

LOAN ACTIVITY DATA

Additional Program Requirements TABLE IV

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
TanZam Highway	Selected Development Problems	a/
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

The United States has provided a total of \$34.5 million for the engineering design, supervision and construction of two sections of the Tanzania-Zambia Highway within the borders of Tanzania. The 146 mile section from Tunduma on the Zambian border to Iyayi and the 112 mile section from Dar es Salaam west to Morogoro were completed in 1972 and 1974 respectively. The highway is important in the movement of copper from Zambia to the port of Dar es Salaam and goods from the port to Zambia. It also provides a means of moving agriculture products and other goods to and from central and southern Tanzania. Copper shipments over the road have been over 27,000 tons per month and other goods shipments proportionately large. The road also serves as the primary artery for opening areas of the southern highlands of Tanzania to development of livestock and cereal crops.

Engineering and construction of the southern section of the road proved to be much more difficult than anticipated, and as a result disputes have arisen between the construction contractor and the Government of Tanzania regarding payment for construction costs. The contractor has presented claims amounting to some \$12 million. These claims are now in arbitration in London, but the arbitrators decision is not anticipated before June 1975. It is possible that additional claims may be made concerning the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro section of the road.

Since the claims are still either under discussion or arbitration, A.I.D. has no means of predicting the results of these claims; however, it would appear to be prudent to anticipate that some awards could be made to the contractor and to provide for this contingency. Amendments to the current loans will not be made until A.I.D. has thoroughly investigated the necessity of further assisting the Government in this matter, and the Government has thoroughly justified its need for such assistance.

a/ To be determined following settlement by arbitration of the Government of Tanzania/construction contractor claims concerning project over-runs.

TITLE	FUNDS	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (\$000)
Senegal River Basin Development (OMVS)	Food an Nutrition	5,000
	KIND OF LOAN Project	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

If the present ecological imbalances in the Sahel Region are to be corrected, the first line of defense against further incursions of the Sahara will be in the river and lake basins of the area. Of these, the Senegal River Basin most readily lends itself to major investments for regulated water usage. The Organisation pour la Mise en Valeur du Fleuve Senegal (OMVS), formed of the river's three riparian nations -- Mali, Mauritania and Senegal -- is putting together a sequential order of project priorities from the \$3.5 billion in investments scheduled over 30-40 years. OMVS is presently soliciting about one-tenth of this amount during the period 1975 to 1982 for the construction of two major mainstream dams, irrigation works, port development, and basic infrastructure.

The United States plans to join in this coordinated endeavor in which a dozen other bilateral donors and international organizations are participating. Included among the latter are the World Bank (IBRD), the African Development Bank (AFDB), the European Development Fund (FED), and several Arab states. Projects underway and in the design stage are scrutinized under three governing criteria of the OMVS: (1) they must add to the security of the people now living in the basin by bettering their economic and social well-being; (2) they must assure the ecological balance of the basin; and (3) they should develop the basin as a surplus food-producing region. Under these criteria, the IBRD and FED have agreed to undertake the financing of irrigated perimeter projects on the Senegalese side of the lower basin to prepare the populations there for eventual double-cropping cultivation when the two mainstream dams come into operation during the next decade.

The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BuRec) recently undertook an analysis of the major studies of the Senegal River Basin to determine medium and long-range strategies commensurate with OMVS and A.I.D. priorities. With a view to increasing local food production, the BuRec report advocates, over the mid-term and as a prelude to the construction of the two mainstream dams, irrigated agriculture projects of the dike and polder type. These have been shown to increase crop yields tenfold in single cropping, and twentyfold in double cropping. Most importantly, they give the local population the means and incentive to remain in the basin, the first step needed to stabilize and improve the ecological balance of the region.

A.I.D. is now in the process of selecting a site for the development of an irrigated perimeter project of between 8,000 to 9,000 acres within the basin. In addition to the funds already proposed for FY 1976, there is a requirement for \$5 million to finance an additional 2,000 to 3,000 acres adjoining the original project site. Agronomic, hydrological, economic, and sociological aspects are currently being scrutinized. The most promising overall prospect appears to be in a principal population center according to UNDP-financed feasibility studies carried out in 1973. The features of this project are basically similar to those of other irrigated perimeters in the basin now being financed by the IBRD and FED, i.e. a large protective dike around the sides of the perimeter, pumping stations, main and secondary canal systems, drainage systems, land leveling and small irrigation dikes around each family plot of 5 acres, and some investments in service roads and administrative and equipment buildings. If at all possible, A.I.D. will combine efforts with the IBRD and/or FED in addressing one or more such perimeters and thereby profit to the maximum extent from other experience to date in the basin.