AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal year 1987

ANNEX I

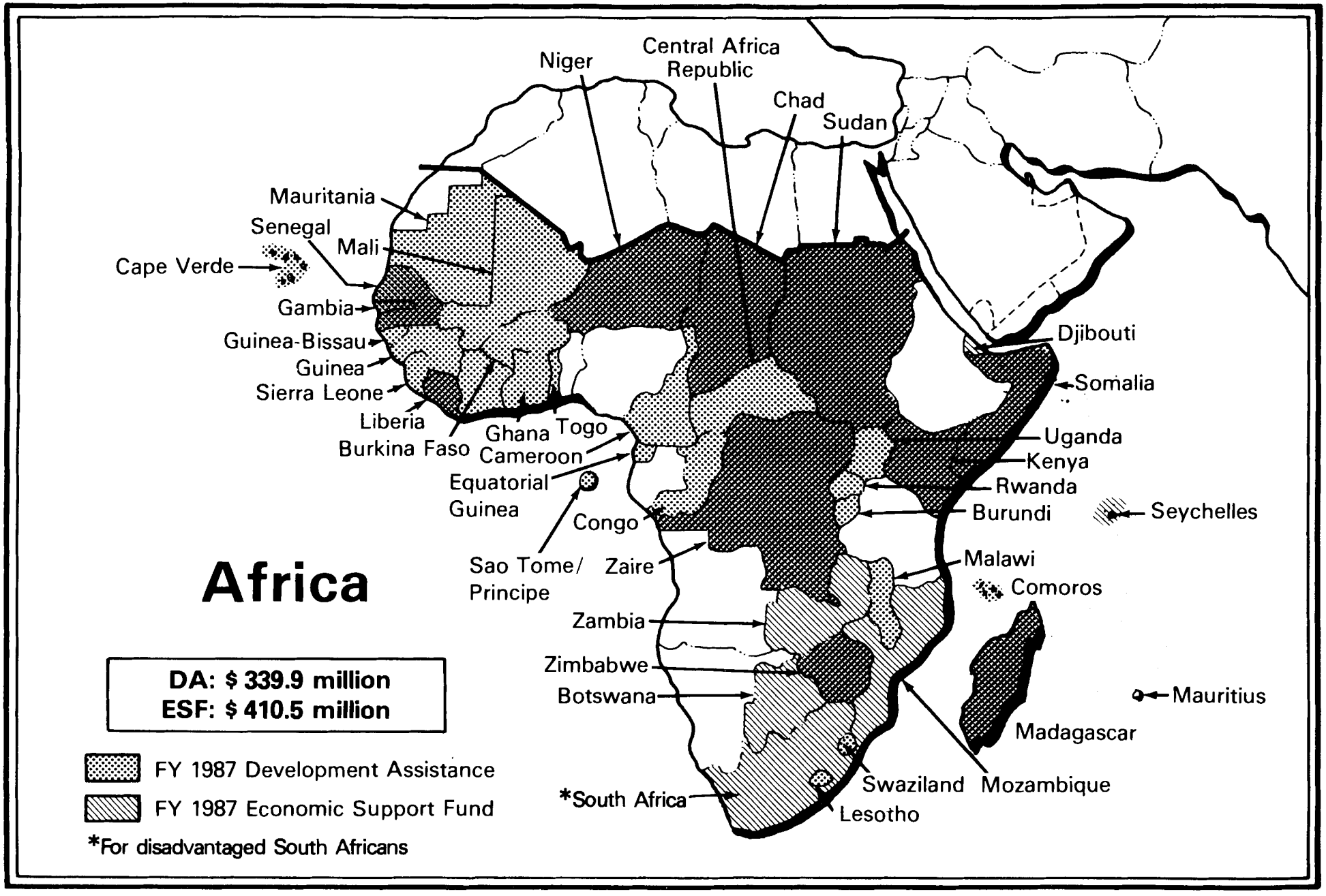
Africa

AFRICA

Responsible Officer:

Mark L. Edelman

MARK L. EDELMAN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Africa


Africa
DA: $ 339.9 million
ESF: $ 410.5 million
FY 1987 Development Assistance
FY 1987 Economic Support Fund
*For disadvantaged South Africans
Niger
Central Africa Republic
Chad
Sudan
Mauritania
Senegal
Mali
Cape Verde
Gambia
Guinea-Bissau
Guinea
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Burkina Faso
Ghana
Togo
Cameroon
Equatorial Guinea
Sao Tome/ Principe
Congo
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Botswana
*South Africa
Lesotho
Swaziland
Mozambique
Madagascar
Mauritius
Seychelles
Comoros
Malawi
Burundi
Rwanda
Kenya
Uganda
Somalia
Djibouti

ANNEX I

Annex I presents to the Congress all the Development Assistance (DA) and Economic Support Fund programs (ESF) proposed for Africa for which A.I.D. is requesting funds for FY 1987.

The annex begins with a summary table which provides a breakout by country and appropriation account of the Africa region's funding requirements from FY 1984 to FY 1987. There is also a regional summary table showing economic and social data for African countries that receive either A.I.D. DA or ESF. Following these tables is a regional narrative which provides a summary statement of the Agency's programs in Africa. Thereafter follows a description of the DA programs with country narratives which describes the total A.I.D. program, including those projects for which funds are being requested in FY 1987. These narratives are followed by planned project summary sheets which present in detail requests for proposed new projects in FY 1987. The Chad, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Zaire, Zimbabwe and Southern Africa Regional narratives include a description of both the DA and ESF programs in those countries. Narratives for the seven programs that receive only ESF funds in FY 1987 are also included.

Note that the regional projects presented in this annex are different from centrally funded activities, which are described in Annex IV.

The final section of Annex I includes tables on terminating programs.

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*Receives both Development Assistance and Economic Support Funds in FY 1987.

**Receives only Economic Support Funds in FY 1987.

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Summary of Programs by Country and Appropriation

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

CP-87

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BOTSWANA										
1984	10,800	5,533	---	---	---	4,467	---	---	800	---
1985	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1986	7,656	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,656	---
1987	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---
BURKINA										
1984	40	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	---	---
1985	2,790	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,790	---	---
1986	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
BURUNDI										
1984	3,661	3,161	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	---
1985	3,546	2,021	---	---	---	---	1,525	---	---	---
1986	2,019	1,350	---	---	---	---	669	---	---	---
1987	2,000	750	---	---	---	1,250	---	---	---	---
CAMEROON										
1984	22,468	18,403	---	820	---	3,245	---	---	---	---
1985	19,622	14,120	---	---	---	5,502	---	---	---	---
1986	20,790	9,060	---	400	---	11,290	40	---	---	---
1987	21,890	13,338	---	2,000	---	6,357	195	---	---	---
CAPE VERDE										
1984	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1986	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC										
1984	1,200	1,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHAD										
1984	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	3,000	---
1985	14,075	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,075	5,000	---
1986	8,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	4,785	---
1987	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	7,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
COMOROS										
1984	780	780	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	400	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	750	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	700	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CONGO										
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	1,000	812	---	188	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	475	475	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	500	188	---	---	---	312	---	---	---	---
DJIBOUTI										
1984	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1985	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---
1986	3,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,350	---
1987	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA										
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GAMBIA										
1984	3,737	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,737	---	---
1985	4,581	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,581	---	---
1986	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
1987	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
GHANA										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,180	---	2,180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,000	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	3,000	1,200	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GUINEA										
1984	1,650	1,500	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	2,600	2,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,730	3,730	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	3,730	3,730	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
GUINEA-BISSAU										
1984	2,040	1,040	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
1985	3,000	2,500	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
1986	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
KENYA										
1984	53,299	29,499	2,300	---	---	---	500	---	21,000	---
1985	39,159	6,924	4,100	2,415	---	---	720	---	25,000	---
1986	35,234	10,057	7,800	2,516	---	315	191	---	14,355	---
1987	39,812	6,600	2,039	2,500	---	250	6,423	---	22,000	---
LESOTHO										
1984	10,014	4,174	40	1,450	---	4,350	---	---	---	---
1985	10,300	5,851	---	1,294	---	3,155	---	---	---	---
1986	9,660	4,522	---	---	---	5,138	---	---	---	---
1987	9,660	5,460	---	---	---	4,200	---	---	---	---
LIBERIA										
1984	47,961	7,324	---	1,342	---	2,295	2,000	---	35,000	---
1985	58,385	5,844	50	3,051	---	2,817	3,623	---	43,000	---
1986	43,377	5,067	50	4,500	---	3,950	1,100	---	28,710	---
1987	53,780	4,980	50	4,200	---	3,450	1,100	---	40,000	---
MADAGASCAR										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	5,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1986	3,871	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,871	---
1987	5,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
MALAWI										
1984	7,600	3,000	1,400	1,000	---	---	2,200	---	---	---
1985	24,700	4,200	1,000	2,000	---	---	2,500	---	15,000	---
1986	9,200	6,100	880	1,920	---	---	300	---	---	---
1987	9,220	3,220	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
MALI										
1984	11,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,200	---	---
1985	28,458	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,458	18,000	---
1986	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	---
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
MAURITANIA										
1984	3,390	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,390	---	---
1985	9,362	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,362	---	---
1986	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
1987	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
MAURITIUS										
1984	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
1985	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
MOZAMBIQUE										
1984	8,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
1985	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---
1986	9,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,570	---
1987	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
NIGER										
1984	24,612	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,612	5,000	---
1985	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	5,000	---
1986	20,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	4,785	---
1987	24,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	7,000	---
RWANDA										
1984	4,800	3,000	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	18,238	5,000	1,238	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	600	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SENEGAL										
1984	32,885	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,885	10,000	---
1985	37,104	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,104	15,000	---
1986	30,484	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	11,484	---
1987	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	15,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SEYCHELLES										
1984	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---
SIERRA LEONE										
1984	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOMALIA										
1984	49,940	13,000	1,940	---	---	---	---	---	35,000	---
1985	50,737	12,250	2,550	2,200	---	2,737	1,000	---	30,000	---
1986	36,783	8,434	2,838	1,500	---	2,000	---	---	22,011	---
1987	43,410	11,438	2,772	1,200	---	3,000	---	---	30,000	---
SOUTH AFRICA										
1984	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	4,785	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,785	---
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
SUDAN										
1984	146,281	15,681	700	2,100	---	---	2,300	---	120,000	5,500
1985	142,000	23,313	540	1,140	---	---	3,007	---	114,000	---
1986	87,812	25,200	1,050	350	---	---	1,400	---	59,812	---
1987	118,000	23,005	2,250	50	---	---	2,695	---	90,000	---
SWAZILAND										
1984	5,690	1,828	---	---	---	3,862	---	---	---	---
1985	8,112	1,985	---	2,130	---	3,997	---	---	---	---
1986	7,600	1,360	---	900	---	4,740	600	---	---	---
1987	6,500	2,000	---	1,000	---	3,500	---	---	---	---
TANZANIA										
1984	1,190	---	---	---	---	1,190	---	---	---	---
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TOGO										
1984	3,900	1,608	---	2,292	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	3,100	1,492	---	1,608	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,060	3,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	3,060	1,749	560	751	---	---	---	---	---	---
UGANDA										
1984	9,000	8,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
1985	7,940	5,890	---	2,050	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,550	3,000	---	550	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	5,350	5,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ZAIRE										
1984	20,996	7,404	1,592	2,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1985	34,359	12,720	---	11,210	---	14	---	---	10,415	---
1986	29,620	12,300	2,080	5,570	---	100	---	---	9,570	---
1987	35,300	11,100	1,100	4,100	---	800	2,200	---	16,000	---
ZAMBIA										
1984	21,322	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,322	---
1985	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1986	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
1987	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---
ZIMBABWE										
1984	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1985	28,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,000	---
1986	20,570	5,000	4,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	9,570	---
1987	21,000	5,000	4,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	11,000	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM										
1984	40,255	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,255	---	---
1985	22,930	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,930	---	---
1986	19,038	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,038	---	---
1987	19,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,000	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG										
1984	18,996	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	15,996	---
1985	21,924	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	18,924	---
1986	32,550	---	---	---	---	3,840	---	---	28,710	---
1987	33,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	30,000	---

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AFRICA REGIONAL										
1984	61,624	8,473	5,773	14,915	---	12,418	8,820	---	---	11,225
1985	127,188	15,308	3,365	17,310	3,500	13,697	7,758	---	---	66,250
1986	196,192	25,380	4,402	14,605	4,000	14,185	6,229	---	47,350	79,541
1987	145,390	34,592	5,429	10,847	2,000	9,750	7,772	---	75,000	---
TOTAL										
1984	689,831	138,608	15,545	27,069	---	35,827	16,320	106,619	333,118	16,725 c/
1985	836,290 a/	128,230	15,023	46,596	3,500	35,419	20,133	103,300	417,839	66,250 d/
1986	705,024 b/	138,745	26,100	32,811	4,000	47,558	10,529	77,038	288,702	79,541 e/
1987	750,402	148,000	23,000	29,648	2,000	36,869	20,385	80,000	410,500	---

a/ Includes $3.4 million reobligated under Deob/Reob Authority.
b/ Excludes $30.3 million deobligated in FY 1985 and planned for reobligation in FY 1986 under Deob/Reob Authority.
c/ Migration and Refugee Assistance.
d/ African Famine Supplemental.
e/ Includes $10.8 million Migration and Refugee Assistance and $68.7 million African Famine Supplemental.

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY87

REGION: AFRICA

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	--POPULATION (PERSONS PER POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	DENSITY-- SQUARE KM) POP/TOTAL LAND
AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES										
BOTSWANA	1,068(85)	3.3% (85)	64(85)	9,875(75)	45% (75)	63(85)	41% (71)	45% (71)	2(82)	2(84)
BURKINA FASO (UPPER VOLTA	6,907(85)	2.7% (85)	45(85)	48,512(80)	30% (80)	176(85)	9% (75)	43% (75)	50(82)	24(84)
BURUNDI	4,673(85)	2.8% (85)	48(85)	45,025(74)	24% (80)	115(85)	27% (80)	52% (80)	195(82)	165(84)
CAMEROON	9,737(85)	2.8% (85)	55(85)	13,990(80)	26% (76)	128(85)	41% (76)	47% (80)	61(82)	21(84)
CAPE VERDE	312(85)	1.9% (85)	63(85)	5,479(79)	50% (80)	89(85)	37% (70)	48% (60)	516(82)	80(84)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2,664(85)	3.0% (85)	49(85)	26,750(79)	17% (78)	134(85)	33% (80)	37% (62)	49(82)	4(84)
CHAD	5,036(85)	3.8% (85)	44(85)	47,644(78)	30% (80)	140(85)	6% (63)	.% .	10(82)	4(84)
COMOROS	469(85)	2.9% (85)	53(85)	15,950(78)	.% .	91(85)	58% (66)	.% .	324(82)	173(84)
CONGO	1,798(85)	3.0% (85)	63(85)	5,507(78)	25% (80)	110(85)	16% (61)	43% (74)	16(82)	5(84)
DJIBOUTI	297(85)	2.5% (85)	48(85)	1,964(82)	45% (80)	132(85)	.% .	.% .	138(82)	17(84)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	350(85)	2.6% (85)	44(85)	5,130(68)	.% .	132(85)	37% (80)	.% .	107(82)	13(84)
GAMBIA, THE	751(85)	3.5% (84)	40(85)	12,306(78)	12% (70)	191(85)	20% (80)	.% .	159(82)	63(84)
GHANA	13,004(85)	4.1% (85)	58(85)	7,161(81)	47% (80)	75(85)	30% (70)	44% (70)	198(82)	56(84)
GUINEA	5,597(85)	2.4% (85)	38(85)	17,223(77)	17% (80)	153(85)	9% (65)	.% .	125(82)	24(84)
GUINEA-BISSAU	858(85)	1.9% (85)	38(85)	8,841(79)	10% (80)	137(85)	19% (80)	.% .	54(82)	24(84)
KENYA	20,194(85)	4.1% (85)	58(85)	10,504(78)	26% (80)	59(85)	47% (80)	.% .	295(82)	34(84)
LESOTHO	1,512(85)	2.6% (85)	54(85)	18,642(77)	14% (80)	98(85)	59% (66)	45% (66)	61(82)	49(84)
LIBERIA	2,232(85)	3.3% (85)	52(85)	8,549(81)	20% (74)	127(85)	25% (80)	42% (74)	327(82)	19(84)
MADAGASCAR	9,941(85)	2.8% (85)	50(85)	10,220(78)	21% (80)	101(85)	.% .	56% (75)	25(82)	17(84)
MALAWI	7,056(85)	3.3% (85)	45(85)	47,491(77)	41% (80)	159(85)	22% (66)	46% (77)	154(82)	58(84)
MALI	7,721(85)	2.3% (85)	46(85)	22,130(80)	6% (80)	173(85)	9% (76)	60% (76)	22(82)	6(84)
MAURITANIA	1,656(85)	2.1% (85)	47(85)	14,505(77)	84% (80)	136(85)	17% (76)	55% (78)	4(82)	2(84)
MAURITIUS	1,011(85)	0.9% (85)	67(85)	2,007(79)	99% (80)	25(85)	79% (80)	51% (72)	894(82)	528(84)
MOZAMBIQUE	13,638(85)	2.8% (85)	52(85)	33,342(80)	10% (75)	158(85)	33% (80)	53% (70)	27(82)	17(84)
NIGER	6,491(85)	3.4% (85)	46(85)	38,791(78)	33% (80)	135(85)	10% (80)	50% (78)	44(82)	5(84)
RWANDA	6,249(85)	3.8% (85)	47(85)	31,335(80)	54% (80)	125(85)	50% (80)	.% .	371(82)	223(84)
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	105(85)	2.0% (85)	66(85)	2,130(78)	80% (82)	65(85)	57% (81)	.% .	249(82)	106(84)
SENEGAL	6,755(85)	3.3% (85)	47(85)	13,783(78)	42% (80)	102(85)	6% (61)	51% (73)	175(84)	33(84)
SEYCHELLES	66(85)	1.2% (85)	70(85)	2,322(79)	82% (80)	14(85)	58% (71)	59% (80)	1,276(81)	221(84)
SIERRA LEONE	3,883(85)	2.6% (85)	39(85)	17,786(79)	16% (80)	195(85)	7% (63)	56% (63)	88(82)	51(84)
SOMALIA	7,595(85)	3.0% (85)	43(85)	15,631(80)	33% (80)	163(85)	6% (80)	56% (75)	16(82)	8(84)
SUDAN	22,972(85)	-0.2% (85)	48(85)	8,928(80)	46% (78)	114(85)	15% (66)	47% (73)	29(82)	9(84)
SWAZILAND	750(85)	3.4% (85)	52(85)	7,896(78)	37% (80)	113(85)	55% (76)	50% (76)	59(83)	42(84)
TOGO	3,023(85)	3.1% (85)	49(85)	18,101(79)	42% (80)	107(85)	16% (70)	43% (70)	169(82)	52(84)
UGANDA	14,689(85)	3.1% (85)	49(85)	26,812(77)	35% (75)	113(85)	52% (80)	.% .	124(82)	61(84)
ZAIRE	30,505(85)	2.7% (85)	52(85)	13,943(79)	18% (82)	106(85)	55% (80)	.% .	184(82)	13(84)
ZAMBIA	6,832(85)	3.2% (85)	52(85)	7,671(79)	67% (80)	107(85)	47% (69)	44% (77)	15(82)	9(84)
ZIMBABWE	8,678(85)	3.5% (85)	57(85)	5,900(80)	31% (80)	77(85)	69% (80)	.% .	99(82)	21(84)
CP SUMMARY	237,075 *	2.8% #	50 #	8,125	31% #	117 #	33% #	49% #	177 @	59 @

* = SUM, @ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), OTHERS = HARMONIC MEAN
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY87

REGION: AFRICA

	POPULATION		HEALTH				EDUCATION			
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM) POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
SELECTED NON-AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES										
ANGOLA	7,948(85)	2.7% (85)	44(85)	16,645(73)	21% (80)	143(85)	.% .	.% .	25(82)	7(84)
BENIN	4,015(85)	3.1% (85)	49(85)	16,980(80)	20% (80)	143(85)	28% (80)	54% (79)	165(82)	35(84)
ETHIOPIA	42,266(85)	3.8% (85)	48(85)	69,387(78)	15% (80)	168(85)	13% (74)	57% (78)	67(82)	34(84)
IVORY COAST	10,090(85)	4.0% (85)	51(85)	21,028(75)	66% (80)	93(85)	35% (80)	55% (75)	130(82)	31(84)
NAMIBIA	1,108(85)	3.1% (85)	62(85)	. .	.% .	111(85)	38% (60)	60% (60)	2(82)	1(84)
NIGERIA	102,783(85)	2.6% (85)	50(85)	12,546(79)	.% .	127(85)	34% (80)	49% (63)	176(82)	105(84)
SOUTH AFRICA	32,465(85)	2.4% (85)	62(85)	1,983(73)	.% .	86(85)	57% (60)	51% (70)	32(82)	27(84)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	21,701(85)	3.2% (85)	53(85)	17,742(77)	34% (80)	110(85)	46% (78)	50% (67)	50(82)	23(84)
NCP SUMMARY	222,376 *	2.9% #	52 #	8,523	26% #	126 #	35% #	52% #	81 @	33 @
REGION SUMMARY	459,451 *	2.9% #	51 #	8,184	30% #	121 #	34% #	51% #	160 @	55 @

* = SUM, @ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), OTHERS = HARMONIC MEAN
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY87

REGION: AFRICA

	GNP PER CAPITA, $US	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF GNP	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT: DEBT SERVICE RATIO	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS US AID $ MILLION	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS US AID AS % GNP	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP TOTAL US	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP ALL SOURCE
AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES								
BOTSWANA	920 (83)	22.0 (79)	42.8 (82)	3.7 (83)	18.5 (83)	1.9 (83)	1.3 (83)	10.9 (83)
BURKINA FASO (UPPER VOLTA)	180 (83)	. .	. .	13.9 (82)	8.9 (83)	0.7 (83)	1.9 (83)	15.2 (83)
BURUNDI	240 (83)	. .	. .	. .	7.5 (83)	0.6 (83)	0.5 (83)	10.9 (83)
CAMEROON	820 (83)	. .	. .	18.8 (83)	24.4 (83)	0.3 (83)	0.1 (83)	1.9 (83)
CAPE VERDE	320 (83)	. .	. .	. .	4.9 (83)	. .	. .	. .
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	280 (83)	. .	. .	15.1 (83)	1.5 (83)	0.2 (83)	0.1 (83)	13.6 (83)
CHAD	79 (82)	. .	. .	0.8 (83)	5.3 (83)	. .	. .	. .
COMOROS	339 (82)	. .	. .	. .	0.4 (83)	. .	. .	. .
CONGO	1,230 (83)	. .	. .	22.3 (83)	1.1 (83)	0.1 (83)	0.1 (83)	5.2 (83)
DJIBOUTI	480 (82)	. .	. .	. .	5.0 (83)	. .	. .	. .
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.2 (83)	. .	. .	. .
GAMBIA, THE	290 (83)	. .	124.2 (78)	5.7 (81)	5.1 (83)	2.5 (83)	3.0 (83)	21.8 (83)
GHANA	310 (83)	42.5 (76)	491.0 (83)	16.3 (83)	7.6 (83)	0.2 (83)	0.2 (83)	2.8 (83)
GUINEA	300 (83)	. .	. .	. .	7.0 (83)	0.4 (83)	0.3 (83)	3.9 (83)
GUINEA-BISSAU	170 (82)	. .	. .	21.0 (83)	2.6 (83)	. .	. .	. .
KENYA	340 (83)	26.7 (78)	133.0 (78)	33.1 (83)	103.2 (83)	1.6 (83)	1.1 (83)	6.3 (83)
LESOTHO	460 (83)	. .	. .	53.0 (83)	21.0 (83)	3.1 (83)	3.4 (83)	15.0 (83)
LIBERIA	480 (83)	48.3 (79)	71.4 (79)	7.2 (83)	75.5 (83)	11.5 (83)	8.7 (83)	19.0 (83)
MADAGASCAR	310 (83)	11.8 (74)	74.7 (74)	8.4 (79)	9.0 (83)	0.3 (83)	0.3 (83)	8.5 (83)
MALAWI	210 (83)	48.7 (77)	190.5 (77)	25.5 (82)	8.3 (83)	0.6 (83)	0.4 (83)	8.7 (83)
MALI	160 (83)	. .	137.2 (81)	7.6 (83)	15.5 (83)	1.3 (83)	1.3 (83)	18.3 (83)
MAURITANIA	480 (83)	. .	. .	11.7 (83)	12.6 (83)	1.7 (83)	2.6 (83)	24.3 (83)
MAURITIUS	1,160 (83)	58.6 (80)	215.5 (83)	22.6 (83)	6.1 (83)	0.5 (83)	0.2 (83)	3.5 (83)
MOZAMBIQUE	397 (82)	. .	. .	. .	9.7 (83)	0.2 (83)	0.3 (83)	4.2 (83)
NIGER	240 (83)	. .	. .	19.6 (83)	26.6 (83)	1.7 (83)	1.0 (83)	10.9 (83)
RWANDA	270 (83)	. .	105.3 (79)	3.4 (83)	8.7 (83)	0.5 (83)	0.6 (83)	9.5 (83)
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	310 (83)	. .	. .	. .	0.2 (83)	. .	. .	. .
SENEGAL	440 (83)	. .	. .	26.2 (83)	33.5 (83)	1.3 (83)	1.8 (83)	12.3 (83)
SEYCHELLES	. .	5.3 (77)	28.8 (77)	54.6 (83)	2.4 (83)	. .	. .	. .
SIERRA LEONE	330 (83)	65.3 (81)	536.7 (81)	9.2 (83)	8.7 (83)	0.7 (83)	0.7 (83)	5.4 (83)
SOMALIA	250 (83)	. .	. .	24.7 (83)	100.3 (83)	9.2 (83)	4.4 (83)	31.7 (83)
SUDAN	400 (83)	21.3 (74)	216.1 (74)	28.0 (83)	210.6 (83)	2.4 (83)	1.8 (83)	11.0 (83)
SWAZILAND	870 (83)	71.0 (75)	11.5 (75)	6.0 (83)	8.0 (83)	1.2 (83)	1.5 (83)	5.5 (83)
TOGO	280 (83)	. .	. .	19.2 (83)	7.7 (83)	1.0 (83)	0.9 (83)	16.0 (83)
UGANDA	220 (83)	. .	280.0 (82)	26.6 (81)	7.9 (83)	0.2 (83)	0.1 (83)	4.0 (83)
ZAIRE	170 (83)	49.2 (79)	201.4 (79)	7.7 (83)	40.0 (83)	0.9 (83)	0.6 (83)	7.2 (83)
ZAMBIA	580 (83)	91.6 (81)	352.0 (81)	13.9 (83)	27.9 (83)	0.8 (83)	0.6 (83)	5.9 (83)
ZIMBABWE	740 (83)	51.5 (82)	255.9 (82)	37.6 (83)	64.1 (83)	1.1 (83)	1.0 (83)	3.5 (83)
CP SUMMARY	297	24.7	75.6	7.9	908.5 *	0.4	0.4	6.7

* = SUM, OTHERS = HARMONIC MEANS
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY87

REGION: AFRICA

	GNP PER CAPITA, $US	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF GNP	DEBT: GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT: DEBT SERVICE RATIO	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS US AID $ MILLION	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS US AID AS % GNP	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP TOTAL US	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP ALL SOURCE
SELECTED NON-AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES								
ANGOLA	888 (83)	. .	. .	. .	1.1 (83)	0.0 (83)	0.0 (83)	1.0 (83)
BENIN	290 (83)	. .	. .	10.6 (82)	1.6 (83)	0.2 (83)	0.2 (83)	8.8 (83)
ETHIOPIA	120 (83)	25.5 (78)	292.5 (78)	16.3 (83)	2.8 (83)	0.1 (83)	0.1 (83)	5.5 (83)
IVORY COAST	710 (83)	. .	. .	38.6 (83)	0.0 (83)	0.0 (83)	0.0 (83)	2.3 (83)
NAMIBIA	1,936 (82)	. .	. .	. .	0.0 (83)	. .	. .	. .
NIGERIA	770 (83)	. .	. .	19.4 (83)	0.0 (83)	0.0 (83)	0.0 (83)	0.1 (83)
SOUTH AFRICA	2,490 (83)	34.2 (80)	101.2 (80)	. .	0.0 (83)	0.0 (83)	0.0 (83)	0.0 (83)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	240 (83)	. .	. .	6.8 (81)	7.9 (83)	0.2 (83)	0.4 (83)	12.3 (83)
NCP SUMMARY	386	29.2	150.4	13.2	13.4 *	0.1	0.1	0.6
REGION SUMMARY	310	25.2	79.5	8.4	0.0 *	0.2	0.2	2.2

* = SUM, OTHERS = HARMONIC MEANS
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY87

REGION: AFRICA

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1973-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1973-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP 19( )	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION 19( )	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES 19( )	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP 19( )	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION 19( )
AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES								
BOTSWANA	8.5 (83)	. .	9.8 (83)	47.9 (79)	119 (84)	4.9 (82)	3.1 (82)	59 (84)
BURKINA FASO (UPPER VOLTA)	1.4 (83)	3.5 (83)	10.8 (83)	16.4 (79)	-155 (82)	. .	2.6 (79)	-42 (81)
BURUNDI	2.1 (83)	3.6 (83)	12.4 (83)	. .	. .	7.4 (77)	2.4 (77)	. .
CAMEROON	2.7 (83)	6.8 (83)	12.6 (83)	21.6 (77)	401 (84)	-3.2 (80)	1.5 (80)	-289 (83)
CAPE VERDE	. .	. .	11.9 (83)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0.1 (83)	1.0 (83)	14.4 (83)	. .	-23 (83)	. .	. .	-28 (83)
CHAD	. .	-5.8 (83)	8.3 (83)	. .	-21 (83)	12.3 (76)	. .	38 (83)
COMOROS	-0.6 (83)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CONGO	3.5 (83)	7.9 (83)	12.4 (83)	. .	417 (83)	10.5 (80)	. .	-400 (83)
DJIBOUTI	-3.6 (83)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-14.9 (80)	. .	. .
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	. .	. .	. .	. .	-32 (80)	. .	. .	16 (74)
GAMBIA, THE	1.4 (83)	. .	10.4 (83)	. .	-79 (81)	25.9 (78)	. .	-47 (81)
GHANA	-2.1 (83)	-1.3 (83)	51.6 (83)	15.7 (78)	-92 (83)	32.5 (83)	0.7 (82)	-218 (83)
GUINEA	1.1 (83)	3.1 (83)	4.0 (83)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GUINEA-BISSAU	-1.7 (82)	. .	6.9 (83)	. .	-41 (83)	. .	. .	-26 (83)
KENYA	2.3 (83)	4.6 (83)	10.8 (83)	31.7 (82)	-312 (83)	26.3 (82)	3.8 (82)	-177 (83)
LESOTHO	6.3 (83)	5.5 (83)	11.9 (83)	15.5 (74)	-478 (83)	-37.4 (74)	. .	-14 (83)
LIBERIA	0.8 (83)	0.2 (83)	7.2 (83)	44.2 (81)	61 (83)	31.0 (81)	4.1 (81)	-136 (83)
MADAGASCAR	-1.2 (83)	0.3 (83)	13.9 (83)	18.2 (74)	-262 (79)	13.4 (74)	0.8 (73)	-434 (79)
MALAWI	2.2 (83)	4.2 (83)	9.8 (83)	33.1 (82)	28 (82)	26.0 (82)	2.3 (82)	-73 (82)
MALI	1.2 (83)	4.1 (83)	10.3 (83)	. .	-68 (83)	-2.5 (81)	. .	-107 (83)
MAURITANIA	0.3 (83)	2.5 (83)	7.8 (83)	. .	-63 (83)	13.2 (79)	11.6 (79)	-196 (83)
MAURITIUS	2.8 (83)	. .	13.1 (83)	36.4 (80)	-36 (84)	29.1 (83)	0.3 (83)	-51 (84)
MOZAMBIQUE	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NIGER	-1.2 (83)	5.2 (83)	11.8 (83)	. .	-69 (82)	24.6 (80)	0.7 (80)	-479 (80)
RWANDA	2.3 (83)	5.6 (83)	11.2 (83)	. .	-74 (83)	7.3 (80)	1.8 (80)	-49 (83)
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	-1.3 (83)	. .	8.8 (83)	. .	-7 (83)	. .	. .	-8 (83)
SENEGAL	-0.5 (83)	2.6 (83)	8.9 (83)	. .	-313 (83)	2.7 (75)	2.0 (75)	-480 (81)
SEYCHELLES	3.4 (83)	. .	. .	40.5 (78)	-69 (83)	12.8 (78)	. .	-26 (83)
SIERRA LEONE	1.1 (83)	1.9 (83)	14.7 (83)	23.1 (82)	-26 (83)	61.4 (83)	1.1 (83)	-33 (83)
SOMALIA	-0.8 (83)	2.8 (83)	20.1 (83)	. .	-272 (83)	34.1 (78)	. .	-150 (83)
SUDAN	1.3 (83)	6.3 (83)	18.0 (83)	19.4 (78)	-187 (83)	24.0 (82)	1.8 (82)	-219 (83)
SWAZILAND	2.6 (83)	. .	11.9 (83)	25.2 (76)	-146 (83)	26.4 (81)	1.8 (81)	-87 (83)
TOGO	1.1 (83)	2.3 (83)	8.3 (83)	40.9 (79)	16 (84)	6.0 (80)	2.2 (79)	-19 (83)
UGANDA	-4.4 (83)	-2.1 (83)	62.7 (83)	. .	-48 (81)	25.4 (83)	1.8 (78)	10 (81)
ZAIRE	-1.3 (83)	-1.0 (83)	48.2 (83)	28.0 (79)	561 (83)	18.3 (79)	. .	330 (80)
ZAMBIA	-1.3 (83)	0.2 (83)	10.3 (83)	42.1 (82)	245 (84)	43.7 (82)	. .	-176 (84)
ZIMBABWE	1.5 (83)	1.8 (83)	9.7 (83)	43.2 (82)	87 (83)	26.3 (82)	6.5 (82)	-459 (83)
CP SUMMARY	0.9 @	2.5 @	15.0 @	26.1	13 &	19.5 &	1.3	-187 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP), OTHERS = HARMONIC MEAN
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY87

REGION: AFRICA

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1973-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1973-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP 19( )	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION 19( )	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES 19( )	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP 19( )	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION 19( )
SELECTED NON-AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES								
ANGOLA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
BENIN	1.0 (83)	4.8 (83)	10.8 (83)	. .	-159 (78)	. .	. .	-96 (78)
ETHIOPIA	0.5 (83)	2.3 (83)	4.4 (83)	23.2 (78)	-338 (83)	25.1 (78)	1.9 (74)	-171 (83)
IVORY COAST	1.0 (83)	4.7 (83)	11.9 (83)	. .	1,277 (84)	31.1 (80)	1.2 (80)	-195 (84)
NAMIBIA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NIGERIA	3.2 (83)	1.2 (83)	13.3 (83)	19.5 (78)	3,008 (84)	9.7 (78)	3.6 (78)	530 (84)
SOUTH AFRICA	1.6 (83)	3.1 (83)	13.3 (83)	26.8 (80)	3,960 (83)	9.0 (80)	. .	285 (83)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	1.9 (83)	3.6 (83)	11.9 (83)	36.8 (79)	-342 (81)	25.8 (76)	9.0 (79)	-270 (81)
NCP SUMMARY	1.5 @	3.3 @	10.9 @	25.2	3,171 &	11.2 &	2.3	336 &
REGION SUMMARY	1.0 @	2.7 @	14.4 @	25.9	2,238 &	13.7 &	1.4	181 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP), OTHERS = HARMONIC MEAN
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

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PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	7,010	3,605	-	-	3,000	-	405	-
Grants	829,280	124,625	15,023	46,596	32,419	20,133	417,434	173,050
Total	836,290 a/	128,230	15,023	46,596	35,419	20,133	417,839	173,050 b/
1986								
Loans	8,460	-	-	-	8,460	-	-	-
Grants	696,564	138,745	26,100	32,811	39,098	10,529	288,702	160,579
Total	705,024 c/	138,745	26,100	32,811	47,558	10,529	288,702	160,579 d/
1987								
Loans	3,405	-	-	-	3,405	-	-	-
Grants	746,997	148,000	23,000	29,648	33,464	20,385	410,500	82,000
Total	750,402	148,000	23,000	29,648	36,869	20,385	410,500	82,000 e/

a/ Includes $3.4 million reobligated under Deob/Reob Authority.
b/ Includes $103.3 million for Sahel Development Program; $66.3 million for the African Famine Supplemental, and $3.5 million for the Child Survival Fund.
c/ Excludes $30.3 million deobligated in FY 1985 and planned for reobligation under Deob/Reob Authority.
d/ Includes $77.0 million for Sahel Development Program; $10.8 million Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa, $4.0 million for the Child Survival Fund, and $68.7 million for the African Famine Supplemental.
e/ Includes $80.0 million for Sahel Development Program and $2.0 million for the Child Survival Fund.

I. AFRICA AFTER THE DROUGHT

The drought of the past year sets the stage for a review of African development. Most African nations were severely affected, and the limited capacity of African governmental structures was severely tested. Public concern and frustration grew as daily reports both chronicled the spread of death and suffering and issued dire predictions of increasing misery. It appeared impossible to deliver adequate food and supplies to peoples widely dispersed over an area four times the size of the United States, given the problems of civil wars and non-functioning transport systems.

Fortunately the most dire predictions did not happen. The world community in general and the U.S. government and PVO community in particular moved an extraordinary amount of food to people in need in time to save millions of lives. It was a peacetime effort seldom matched in modern history.

AFRICA

The enormity of the U.S. response to the Sub-Saharan drought deserves some discussion. During FY 1985, a period roughly matching the Sub-Saharan African crop year, the United States shipped over three million tons of food assistance. This included three times the level of emergency food assistance given in FY 1984, a serious drought year for many African nations, and was ten times the emergency food contribution of a normal year. With the U.S. food aid contribution matched by the other donor community, the total food aid pledged to Sub-Saharan Africa in 1985 was well in excess of six million metric tons.

The Sub-Saharan food situation in the current 1985/86 crop year is much improved from last year. Nearly every country suffering from food shortfalls last year has had an improved harvest this year. The result is that most countries do not need exceptional food assistance this year, and in several cases, the food recipients of last year may be the food suppliers of the current year.

We see exceptional needs in relatively few countries, and with the exception of Ethiopia, the bulk of food aid requirements have already been pledged by the donor community. The United States has made 1.45 million metric tons of food aid available through December 1985. This accounts for nearly 60% of food pledged to date for sub-Saharan Africa in the 85/86 crop year.

The major reason for the improvement in this year's harvest is due to increased rainfall falling at the appropriate time during the growing season. The change in West Africa's Sahel is particularly dramatic. Although Cape Verde and Mauritania continue to suffer from chronic food shortfalls, only Mali has unusual food shortfalls this year. Last year the entire Sahel was affected by the drought.

In East Africa, several reports now indicate that Sudan has nearly tripled its cereal production from last year. Unfortunately the increase was primarily confined to the eastern part of the country, and western Sudan will still require food to be imported from the eastern surplus. In Ethiopia, there was some increase in production, but the lack of available agricultural inputs precluded a more substantial recovery. External food imports will continue to be required through the current crop year.

The lessons learned from the devastating drought of last year have enabled both the donor community and recipient countries to be better prepared for food emergencies in the coming years. Rainfall patterns are being closely monitored and reviewed during the growing seasons. In addition, harvest projections are adjusted from the time seeds are planted so that shortfalls are identifiable as soon as possible.

In order to expedite the delivery process, the donor community has been very active in assessing port capacities, trucking fleets, and internal distribution networks in order to maximize efficiency should an urgent need arise.

We expect food emergencies to continue in Sub-Saharan Africa for the forseeable future. They will not occur every year, nor will they strike every country. If early information is available and shortfalls are anticipated early in the crop year, food shortfalls will not develop into critical emergencies.

With the drought now over, except for specific pockets in a handful of countries, and with agricultural production once again at normal levels, African leaders and the world community must look at those problems which both predated the drought and exacerbated its impact.

II. THE CHALLENGE OF THE 80's

Africa's continuing crisis is characterized by economic stagnation. Reinvigorated and renewed economic growth is the only solution.

Agriculture must grow to reduce the vulnerability to recurring drought and food shortages. Exports must grow to provide the resources to meet import needs and to pay off foreign debt. National economies must grow to generate local budget resources for development investments and recurrent costs.

From 1960 through 1982, the average rate of growth of per capita income in Sub-Sahara Africa was a mere 0.7% per year. At current growth rates it will take 100 years for African countries to raise per capita incomes from current levels of $350 to $700 per year. A minimum of 3% per capita or 6% GDP growth rate per year is required if Africa is to match the performance of low income countries in other regions and for GDP to double within 24 years.

Yet, at present, all medium-term projections are for contraction rather than growth. The reasons for the lack of growth are varied and complex.

Domestically there is a growing gap between population, food production, and productive resources that is fostered by inappropriate policies, misguided investments, and mismanaged resources. Major emphasis has been put on developing new public institutions rather than developing the private sector. Following inherited colonial patterns and encouraged by donor financing, most governments have attempted to maintain control of all marketing and distributing aspects of the economy while at the same time adding new social welfare functions, agro-industrial production schemes, and ambitious new infrastructure.

The strategy has not worked.

Internationally, worsening terms of trade, oil shocks, and worldwide recession have undercut African exports. In addition, import costs have soared, and debt burdens have become unmanagable. Foreign exchange earnings are minimal as export earnings and volume have dropped, and scarce foreign exchange is used for debt service on past investments which have not yet

paid for themselves. By 1986 Africans will be paying nearly $7 billion a year to service their debt obligations of over $80 billion. This represents an average 40% of their foreign exchange earnings. Meanwhile per capita imports are declining and are now at 63% of 1973 per capita levels. Unless imports are able to grow, renewed growth is not possible.

The cumulative effect of these forces is seen in the growing budget deficits, rising unemployment, and increased poverty and malnutrition.

Without arguing whether donors or recipients are primarily at fault, the results, in many cases, are that all systems are inoperative. Infrastructure left to deteriorate is costly or impossible to rehabilitate, while newly created parastatals are over staffed and under productive. This is exacerbated by armed conflict, political unrest, and corruption. Without a dramatic change in current patterns the countries of sub-Saharan Africa will continue to be plagued by famine, debt, economic stagnation, and mounting political unrest into the next century.

Total aid levels to Africa have been growing, but almost all African countries have had negative per capita growth rates. Per capita agricultural production, for example, has declined by 20% over the past twenty years. We can structure our emergency assistance to meet the food needs but that will not accelerate a development process which will enable African governments to meet the basic human needs of their own people.

Moreover, recent events are cause for greater alarm. The move toward dependency, nutured during the drought, must be checked and reversed. But the official development community, ably assisted by the private voluntary community, cannot just move in and do the job. African governments must take charge of their development rather than merely tolerate the expenditures of a large and diverse donor community.

The major impetus for development in Africa will have to come from Africans. We can offer assistance, we can provide some seed money, and we can provide technical assistance where needed, but the bulk of the work must be initiated and maintained by the recipient. Time is the critical factor as population increases and deteriorating economic situations make the task more difficult daily.

III. A.I.D. STRATEGY AND PROGRAM ACHIEVEMENTS

The major objective of A.I.D. assistance is to help African countries get economic growth started again. Our assistance strategy emphasizes agricultural-led growth although our program emphasis is not limited to food production or confined to nations with a potential of food self-sufficiency. The major pieces of our strategy are:

-- economic stabilization and reform
-- increased agricultural production
-- human resources development

AFRICA

A common thread woven through much of our work in Africa is the use and support of private sector resources. Food production alone cannot raise incomes and absorb the growing labor force. Our assistance strategy must also stimulate the growth of private sector off-farm employment and export development. The improvement of governmental policies in Africa will make a valuable contribution to development, but the engine of change will be driven by the private sector. Consequently, we will direct an ever increasing portion of our resources through non-governmental channels in order to nurture private sector growth.

During the past year we have tightened our programming for sub-Saharan Africa. New starts have been cut in half, thus releasing U.S. and African staff time to concentrate on implementation; a major emphasis has been placed on policy reform to promote economic growth; and, we have conducted a strict portfolio review on a country by country basis to get out of sectors with limited developmental impact so that we could focus our resources on a few critical areas.

The recent drought and economic stagnation have encouraged other African nations to reconsider their economic policies. In stongly statist regimes such as those of Mali, Guinea, Madagascar, Zaire, Somalia, Ghana and Zambia, major changes are underway, and there are indications that turnarounds in economic performance are occurring.

Interestingly enough, policies conducive to growth do not have to be perfect. In fact, as long as they avoid getting mired down in overly repressive governmental control, advances can be made. Specifically, exchange rates need to be reasonable, excessive fiscal deficits should be avoided, special political interests should not guide economic decisions, and private initiative should be allowed to grow. In addition, where possible, development oriented nations should adopt an export oriented growth policy, which when coupled with conservative fiscal policy, enhances success.

Much of what we propose for FY 1987 is built on the successes that we have had in recent years. The following includes highlights of our program.

A. Economic Policy Reform and Stabilization

In the area of policy reform, we have attempted to influence some relatively high risk ventures. In Zambia, our policy dialogue is focusing on the reduction of maize and fertilizer subsidies, and in the past year they have been reduced by over 30%. We have also encouraged the adoption of an economically sound foreign exchange system, and recently the GOZ has adopted an auction process to set foreign exchange values. Lastly, we have pushed for the privatization of maize marketing, and as a result, the volume of grain moving through the national marketing parastatal has decreased while private sector sales have grown.

In Malawi, we are replenishing the fertilizer purchase fund in order to insure continuing availability of marketable fertilizer products. In return, the GOM will not subsidize the sale of fertilizer. Previously, the government stabilized the price of fertilizer by drawing down the fertilizer fund thus producing raised expectations and no capital for insuring a steady supply of agricultural inputs. When coupled with revised pricing policies, Malawi has experienced increased agricultural production, more efficient use of available agricultural inputs, and an increase in marketed outputs by small holder farmers with a concomitant increase in their cash incomes.

In Rwanda, we have supported private sector development through policy reform at governmental levels. Specifically, reform efforts are changing the investment code to extend benefits to smaller firms, as well as altering the administrative procedures governing insurance protection for smaller firms. In addition, the government is divesting itself of some parastatal operations, decontroling prices and reviewing selected tariff, tax and trade regimes to provide additional stimulus to private enterprise development and employment.

B. Agricultural Production

The multi-year commodity import program in Zimbabwe is an example of the kind of support we are able to lend to food production development. U.S. food processing equipment as well as raw materials have stimulated record harvests in both food grains and cash crops such as cotton. Similar production gains have been realized in neighboring Zambia primarily due to changed policies. Pricing and marketing reforms which emphasize the involvement of the private sector, combined with adequate rainfall, have resulted in a rapid recovery from recent production shortfalls in Kenya, Niger and Somalia as well as Zambia. In Zaire, we are combining policy reform and a commodity import program to encourage market and production stimulation bolstered by necessary capital goods.

Beyond the near term financial and policy constraints, Africa's longer term growth prospects are tempered by daunting development problems. The most important of these relate to: 1) low productivity in agriculture; 2) growing population pressures; 3) decaying physical and institutional infrastructure; (4) mounting unemployment; and (5) major manpower shortages in key skill areas.

Agriculture in Africa is an important source of growth as well as food. Agriculture is still the dominant sector in African economies, with 70 percent of the population engaged in agricultural pursuits. This sector accounts for 30 to 60 percent of gross domestic product and remains a primary source of foreign exchange for most African economies.

A.I.D.'s basic objective in agriculture is to help Africans achieve a reliable food supply through a blend of food production, food imports and, in a few instances, export crops appropriate to each country. With a disappearing land "frontier" and emerging seasonal labor constraints,

continued production increases will have to come from increased productivity rather than increased land and labor use. We are supporting agricultural pricing and marketing reforms, privatization of parastatals, and increased farmer productivity through investments designed to improve technologies, access to markets, productive infrastructure, and the supply of fertilizer and other agricultural inputs.

We are placing a major emphasis on agricultural research to develop technologies that are affordable and profitable for the average farmer. The problem is complex, reflecting the fact that there are over 40 countries, multiple ecological zones, and over a dozen major food and export crops.

A.I.D.'s current agricultural research portfolio is $350 million. Our new plan for agricultural research in Africa concentrates resources in key food crops and key countries with the capacity either to generate or adapt technologies. The plan envisages a 20 year effort to develop commodity programs and to strengthen selected departments within African schools of agriculture to train the needed Master's-level scientists. Central to the research plan is linking national researchers to International Agricultural Research Centers and strengthening regional networks.

We are also assisting in the critical area of natural resources management through forestry, soil conservation and energy programs. We are providing support for on-farm tree planting regeneration of natural forests and rangelands. Our research and demonstration programs are designed to help meet vital fuelwood and fodder needs, and to the extent possible, will contribute to the restoration of the environment.

C. Human Resource Development

Although we are attempting to develop new ways to stimulate sub-Saharan African growth, human resource development remains critical to our program. These projects use both governmental and private and voluntary organizations and range from food production to health to the private sector. Although the resilience of Sub-Saharan Africa's institutional resources was demonstrated by this year's drought recovery, we are working in selected areas to make this strength even greater.

1. Education

In education, our programs focus on improving primary education, expanding the pool of middle and senior level professional, technical and managerial people, and on increasing the efficiency of education systems. Our training programs alone provide scarce resources which can be used to fill critical manpower gaps in areas such as agricultural research, extension, engineering and economics.

A.I.D. funded activities in Botswana, for example, also contain education and human resource development as a key element of the development portfolio. Primary and secondary education improvements have been combined

with vocational and agricultural skills training to insure the proper foundation for national development. Results from this limited focus have already produced unexpected secondary benefits as a more highly trained workforce can make a more development oriented contribution to economic growth.

2. Health Care

For health activities, we are providing direct assistance as well as support for PL 480 Title II maternal/child health feeding programs. Our programs help develop primary care systems that provide preventive and curative services based on simple methods of diagnosis and treatment of common illnesses at early stages. A major focus is on child survival and the treatment of childhood communicable diseases, diarrhea, and malaria through immunization, oral rehydration therapy, anti-malarials and nutrition programs. We are helping identify alternative financing schemes and other ways to improve the efficiency in the delivery of health services.

In Swaziland, for example, we are fostering improvements in primary health care delivery through prenatal care, an immunization program, parasitic disease control, the availability of oral rehydration salts, as well as child spacing information, nutrition education and growth monitoring.

3. Family Planning

Regarding population, our programs are aimed at integrating family planning into public health systems and developing private sector services. We fund contraceptives for distribution through public and commercial channels. We also support training and information programs.

In Kenya, where the population growth rate exceeds 4.2%, the government is making family planning its top development priority. Using funding from A.I.D., the World Bank and other bilateral donors, Kenya seeks to expand the availability of voluntary family planning services so that people in all parts of the country have access. The A.I.D. component of the Kenyan effort will finance training, commodities, and community based delivery mechanisms. In Liberia, we are supporting an integrated health and family planning effort. Of particular note is the training and technical assistance made available to the Liberian Family Planning Association and the formulation of the National Population Commission.

IV. FY 1987 PROGRAM

With regard to our FY 1987 program, we will be continuing our emphasis on agriculture and basic human needs while supporting complimentary activities in policy reform and private sector development. In addition, we will continue to draw upon the excellent technical resources available in the private and voluntary organization community as well as closely link our programs with Peace Corps activities where appropriate.

AFRICA

An example of our new multi-fasceted approach can be seen in Malawi where a high proportion of our assistance is being made available to the private sector, including two efforts to strengthen rural credit institutions being implemented by Africare and the Credit Unions National Association (CUNA). In addition, Partnership for Productivity is helping improve an indigenous business advisory service active in rural Malawi. Similar private enterprise activities are currently being supported throughout Africa utilizing both the PVO community as well as indigenous governmental institutions.

Although much of our recent involvement in the private sector development has been through the funding of credit mechanisms, we have also supported other private sector activities. In Somalia, we have financed several sectoral assesments to identify opportunities of small to medium enterprises as well as subsector market research leading to specific business projects.

In Senegal, in addition to credit, we are making technical assistance available for many small scale providers of goods and services. This has enabled a "bridge" to be built between established commercial activities and rural village groups. Similar kinds of activities have been started in Kenya where credit and business advisory services have resulted in small manufacturing enterprises such as: semicuring of hides, sisal processing, hand tool production, soapmaking and bakeries.

Although food production and agricultural research will remain the highest priority for the coming year, we are looking forward to increased support for private sector development. It is clear that entrepreneurship is the major catalyst for economic development. We will continue to foster and support the private sector in Africa.

In addition, we feel that participant training and human resource development will make a lasting contribution to long term development needs. Therefore, we will continue to emphasize these activities, particularly in countries where minimal developmental funds are available.

In FY 1987, we will continue to focus a major portion of our support in six countries (Sudan, Liberia, Somalia, Kenya, Sengal and Zaire). To the extent possible, we are also making substantial contributions to four additional nations (Niger, Cameroon, Zambia and Zimbabwe) where the environment for policy change and economic growth appears to be particularly good. In addition, we are attempting to maximize the impact of our regional programs by pinpointing regional support for those programs and areas where we can expect measurable positive change.

Specific FY 1987 activities will be detailed on a country by country basis in the following narrative portion of this document.

AFRICA

Deobligation/Reobligation Authority

Funds Available for Reobligation in FY 1986 1/

Country	$000 / Account
Botswana	48.6 ARDN (G)
	212.6 ESF (G)
Cameroon	500.0 ARDN (G)
Ghana	2,100.0 ARDN (G)
	3,000.0 ARDN (L)
	530.0 HE (G)
	143.0 EHRD (G)
Kenya	2,234.2 ARDN (G)
	1,672.3 POP (G)
	57.4 SDA (G)
	86.9 ESF (G)
Liberia	509.7 ARDN (G)
	140.0 HE (G)
Somalia	3,100.0 HE (G)
Southern Africa Regional	23.0 ESF (G)
Sudan	12,791.9 ARDN (G)
Swaziland	339.0 ARDN (G)
	375.0 ARDN (L)
	35.7 POP (G)
	83.0 HE (G)
	1,190.8 EHRD (L)
	41.0 ESF (G)
	500.0 ESF (L)
Africa Regional	618.5 SDA (G)
TOTAL	30,332.6

1/ Above availabilities are excluded from country funding totals in the country narratives which follow.

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (633) BOTSWANA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 1,068

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 920

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 8.5%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 9.8%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1971) 1.6%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 63.5	MALE 61.6	FEMALE 65.4
(1970)	TOTAL 57.9	MALE 56.2	FEMALE 59.8

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1971) TOTAL 41% MALE 37% FEMALE 44%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE
(.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 10%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 2

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: SOYBEANS ,LIVESTOCK ,CORN	9%	(1984)
CASH: CATTLE ,CORN ,PULSES	5%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) BEEF AND VEAL ,HIDES AND SKINS

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) CORN ,WHEAT ,RAW SUGAR

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1980) 78%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1980)	388 (81)	378 (82)	379
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1980)	390 (81)	400 (82)	399
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1980)	-2 (81)	-22 (82)	-20
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,				
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES..	(1980)	8.5% (81)	7.8% (82)	5.8%
AS % OF GNP.....	(1980)	4.0% (81)	4.0% (82)	3.4%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 293 (83) 396 (84) 474
EQUIVALENT TO 7.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)DIAMONDS ,CATTLE ,ANIMAL PROD.

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	17 (1983)	40 (1984)	53
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	4% (1983)	7% (1984)	8%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)FOODSTUFFS ,VEHICLES ,TEXTILES

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	6 (1983)	4 (1984)	20
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	1% (1983)	1% (1984)	4%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -114(83) 31(84) 119

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,UNITED KINGDOM ,ZIMBABWE

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 59.3%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 24
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 3.7%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 4.8% (1985) 3.3%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 10% (1985) 27%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 45

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1976) 8.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 47.9% (15-64YRS) 48.2% (65+ YRS) 4.0%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 63

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1975) 9,875

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1975) GASTROINTESTINAL,ACUTE RESP. INFE,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (1978) PERINATAL DIS. ,MEASLES ,TUBERCULOSIS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 92%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1975) 45%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	105	MALE	97.2	FEMALE 113
SECONDARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	17.9	MALE	16.4	FEMALE 18.3
POST SECONDARY..	(1980)	TOTAL	1.4	MALE	1.6	FEMALE 0.8

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY BOTSWANA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	19.3	17.6	15.9	13.3	20.3	184.4	5.3	179.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	5.3	11.4
Grants	19.3	17.6	15.9	13.3	20.3	167.7	-	167.7
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	13.0	10.9	11.4	10.0	10.3	101.0	5.3	95.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	16.7	5.3	11.4
Grants	13.0	10.9	11.4	10.0	10.3	84.3	-	84.3
(Economic Support Fund)	13.0	10.9	11.0	10.0	0.3	70.4		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	5.1	5.4	3.0	1.8	8.0	66.5	-	66.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5.1	5.4	3.0	1.8	8.0	66.5	-	66.5
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	5.1	5.4	3.0	1.8	8.0	66.5	-	66.5
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	5.1	5.4	3.0	1.8	8.0	66.5	-	66.5
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	16.9	-	16.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	16.9	-	16.9
Peace Corps	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	16.9	-	16.9
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.1	0.5	0.6	5.2	9.2	15.6	0.7	14.9
Credits or Loans	-	0.5	0.5	5.0	7.0	13.0	0.7	12.3
Grants	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	2.2	2.6	-	2.6
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	2.0
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	0.5	0.5	5.0	7.0	13.0	0.7	12.3
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	0.1	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	-	0.6
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	19.4	18.1	16.5	18.5	29.5	200.0	6.0	194.0
Loans	-	0.5	0.5	5.0	7.0	29.7	6.0	23.7
Grants	19.4	17.6	16.0	13.5	22.5	170.3	-	170.3
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	48.7	50.1	51.7	364.5
IBRD	32.5	45.3	10.7	232.2
IFC	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8
IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	0.0	41.0	72.3
UNDP	0.2	0.8	0.0	16.1
OTHER-UN	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.8
EEC	15.0	4.0	0.0	25.5

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	17.0	13.0	73.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	24.2	20.1	103.3
United Kingdom	13.2	15.1	92.8
Sweden	13.2	11.6	87.0
Norway	7.4	8.0	55.2
Other	9.1	8.2	89.7
Total	84.1	76.0	501.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-82
6.2	N.A.	6.2

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

BOTSWANA

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 85 Actual	FY 86 Estimated	FY 87 Request
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	10,000	7,656	8,000
Total	10,000	7,656	8,000

Development Overview

Botswana's real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate has averaged 8.5% per annum since independence. The Government of Botswana (GOB) employs prudent economic and financial practices and efficiently uses the revenues generated by its diamond-led mineral sector, which now accounts for 30% of GDP and 75% of export earnings. Botswana is making substantial progress in expanding access to basic education, increasing life expectancy, and reducing illiteracy; the quality of life in Botswana is now ranked second among the majority ruled countries in southern Africa.

Despite mining's macro-economic dominance, agriculture still provides a traditional and important contribution to the livelihood of the majority of Botswana's 1.1 million people. Agriculture's contribution to GDP declined from 45% in 1968 to 7% in 1985, reflecting the low productivity in the sector due to drought. The fourth consecutive year of drought reduced Botswana's food production to less than 10% of its requirements. The Government of Botswana is emphasizing rejuvenation of agriculture in its new six year plan (1985-1991).

The GOB's biggest challenge over the next decade, however, will be to reduce the serious manpower imbalances that plague the economy. Botswana is expected to generate new jobs to employ only about 50% of entrants to the workforce during the 1980s. At the same time, shortages of entrepreneurial, managerial, and administrative talent lower productivity and constrain the creation of new employment opportunities. To address these problems, the GOB is placing more emphasis on creating work opportunities in the private sector and on increasing food production to raise small holder incomes in the rural areas where 80% of the population resides. In education, the emphasis is on qualitative improvements in basic education and the expansion of post-primary and advanced training programs. For the remainder of the decade, therefore, the principal problems confronting Botswana will be the lack of job opportunities for a rapidly expanding unskilled workforce juxtaposed against projected shortages of trained manpower in the formal sector.

FY 1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
-- Provide advanced level training for administrative, management and technical personnel from the public and private sectors - $4.0 million
-- Continue to assist Botswana in improving institutional capabilities for delivering high quality primary education - $2.988 million
-- Continue to develop and extend improved production technologies for small farmers - $1.012 million

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The United States seeks to promote political stability and economic development in this strategically important region of southern Africa. Botswana, a member of the "Front-Line States" and seat of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) Secretariat, is a moderating influence in attempts to work out peaceful solutions to problems of achieving majority rule within the region. It is in the interest of the United States that Botswana remain democratic, politically stable, and economically sound. Growing unemployment, however, poses a long-term threat to Botswana's internal equilibrium and could disrupt the balance she maintains with her politically varied neighbors.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D./Botswana's strategy supports the GOB's policy and program initiatives in education, workforce training, and employment creation. The strategy which concentrates on education and human resources development and agriculture and rural development, contains three principal objectives: (1) to improve the quality and efficiency of basic education systems, (2) to provide advanced training for administrative and technical personnel to help increase and diversify employment opportunities, and (3) to strengthen selected GOB institutions which are directly responsible for increasing agricultural and off-farm productivity and incomes.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985 and 1986)

FY 1985 A.I.D. Program: In education and human resource development, A.I.D. initiated the Junior Secondary Education Improvement Project (633-0229) and provided final funding of the Primary Education Improvement Project (633-0222). The Junior Secondary Education Project helps the Ministry of

BOTSWANA

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	8,188	15,266	13,133
Total AID	8,188	15,266	13,133
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,410	-	-
Total P.L. 480	1,410	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	9,598	15,266	13,133

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 85 (Actual)		FY 86 (Estimated)		FY 87 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	--
Feedgrains	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegoil	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-food	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title I Total	--	--	--	--	--	--
(of which Title III is)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government - to - Government	4,000	1,410	--	--	--	--
Title II Total	4,000	1,410	--	--	--	--
Total P.L. 480	4,000	1,410	--	--	--	--

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

BOTSWANA

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	10	7	7
PASA[b]	--	--	--
TOTAL	10	7	7

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*

[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	145	16	161	178	26	204	118	32	150
Regional[e]	1	--	1	--	2	2	--	2	2
TOTAL	146	16	162	178	28	206	118	34	152

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	--	3	3	--	--	--	--	--	--

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

Education to develop, manage and support the Junior Secondary Segment of Botswana's Expanded Basic Educational System. Under the Primary Education Improvement Project (633-0222), in-service teacher training expanded and participants returned from the U.S. to help the GOB plan and manage its primary school system. Technical assistance and training continued under the Botswana Workforce and Skills Training Project (633-0231), and an FY 1985 project evaluation recommended the initiation of a second phase to refine and expand the activity. In agriculture and rural development, Title XII advisory assistance, under the Agricultural Technology Improvement Project (633-0221), began a transition from diagnostic studies to the design and field testing of improved crop production technology. Under the Rural Sector Grant (633-0077), district administration officers began post-graduate training in the United States and rural industrial extension staff completed in-country training. Rural entrepreneurs continued to receive technical and financial assistance as did small farmer groups for horticultural development and infrastructure activities. Selected other activities included (1) self-help construction under the Housing Guaranty Program (633-0238), (2) delivery of contraceptives which support the IBRD family health project signed in FY 1985, and (3) completing the distribution of 3,000 MT of vegetable oil and 6,000 MT of maize provided under the FY 1984 PL 480 Title II emergency program, through the World Food Program, for drought relief.

FY 1986 A.I.D. Program: A.I.D. will continue to concentrate on education and human resource development. A transition from the current Primary Education Improvement Project (633-0222) to the second phase will occur with the initiation of the Primary Education Improvement Project, Phase II (633-0240) which will further institutionalize improvements in Botswana's primary education system. The Junior Secondary Education Improvement Project (633-0229) will be underway with the arrival of U.S. advisors. In higher level manpower training, A.I.D. will begin the Botswana Workforce and Skills Training Project, Phase II (633-0241) which will build upon activities initiated in the first phase and increase training for the private sector. In agriculture and rural development, the Agricultural Technology Improvement Project (633-0221) will be evaluated to assess progress. Under the Rural Sector Grant (633-0077), construction activities will near completion, additional district officers and rural industrial extension agents will be trained, and small enterprises will continue to receive training and business advisory services. Selected activities include initiating the Botswana Housing Finance Project (633-HG-003), and continuing construction and housing policy development under the previous Housing Guaranty Program (633-HG-002), implementing the drought recovery grant under the FY 1985 supplemental appropriation for Africa Famine Relief to provide plowing services to small farmers, and completing the distribution of 1,000 MT of vegetable oil and 3,000 MT of corn provided under the FY 1985 PL 480 Title II emergency food program through the World Food Program.

BOTSWANA

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

The $8.0 million in ESF requested for FY 1987 will continue assistance for improving basic education, increasing the supply of Batswana trained at higher levels, and expanding income opportunities in rural areas. Education and Human Resource Development will require $6.988 million: $4.0 million for the proposed Botswana Workforce and Skills Training Project, Phase II (633-0241) and $2.988 million for the proposed Primary Education Improvement Project, Phase II (633-0240). Agriculture and Rural Development and Nutrition will need $1.012 million for the Agricultural Technology Improvement Project (633-0221).

MISSION DIRECTOR - Paul Guedet

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	633-0077	80	88	2,473	2,473	2,473	126	---	1,347	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0221	81	89	3,060	3,060	3,060	---	---	1,000	---	1,060
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,533	5,533	5,533	126	---	2,347	---	2,060
GRANTS					5,533	5,533	5,533	126	---	2,347	---	2,060
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0222	81	88	1,650	1,650	1,650	557	---	1,093	---	---
BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING	G	633-0231	82	90	2,817	2,817	2,817	1,341	---	1,476	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,467	4,467	4,467	1,898	---	2,569	---	---
GRANTS					4,467	4,467	4,467	1,898	---	2,569	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURE COLLEGE EXPANSION	G	633-0074	78	82	9,149	7,903	7,930	6,770	---	1,160	---	---
RURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	633-0077	80	88	6,876	5,349	5,349	3,393	---	300	---	700
HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	633-0078	78	80	4,305	4,305	4,305	2,694	---	1,611	---	---
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0221	81	89	5,108	12,335	5,108	2,563	---	1,000	1,012	1,000
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0222	81	85	5,643	5,643	5,643	3,470	---	1,100	---	1,073
SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	633-0228	82	82	904	904	452	283	---	169	---	---
SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	633-0229	85	89	16,318	16,318	4,527	22	3,356	1,500	---	1,500
BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING	G	633-0231	82	86	11,741	11,741	9,685	4,416	2,056	1,700	---	2,800

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BOTSWANA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
GABORONE WEST HOUSING AND FACILITIES	G	633-0238	83	83	650	650	650	340	---	310	---	---
PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II	G	633-0240	86	91	---	8,200	---	---	1,100	500	2,938	1,000
WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II	G	633-0241	86	90	---	27,013	---	---	1,144	1,000	4,000	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					60,694	100,361	43,649	23,951	7,656	10,350	8,000	11,073
GRANTS					60,694	100,361	43,649	23,951	7,656	10,350	8,000	11,073
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					70,694	110,361	53,649	25,975	7,656	15,266	8,000	13,133
GRANTS					70,694	110,361	53,649	25,975	7,656	15,266	8,000	13,133
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (686) BURKINA FASO (UPPER VOLTA)

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 6,907

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 180

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 1.4%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 10.8%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 45.4	MALE 44.3	FEMALE 46.6
(1970)	TOTAL 42.5	MALE 41.8	FEMALE 43.2

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1975) TOTAL 9% MALE 15% FEMALE 3%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -0.4%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 38%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 50

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: SORGHUM ,MILLET ,CORN	81%	(1984)
CASH: COTTON ,PEANUTS ,.	11%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COTTON ,LIVESTOCK ,SHEA NUTS

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,RICE ,DAIRY PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1977) 128 (78) 144 (79) 167

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1978) 138 (79) 194 (80) 199

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1977) 18 (78) 7 (79) -26

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1977) 20.8% (78) 23.5% (79) 16.5%
AS % OF GNP..... (1977) 2.9% (78) 3.1% (79) 2.5%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 67 (83) 89 (84) 106
EQUIVALENT TO 2.0 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1982)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)LIVESTOCK ,PEANUTS ,SHEA NUT PROD.

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1980) 0 (1981) 0 (1982) 0
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1980) 0% (1981) 0% (1982) 0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)TEXTILES ,FOOD ,CONSUMER GOODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 23 (1983) 16 (1984) 23
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1980) 11% (1981) 12% (1982) 9%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1980) -208(81) -189(82) -155

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,IVORY COAST ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 65.0%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 14
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1982) 13.9%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.5% (1978) 1.9% (1985) 2.7%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 7% (1985) 12%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 48

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.6% (15-64YRS) 52.1% (65+ YRS) 3.3%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 176

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 48,512

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,TRACHOMA ,MEASLES
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 84%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 30%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1982)	TOTAL	24.1	MALE	30.1	FEMALE	17.9
SECONDARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	3.6	MALE	4.1	FEMALE	2.2
POST SECONDARY.:	(1980)	TOTAL	0.3	MALE	0.4	FEMALE	0.1

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS — OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY BURKINA FASO

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	22.7	30.7	19.6	8.8	17.6	214.8	-	214.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	22.7	30.7	19.6	8.8	17.6	214.8	-	214.8
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	9.2	14.1	11.2	0.3	*	83.5	-	83.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	9.2	14.1	11.2	0.3	*	83.5	-	83.5
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	12.2	15.2	6.8	7.1	16.1	115.6	-	115.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	12.2	15.2	6.8	7.1	16.1	115.6	-	115.6
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	12.2	15.2	6.8	7.1	16.1	115.6	-	115.6
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	3.7	3.0	1.3	2.3	6.6	44.8	-	44.8
Voluntary Relief Agencies	8.5	12.2	5.5	4.8	9.5	70.8	-	70.8
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	15.7	-	15.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	15.7	-	15.7
Peace Corps	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	15.7	-	15.7
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.7	-	0.7
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.7	-	0.7
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	*	0.6	-	0.6
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	22.8	30.8	19.7	8.9	17.6	215.5	-	215.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	22.8	30.8	19.7	8.9	17.6	215.5	-	215.5
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.5	0.5-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.5	0.5-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	36.8	49.1	63.3	590.4
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
IDA	18.5	7.4	61.9	315.4
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	41.4	1.4	95.2
UNDP	14.4	0.3	0.0	51.8
OTHER-UN	3.9	0.0	0.0	16.1
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.4

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	26.0	24.0	160.0
France	43.7	43.5	289.9
Germany, Fed. Rep.	25.9	14.9	183.5
Netherlands	26.9	25.6	140.9
Canada	9.8	7.3	50.4
Other	15.1	19.1	67.5
Total	147.4	134.4	892.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	3.9	N.A.	3.9

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	Negl.	5
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total	-	-	5

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs a/	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,790
Total	2,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,790
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Total	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000

a/ Sahel Development Program

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued emphasis on a national child health/family planning program through the Population Planning Project ($1.0 million).

- Continued provision of P.L. 480 food commodities through Catholic Relief Services to reduce malnutrition among 375,000 recipients ($6.4 million).

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans			
Grants	4,495	5,929	2,541
Total AID	4,495	5,929	2,541
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	16,621	6,154	6,806
Total P.L. 480	16,621	6,154	6,806
Total AID and P.L. 480	21,116	12,083	9,347

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures
** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total (of which Title III is)						
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	46,350	13,212	24,428	6,154	25,649	6,366
Government - to - Government	23,000	3,409	–	–	4,000	440
Title II Total	69,350	16,621	24,428	6,154	29,649	6,806
Total P.L. 480	69, 350	16,621	24,428	6,154	29,649	6,806

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	12	8	8
PASA[b]	1	1	1
TOTAL	13	9	9

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	18	1	19	18	7	25	15	5	20
Regional[e]	10	5	15	5	3	8	10	6	16
TOTAL	28	6	34	23	10	33	25	11	36

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	5	8
Regional[e]	0	1	1	7	5	12	5	10	15
TOTAL	0	2	2	7	8	15	8	15	23

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

BURKINA FASO

Development Overview

Burkina Faso is one of the world's poorest countries with a GNP per capita of $180 (1983). That figure is now lower still after two successive years of drought. Burkina's health statistics are dismal, particularly in the areas of infant mortality and access to health services. Literacy is less than 10 percent and primary school enrollment at one in five is the lowest in the world for countries over 1 million in population. Thus, Burkina cannot be considered to be even on the threshold of meeting the basic human needs of its people, a situation which is further compounded by accelerating environmental degradation, burgeoning population and severe periodic drought.

Landlocked, with little support infrastructure and a low natural resource endowment, Burkina's development prospects are severely constrained. Marginal soils and low rainfall, exacerbated by excessive deforestation and relatively high population densities, limit agricultural growth in most regions. Burkina's rapidly growing population (2.6 percent) impedes economic growth by increasing the investment needed to simply maintain the meager status quo in education, health care, and food available per capita.

Despite this grim economic situation, there are a number of development activities underway in Burkina. New programs are being decentralized and benefits are targeted toward rural areas. The government's themes of self-reliance and self-sacrifice at all levels are both practical and in line with a limited resource base. Last year's country-wide vaccination campaign against childhood diseases (about which most donors were highly skeptical at first) is a prime example of successful popular mobilization at low cost. Plans for a similar effort for this year's census are already underway.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S. interests in Burkina Faso are both developmental and humanitarian. The current A.I.D. priority is to decrease human suffering from two successive years of drought and concomitant food shortages. The recent past, marked by political instability and strained relations between the U.S. and Burkina, took on a more positive tenor in 1985 as the U.S. and the Government of Burkina worked to improve relations.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D. assistance strategy is focused on health/population and rural development in order to improve the quality of life of the rural poor while conserving and developing the natural resource base. Specific objectives are to increase rural asset formation and consumption in their various forms -- potable water, food, health status, new technologies, credit access etc. -- while reducing economic, social and physical risk.

BURKINA FASO

In addition to government-to-government activities, A.I.D. will continue its reliance on private voluntary organizations (PVOs) to implement selected rural-based activities and continue its policy dialogue to promote sound economic policies fostering private sector development. A.I.D.'s recently-conducted private sector assessment, hosted by the Ouagadougou Chamber of Commerce, led to a successful symposium which recommended a range of fiscal/economic reforms to benefit the private sector during the 1986-91 five-year plan.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

Health/Population

The Rural Water Supply Project (686-0228), which has financed over 550 wells to date, finishes field operations in FY 1986. Several relief and recovery-funded efforts to provide an additional 100,000 northern Burkina rural dwellers with potable water complement both this water project and the United Nations Decade of Water programs. Previous A.I.D. training, pilot efforts and policy discussions have set the stage for the new Population Planning Project (686-0260), planned as the first phase of a long-term intervention in this sector. The Strengthening Health Planning Capacity Project (686-0251) addresses important gaps in the organization of health care delivery, reinforces the capacity of the Ministry of Health to plan and manage public health interventions and complements assistance provided by the World Bank in the health sector.

Rural Development

The Agricultural Human Resources Development Project (686-0221) funds a Title XII contract with the University of Georgia which is helping to introduce curriculum reform at the University of Ouagadougou's agricultural school. As recommended in a recent evaluation, emphasis will continue on the transfer of practical agricultural education with special focus on the systematic upgrading of the university's Gampela Research Farm. In addition, A.I.D.-funded PVOs (e.g., Africare, PFP, CRS) will continue village-level development and drought-recovery efforts.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

The requested $1,000,000 for FY 1987 funding is primarily to continue support for the Population Planning Project ($960,000) and to support A.I.D.'s continued reliance on the Peace Corps as an implementing agent under the Small Project Assistance Project ($40,000).

P.L. 480 Title II resources also will continue to support the CRS program.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Herbert N. Miller

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BURKINA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL	G	686-0226	78	80	1,700	1,170	1,170	705	---	465	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,700	1,170	1,170	705	---	465	---	---
GRANTS					1,700	1,170	1,170	705	---	465	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0221	78	81	9,457	6,000	6,000	5,612	---	388	---	---
RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	686-0228	79	85	13,480	13,480	13,480	12,357	---	1,123	---	---
SEGUENAGA IRD AFRICARE (PVO)	G	686-0231	78	85	5,505	5,505	5,505	4,990	---	515	---	---
FORESTRY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0235	79	81	5,958	4,658	4,658	4,149	---	509	---	---
GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	686-0243	80	83	2,611	2,611	2,611	1,898	---	713	---	---
FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION	G	686-0245	81	81	1,600	1,600	1,600	980	---	620	---	---
SMALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DEV II (PVO)	G	686-0249	81	82	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,036	---	264	---	---
STRENGTHENING HEALTH PLANNING & MANAGEME	G	686-0251	82	82	4,000	4,000	4,000	819	---	850	---	1,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	686-0259	83	87	200	200	120	77	40	82	40	41
ASSISTANCE IN POPULATION PLANNING	G	686-0260	86	87	---	4,400	---	---	960	200	960	1,000
SOUTHWEST REG. REFORESTATION PROJECT	G	686-0934	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	200	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					46,111	45,754	41,274	32,913	1,000	5,464	1,000	2,541
GRANTS					46,111	45,754	41,274	32,913	1,000	5,464	1,000	2,541
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BURKINA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					47,811	46,924	42,444	33,623	1,000	5,929	1,000	2,541
GRANTS					47,811	46,924	42,444	33,623	1,000	5,929	1,000	2,541
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (695) BURUNDI

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 4,673

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 240

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 2.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 12.4%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..( ) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 47.8	MALE 46.2	FEMALE 49.4
(1970)	TOTAL 44.6	MALE 43.0	FEMALE 46.3

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 27% MALE 39% FEMALE 15%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -0.4%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 53%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 195

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: BANANAS ,CASSAVA ,SWEETPOTATOES	73%	(1984)
CASH: COFFEE ,COTTON ,TEA	4%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COFFEE ,TEA ,COTTON

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,RAW SUGAR ,DAIRY PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....( ) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1975) 73 (76) 98 (77) 109

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1975) 87 (76) 101 (77) 118

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1975) -14 (76) -3 (77) -9

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1975) 13.9% (76) 10.9% (77) 11.2%
AS % OF GNP..... (1975) 2.9% (76) 2.5% (77) 2.5%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 37 (83) 34 (84) 25
EQUIVALENT TO MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COFFEE ,TEA ,COTTON

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 28 (1983) 2 (1984) 2
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)TEXTILES ,FOODSTUFFS ,TRANSP EQ

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 11 (1983) 6 (1984) 10
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(.) .(.) .(.)

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER ,BELGIUM

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 51.6%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 8
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.2% (1978) 2.8% (1985) 2.8%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 2% (1985) 3%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 45 (1985) 45

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 43.4% (15-64YRS) 52.9% (65+ YRS) 3.6%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 115

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1974) 45,025

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1977) ACUTE RESP. INFE,PARASITIC DISEAS,INFECTIOUS DIS.
DEATH.. (1977) PERINATAL DIS. ,PARASITIC DISEAS,INFECTIOUS DIS.

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 103%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 24%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1981)	TOTAL 31.4	MALE 38.4	FEMALE 24.3
SECONDARY..... (1981)	TOTAL 3.1	MALE 4.3	FEMALE 2.0
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 0.4	MALE 0.5	FEMALE 0.2

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 5.4%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY BURUNDI

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	6.5	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.7	53.1	-	53.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	6.5	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.7	53.1	-	53.1
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	4.4	3.3	5.0	5.5	3.7	23.5	-	23.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4.4	3.3	5.0	5.5	3.7	23.5	-	23.5
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.7	3.4	23.8	-	28.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.7	3.4	28.8	-	28.8
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.7	3.4	28.8	-	28.8
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.6	13.5	-	13.5
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.8	15.3	-	15.3
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	0.8	-	0.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	0.8	-	0.8
Peace Corps	-	-	-	0.3	0.6	0.8	-	0.8
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	*	*	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	*	*	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	*	*	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	6.5	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	53.3	-	53.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	6.5	6.1	7.2	7.5	7.8	53.3	-	53.3
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	18.0	20.4	62.1	445.6
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
IDA	15.8	5.1	30.4	210.0
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	13.0	31.7	108.2
UNDP	2.2	2.3	0.0	47.4
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.3

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	8.0	6.0	30.0
Belgium	20.6	16.2	133.3
France	25.8	21.2	91.9
Germany,Fed. Rep.	14.3	19.8	75.3
Japan	1.6	1.2	7.7
Other	4.9	5.5	21.5
Total	75.2	69.9	359.7

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
6.0	N.A.	15.6

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	-	-	50
Total	-	-	50

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,546	2,021	-	-	-	1,525	-	-
Total	3,546	2,021	-	-	-	1,525	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,019	1,350	-	-	-	669	-	-
Total	2,019	1,350	-	-	-	669	-	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,000	750	-	-	1,250	-	-	-
Total	2,000	750	-	-	1,250	-	-	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Initiate a new Human Resources Development project to increase the availability of trained manpower in key development sectors ($1.25 million).

-- Continue on-going programs to improve agricultural production techniques through small farming systems research and improved seed production ($750,000).

-- Continue implementation of the Alternative Energy project and the PL 480 Title II program ($1.7 million).

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	3,217	5,362	5,024
Total AID	3,217	5,362	5,024
P.L. 480 **			
Title I			
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	1,677	1,581	1,708
Total P.L. 480	1,677	1,581	1,708
Total AID and P.L. 480	4,894	6,943	6,732

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total	–	–	–	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	5,235	1,677	5,565	1,581	6,038	1,708
Government - to - Government	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title II Total	5,235	1,677	5,565	1,581	6,038	1,708
Total P.L. 480	5,235	1,677	5,565	1,581	6,038	1,708

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	6	4	5
PASA[b]	2	3	3
TOTAL	8	7	8

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	2	2	4	2	5	7	3	11	14
Regional[e]	18	5	23	21	–	21	28	4	32
TOTAL	20	7	27	23	5	28	31	15	46

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5
Regional[e]	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	2	2
TOTAL	–	2	2	–	2	2	–	7	7

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

BURUNDI

Development Overview

Burundi is a small, land-locked country with a high population density and limited land resources. These factors present special development problems that are reflected in a per capita GNP in 1984 of $175 and high infant mortality and adult illiteracy rates. Until recently, Burundi was one of the few African countries that was marginally self-sufficient in food. Total food production has been increasing, but not as fast as the population. However, per capita food production has fallen since 1981 and Burundi may now be entering a food deficit period.

The Burundi Government is faced with a mounting debt service burden and declining budgetary resources, although the recent rise in international coffee prices, if sustained, may temporarily ease these constraints. Because Burundi has only limited capacity to generate internal resources for development, the majority of Burundi's investment is financed by external donor assistance.

In order to focus development and economic policy priorities more sharply, the Burundi Government is engaged in serious negotiations with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, respectively, for a Standby Agreement and Structural Adjustment Credit. There is some hope that the country has commercially exploitable petroleum resources. AMOCO has completed seismic exploration for oil and may drill its first test well this year.

US Interests and Objectives

U.S. interests in Burundi are to promote regional stability and to reduce the risk of medium and long-term human and ecological disaster. At present, U.S. objectives in Burundi include supporting the country's efforts to: 1) increase food production for domestic consumption; 2) promote family health/planning; and 3) train Burundi managers and technicians in fields needed for achievement of these goals.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The A.I.D. program in Burundi has concentrated on two sectors--agriculture and health/family planning. The overall A.I.D. priority in the agriculture sector is on increasing food production, principally through programs to improve both the availability and nutritional quality of basic food crops and through support to applied agricultural research and extension services. Given the increasing number of female-headed households and high infant mortality rates, child health and family planning activities are closely related in Burundi. The Burundi Government has promulgated a strong child health/family planning policy and program whose implementation is progressing slowly but positively. With continued assistance through regional projects, A.I.D. supports development efforts in such areas as family planning, safe water, and combatting childhood diseases, complementing the efforts of the Burundi Government, UNICEF and other donors in these areas. Nutrition education, including the provision of supplementary food and oral rehydration therapy, is provided under the PL 480 Title II Food for Peace program.

Beginning in 1987, A.I.D. will undertake a major human resources development project to increase the reservoir of professional skills at both the national and provincial levels in Burundi, primarily in agriculture, health, and rural development. This will include substantial training in the United States. Manpower development will become an increasingly important component of the A.I.D. program in Burundi in the future.

AID Program (FY's 1985-1986)

In agriculture, the Basic Food Crops project (695-0101) is making available to small farmers improved varieties of seed and plant materials and improved agricultural production techniques. In particular, work is being done on those corn, wheat and potato varieties which are adapted to growing at 2,000 meters above sea level and higher. A special in-depth evaluation in 1984 led to a tightening of project management and to better seed farm operations. The Small Farming Systems Research project (695-0106) will help Burundi develop an institutional capacity for agricultural research aimed at the basic food crops grown by small farmers. The project will also develop an institutional link to bridge the gap between agricultural research and extension activities. A.I.D. is continuing assistance to the Bururi Forest project (695-0105) to protect one of the two remaining natural forests in Burundi and to regenerate and expand the forest to help meet fuel wood needs. A 1984 evaluation of the Bururi Forest project was instrumental in highlighting the need for increased agro-forestry technical assistance and participant training.

The recently-completed Rural Road project (695-0108) provided access to agricultural markets and to health and education services for about 65,000 people living along a mountainous 60 kilometer rural road. Based on the success of this project, a follow-on project, Rural Road II (695-0112), is reconstructing a 30 km. road segment leading to the major market town of Rumonge on Lake Tanganyika. This project is also helping institutionalize a system for labor-intensive rural roads projects by funding studies for five additional roads.

In the energy sector, the Alternative Energy Peat II project (695-0103) is developing peat as an alternative urban fuel. As a result of a 1984 evaluation, the marketing component of the project is being strengthened. This project is expected to be completed in 1987.

In the health/population sector, A.I.D. continues the Community Water and Sanitation project (695-0109) in coordination with UNICEF. A.I.D. is supplying materials for capping 1,250 springs. The regional Expanded Program of Immunization project, completed in September of 1985, provided a system of basic childhood immunizations in most areas of the country. In FY 1985, A.I.D. initiated a follow-on regional project, Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (698-0421).

In the human resources development area, training activities in FY 1985 and 1986 continue to be financed under on-going bilateral projects as well as under two regional projects--the African Manpower Development Program (AMDP) and the African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD).

BURUNDI

The PL 480 Title II program in Burundi is administered by Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The CRS program, in operation since 1970, has increasingly emphasized maternal and child health in order to reach the most vulnerable sections of the population with its nutrition education program. The CRS program is implemented through 38 rural health centers and reaches 83,000 children. The World Food Program also operates in Burundi.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

The Basic Food Crops I project (695-0101) will continue technical assistance to seed multiplication ($750,000). It will extend Burundi's capacity to supply its needs for improved seeds and plant materials by helping smaller satellite farms produce seeds for altitude-specific crops.

A new Human Resources Development project (695-0121) will be initiated in 1987 to provide long-term training for Burundi participants in the United States and third countries ($1,250,000). Some short-term training may also be provided for senior officials in areas of special interest, such as private sector development and technology transfer.

Approximately $1.7 million of PL 480 Title II resources are being requested to enable CRS to continue its Food for Peace program, which focuses on maternal/child health through nutrition education.

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE: George T. Bliss

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
BASIC FOOD CROPS	G	695-0101	80	87	6,690	7,440	6,690	4,282	---	2,000	750	808
BURURI FOREST	G	695-0105	82	82	1,144	1,144	1,144	602	---	360	---	182
SMALL FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	695-0106	83	86	7,790	7,790	6,440	132	1,350	450	---	2,600
RURAL ROADS II	G	695-0112	83	85	1,087	1,087	1,087	624	---	463	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					16,711	17,461	15,361	5,640	1,350	3,273	750	3,590
GRANTS					16,711	17,461	15,361	5,640	1,350	3,273	750	3,590
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION	G	695-0109	83	83	330	330	330	241	---	89	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					330	330	330	241	---	89	---	---
GRANTS					330	330	330	241	---	89	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
PARTICIPANT TRAINING	* G	695-0121	87	91	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,250	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,250	400
GRANTS					---	6,000	---	---	---	---	1,250	400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PEAT II	G	695-0103	80	86	9,000	9,000	8,331	5,297	669	2,000	---	1,034
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,000	9,000	8,331	5,297	669	2,000	---	1,034
GRANTS					9,000	9,000	8,331	5,297	669	2,000	---	1,034
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					26,041	32,791	24,022	11,178	2,019	5,362	2,000	5,024
GRANTS					26,041	32,791	24,022	11,178	2,019	5,362	2,000	5,024
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: BURUNDI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Human Resources Development				FY 1987 1,250	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
695-0121	☒ NEW						
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING		1,250		FY 1987	FY 1991	FY 1993

Purpose: To assist Burundi in meeting requirements for trained and skilled manpower in priority development fields, including agriculture, economics, management and health/family planning.

Project Description: Burundi enjoys a relatively high level of donor support. However, the majority of training which takes place is related to specific project requirements and does not take into account the overall training needs of the country. A recent Manpower/Education study carried out by the Burundi Ministry of National Education with the assistance of the United Nations indicated the existence of not only imbalances in the production and utilization of trained manpower but also major weaknesses in all education subsectors. In 1984 the Burundi Government created a multi-ministerial committee to evaluate and present candidates for international training. While this has helped the selection process by broadening the number of potential participants that are evaluated, a mechanism is still needed to establish overall human resources requirements and to develop a training strategy and action plan.

In cooperation with United Nations specialized agencies (UNDP, UNESCO and ILO) and other donors, the project will assist the Burundi Government in the development of a human resources strategy and action plan, especially the section dealing with external training. The project will help meet the external training needs by providing training for middle and higher level personnel in the public and private sectors. Emphasis will be on academic training in the United States at the bachelor's and master's level in specific technical areas identified as having the highest development priority. Short-term training in the United States and in Francophone countries will be used as appropriate. In addition, local seminars will be held. Public sector participants will include key personnel in the ministries with which A.I.D. has continuing program contact--agriculture, rural development, health and social affairs. Private sector participants will include local professionals and entrepeneurs.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. strategy in Burundi has focused on increasing agricultural production and improving family health/population services. This project will enlarge the pool of skilled manpower working on these priority topics and will promote the development of private enterprise. This project will become the chief source of funding for A.I.D. training activities in Burundi.

Beneficiaries: The project will directly benefit institutions working directly with agricultural development and family health and population. Private sector firms and individuals will also benefit. In total, approximately 125 people are expected to receive external training under the project, while an as-yet undetermined number will participate in local seminars.

Host Country and Other Donors: Burundi and cooperating donors have organized a round-table for June, 1986 to initiate work on preparation of a training strategy and action plan. Other donors are expected to increase the training opportunities they offer.

Major Outputs: Key development institutions with staff better able to carry out their policy, program and support functions; stronger private sector enterprises; and a larger pool of skilled professional technicians and managers in priority sectors.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Long-term academic training in the United States and short-term training in Burundi, the United States and third countries.	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	1,250	4,750	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (631) CAMEROON

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 9,737

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 820

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 2.7%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 12.6%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 54.6	MALE 52.8	FEMALE 56.5
(1970)	TOTAL 48.5	MALE 47.2	FEMALE 49.8

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1976) TOTAL 41% MALE 55% FEMALE 25%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -0.7%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 24%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 61

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: ROOTS AND TUBERS ,CORN ,PLANTAINS	28%	(1984)
CASH: COFFEE ,COCOA BEANS ,COTTON	18%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,COTTON

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,RICE ,DAIRY PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1981) 70%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1982)	1,395 (83)	1,404 (84)	1,588
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1982)	1,390 (83)	1,393 (84)	1,584
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1982)	5 (83)	11 (84)	4
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,				
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES..	(1979)	9.1% (80)	9.1% (83)	8.1%
AS % OF GNP.....	(1979)	1.6% (80)	1.5% (82)	1.8%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1981) 97 (82) 81 (83) 170
EQUIVALENT TO 1.3 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)CRUDE OIL ,COCOA ,COFFEE

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB)	(1982) 789	(1983) 515	(1984) 721
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	(1982) 58%	(1983) 42%	(1984) 50%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)CONSUMER GOODS ,MACHINERY ,TRANSPORT EQUIP

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF)	(1982) 85	(1983) 92	(1984) 65
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	(1982) 7%	(1983) 7%	(1984) 6%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -181(83) 25(84) 401

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,UNITED STATES ,NETHERLANDS

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 38.8%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 219
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 18.8%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.1% (1978) 2.4% (1985) 2.8%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 20% (1984) 31%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 44

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1978) 3.2%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.5% (15-64YRS) 50.5% (65+ YRS) 3.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 128

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 13,990

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1974) FLU & PNEUMONIA ,MALARIA ,MEASLES
DEATH.. (1976) ACUTE RESP. INFE,DYSENTERY ,DEFICIENT DIET

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 103%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1976) 26%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1980)	TOTAL	107	MALE 117	FEMALE	97.0
SECONDARY.....	(1980)	TOTAL	21.6	MALE 28.1	FEMALE	14.2
POST SECONDARY..	(1979)	TOTAL	1.3	MALE 1.8	FEMALE	0.3

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 205%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY CAMEROON

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	9.4	12.6	19.2	21.8	25.3	156.1	10.6	145.5
Loans	-	-	9.1	13.0	11.3	53.5	10.6	42.9
Grants	9.4	12.6	10.1	8.8	14.0	102.6	-	102.6
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	6.3	7.8	15.3	19.0	22.5	115.1	10.6	104.5
Loans	-	-	9.1	13.0	11.3	53.5	10.6	42.9
Grants	6.3	7.8	6.2	6.0	11.2	61.6	-	61.6
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	3.0		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.9	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.4	14.3	-	14.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.9	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.4	14.3	-	14.3
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.9	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.4	14.3	-	14.3
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.1	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	8.6	-	8.6
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	-	5.7	-	5.7
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	26.7	-	26.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	26.7	-	26.7
Peace Corps	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	26.7	-	26.7
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	1.0	4.5	1.5	2.6	5.1	22.0	12.8	9.2
Credits or Loans	1.0	4.4	1.5	2.5	5.0	21.4	12.8	8.6
Grants	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.6	-	0.6
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
b. Credit Financing - FMS	1.0	4.4	1.5	2.5	5.0	21.4	12.8	8.6
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	*	0.1	*	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.4
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	10.4	17.1	20.7	24.4	30.4	178.1	23.4	154.7
Loans	1.0	4.4	10.6	15.5	16.3	74.9	23.4	51.5
Grants	9.4	12.7	10.1	8.9	14.1	103.2	-	103.2
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	6.9	-	63.0	-	-	104.3	64.2	40.1
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	6.9	-	63.0	-	-	104.3	64.2	40.1
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	58.9	51.5	204.7	1361.8
IBRD	42.5	21.5	158.8	718.3
IFC	1.3	0.0	2.2	17.9
IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	229.2
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	0.8	13.0	47.7
UNDP	4.4	4.2	0.0	51.5
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	2.7	10.1
EEC	10.7	25.0	28.0	287.1

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	12.0	11.0	62.0
France	98.8	59.9	471.5
Germany, Fed. Rep.	12.3	12.4	183.6
Canada	6.1	13.7	81.0
United Kingdom	5.5	4.6	33.4
Other	29.0	15.6	92.5
Total	163.7	117.2	924.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
0.1	N.A.	42.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	10
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total	-	-	10

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	6,605	3,605	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Grants	13,017	10,515	-	-	2,502	-	-	-
Total	19,622	14,120	-	-	5,502	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	8,460	-	-	-	8,460	-	-	-
Grants	12,330	9,060	-	400	2,830	40	-	-
Total	20,790	9,060	-	400	11,290	40	-	-
1987								
Loans	3,405	-	-	-	3,405	-	-	-
Grants	18,485	13,338	-	2,000	2,952	195	-	-
Total	21,890	13,338	-	2,000	6,357	195	-	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- $13.4 million is for incremental funding of ongoing agriculture sector projects. Primary emphasis is on institution building, research and technology transfer in order to improve the income of small farm families.

-- $6.4 million will provide incremental funding on ongoing education and human resources sector projects. Primary emphasis is on assisting and development of improved primary education.

-- $2.0 million will finance a new project in the health sector. Primary emphasis is on improvement of maternal and child health.

CAMEROON

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	2,500	11,800
Grants	6,742	14,732	13,423
Total AID	6,742	17,232	25,223
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	3,165	-	-
Total P.L. 480	3,165	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	9,907	17,232	25,223

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat						
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government	8,640	3,165	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	8,640	3,165	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	8,640	3,165	-	-	-	-

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	22	22	22
PASA[b]	4	4	3
TOTAL	26	26	25

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	44	8	52	82	23	105	108	26	134
Regional[e]	12	16	28	18	23	41	27	25	52
TOTAL	56	24	80	100	46	146	128	51	186

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

CAMEROON

Development Overview

Cameroon is striving to create an internationally competitive, modern economy in which regional and ethnic balances are maintained. In its economic development plans, the Government of the Republic of Cameroon is emphasizing a three-fold approach to development: promotion of food crop production to continue to assure national self-reliance; direct participation in the export crop sector to raise foreign exchange earnings; and selective expansion of the industrial sector to enhance development of the country's natural resource potential.

Cameroon is an oil producer and exporter. Through the judicious handling of foreign exchange earnings the Government has managed to keep consumer expectations under control so that inflation is low. Oil revenues are being wisely used in furtherance of long-range development objectives. Cameroon's overall economic policies, for the most part, are conducive to sound economic growth but its human resource, transport infrastructure and institutional weaknesses remain constraints to development.

Approximately 73% of Cameroon's active work force is engaged in the agricultural sector, which provides both basic food needs and forms the basis of some of the country's most important processing and manufacturing industries. With the exception of a few large-scale plantations, agriculture is in the hands of small farmers owning an average of 1-3 hectares and whose productive potential is restricted by inadequate access to inputs such as technology, commodities, credit and markets. At this time Cameroon is one of Africa's few countries that is self-sufficient in food production. The rapid shift in the urban/rural population ratio, which began in the mid-1970s, threatens to reverse this situation. To prevent that, significant increases in individual farm production levels must take place and the rate of migration to urban areas must be decelerated through programs designed to improve the quality of life and raise income levels for rural people.

Cameroon's severely limited transportation network and weak institutional infrastructure combine to limit the rural population's access to market centers and government technical and social services. Major health problems exist: diseases such as schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, malaria and internal parasites debilitate the rural people and limit their productivity. The rural/urban migration pattern exacerbates urban development problems, including severe urban unemployment. The multiplicity of ecological zones affects agricultural production. This, coupled with minimal financial resources and shortages of trained manpower, severely limits Cameroon's ability to plan, develop and implement programs to address the broad range of problems which currently prevent Cameroon from realizing its significant agricultural potential. The Government believes Cameroon's long-term economic viability rests on increasing agriculture production to meet domestic food needs, increase agricultural exports and develop agro-industries.

It is a tenet of Government policy to make Cameroon a major food supplier for countries within the central African region. To encourage production, food crops are allowed to be sold at free market prices; cash crop production is supported by Government subsidies. Foreign private investors continue to demonstrate interest in the agro-industrial sector, especially in fruit and vegetable processing projects, although actual investments to date are not extensive. The interest which Cameroon shows in U.S. agricultural technology and approaches to training and research, coupled with its receptivity to policy change, make it probable that the country over the long term will be able to overcome present constraints to increased agricultural production. Over the medium term, the country will require continued foreign technical and financial assistance.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

Cameroon has long been one of Africa's moderate states and one of the few to manage a peaceful transition of power. Its overall impressive record of political stability, maintained despite a coup attempt in April 1984, augurs well for further development of democratic institutions. Cameroon's human rights record, in comparison with most developing countries, is good. It has a record of moderation in international politics and supports many U.S. positions in international fora. With an annual growth rate in real per capita GDP of about 2.9% since independence, the country's potential for measurable development gains over the medium term remains encouraging. The maintenance of a strong U.S. Government assistance program, together with the recent impetus given to Cameroon's private industrial and commercial sectors by petroleum export earnings, and the Government's favorable attitude toward the private sector, provide opportunity and encouragement for U.S. private investment.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s development strategy is to concentrate on those sectors affecting sustained development of the rural economy: agriculture, basic education, and health. The main objectives are to assure increased production in food crops, increase market participation and income of small farm families, enhance nutritional levels, improve child survival, improve productivity and generally improve the quality of life of the rural population.

The strategy stresses development of the institutional capacity needed to successfully conduct Cameroon's current and future development programs. The underlying assumption behind this strategy is that by removing the serious institutional constraints that hinder good planning and management, the ability of the country to carry out successful development programs at the grass-roots level over the long term will be greatly enhanced. Given the nature of the A.I.D. program, visible impact resulting from A.I.D. projects is not expected over the next two years. However, significant and measurable impact is expected over the next decade.

Given the long-range nature of agricultural research, significant and measurable impact is not expected until the next decade. On the policy dialogue level, A.I.D. has been instrumental in affecting some significant changes in how Cameroon agricultural research is conducted and how it is tied to improvements in the field as well as at the planning level.
In the agriculture sector, A.I.D. will continue to concentrate on increasing food crop production by improving producers' access to improved inputs, technology, markets and management skills. A.I.D. will also give priority to strengthening government institutions responsible for agricultural education, training, research and the extension of technology and to improving institutional capabilities in management, data collection and planning. A.I.D. is assisting to establish an agricultural education, research and extension system based on the U.S. land grant system. In addition, A.I.D. is encouraging the complementary development of the agro-industrial sub-sector to enhance the market potential of food crops. Care is being taken to identify and develop attractive investment opportunities for U.S. and indigenous private sector resources, complementary to A.I.D.'s agricultural development program. The participation of indigenous private capital will be vigorously promoted.

A.I.D.'s focus in the health sector is to help Cameroon improve the health environment in rural areas. A regional schistosomiasis research center has been established in Cameroon. A.I.D. continues to provide family planning and demographic training.

In the education and human resource sector, A.I.D. is assisting in the reform and expansion of rural primary education. Initial assistance will expand teacher-training colleges to enable them to graduate additional and better trained teachers.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

In the agriculture sector, the Agricultural Management and Planning project (631-0008) completed the first countrywide agricultural census and started the first annual survey update. In FY 1986, data collected under the project is helping the Cameroonian Government prepare the country's sixth five-year plan. The project is also undertaking a comprehensive review of agricultural sector inputs and production, while continuing with the annual census update which will provide time-series data for the formulation of future agricultural sector policy and planning.

In the North Cameroon Seed Multiplication II project (631-0023), a system is being developed for producing high quality seed for peanuts, corn, sorghum and millet and distributing them through local extension services. The design for a seed processing plant was completed in FY 1985 and construction is scheduled to start in FY 1986. Work will begin on the design of extension and marketing strategies in FY 1986. Three Masters degree candidates and six non-degree participants will receive training in the United States. An evaluation of the project is scheduled for FY 1986. The project is being implemented by a minority firm.

CAMEROON

The National Cereals Research and Extension project (631-0013) is continuing to develop the capability of Cameroon's agricultural research institutes to carry out a national cereals research program. Two sorghum varieties and two maize varieties were released during FY 1985. The Testing and Liaison Unit (TLU) continued farm surveys and on-farm trials in association with extension services. In FY 1986 the National Cereals Research and Extension Phase II project (631-0052) will bring nine additional long-term professional cereals breeders to Cameroon. Laboratory construction will begin and three more TLU's will be established. Project reporting will be changed to measure more adequately progress against set objectives based on a recent evaluation of Phase I.

The Agricultural Education project (631-0031) is assisting Cameroon to develop an agricultural university modeled on the U.S. land grant system with technical assistance from the University of Florida (a Title XII university). The Cameroonian institution will produce high-level agricultural technicians who can effectively staff the government, parastatal and private sector agricultural organizations in Cameroon in the roles of managers, researchers, planners, and teachers. Ten U.S. technical assistance advisors and six teaching assistants will collaborate with the Cameroonian university staff in administrative and curriculum reform and provide course instruction. Ten additional M.S. Degree participants will be sent to the United States in FY 1986. Texts and documents are arriving for the new university library; the language laboratory has been installed; agricultural engineering laboratory equipment has arrived and this laboratory will be fully functioning in FY 1986. A threshold evaluation is scheduled at the end of FY 1986.

In FY 1985, private voluntary organizations (PVOs) continued to implement several small-scale but important projects. These include Credit Union Development (631-0044), which will receive additional funding for an expanded program in FY 1986. The decision to proceed with a second phase of this project in FY 1986 was based on an FY 1984 evaluation that clearly showed development benefits occuring from this private sector project. The PVO-implemented Small Farmer Livestock and Poultry Development project (631-0015) ended in FY 1985 and will be followed in FY 1986 by the Small Farmer Livestock Cooperative project (631-0054), also to be implemented by a PVO. The project will create an autonomous production and marketing cooperative for dairy and rabbit production.

In the health and population sector, A.I.D. is relying on regional and centrally funded projects to address development and influence policy direction. The Health Constraints to Rural Development project (698-0408) technical assistance team is in the field; the training program for participants in the United States began in FY 1985; laboratory equipment started to arrive; and field research is under way. In FY 1986, this project will continue field surveys and the construction of the parasitology laboratory will be completed.

In the education and human resources sector, a technical assistance team of six U.S. professional educators arrived in Cameroon in FY 1985 under the Support to Primary Education project (631-0033). In FY 1986, a management information system is scheduled for development, and the contracting process for architecture and engineering services for the construction of five teacher-training facilities will begin. In FY 1985, the Vocational Training project (631-0053) was obligated under an umbrella cooperative agreement with Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI), a minority PVO. In FY 1986, the contractor will begin implementation of the project.

In FY 1985, the Program Development and Support (PDS) project (631-0510) financed a fertilizer study, an in-country agricultural seminar, and several project evaluations and training workshops. In FY 1986 PDS funds will be used for project design efforts, study of the private sector, and design of a trade and development-related private sector fertilizer production program. A short-term emergency Food-for-Peace Title II program was carried out in late FY 1985, providing 8,640 metric tons of U.S. rice, beans, and vegetable oil to 230,000 Cameroonians affected by food shortages caused by drought in the northern part of the country. No similar assistance is foreseen in FY 1986.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A.I.D. is requesting $21.9 million in development assistance ($18,485,000 in grants and $3,405,000 in loans) for the Cameroon program in FY 1987 to fund on-going projects and one new project. In the agriculture and rural development sector, the integration of Cameroon's agricultural education, research and extension will continue under the Agricultural Education, the National Cereals Research and Extension and the North Cameroon Seed Multiplication projects. These three projects concentrate on development of the rural economy by encouraging greater agricultural productivity. The Agricultural Management and Planning project, also closely linked to increased rural productivity, will be extended to FY 1987.

The only new project start in FY 1987 will be the Maternal Child Health project (631-0056) in the health sector which will seek to lower infant and maternal mortality in two provinces by providing training, technical assistance and commodities in the fields of oral rehydration, immunization, malaria treatment, health education and child spacing.

In the education and human resource sector, additional funding will be provided to the Vocational Training and Support to Primary Education projects. In this sector, A.I.D. will also fund additional non-project training opportunities under the Regional African Manpower Development Program (698-0433) and other centrally funded projects.

A.I.D.'s Program Development and Support project will make available $795,000 for studies, seminars, and the design of two new agricultural projects.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Jay P. Johnson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
NORTH CAMEROON LIVESTOCK AND AG DEV	G	631-0004	78	84	5,439	5,100	5,100	4,926	---	174	---	---
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING	G	631-0008	79	87	8,800	9,700	6,800	4,813	2,000	1,750	900	1,300
NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	631-0013	79	84	7,697	7,697	7,697	6,635	---	1,000	---	62
SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION	G	631-0022	80	83	757	597	597	495	---	102	---	---
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II	G	631-0023	82	87	8,040	9,180	7,451	2,352	589	2,484	1,140	1,214
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II	L	631-0023	82	87	5,600	5,600	5,600	---	---	---	---	2,000
NATIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION	G	631-0024	79	82	1,420	1,420	1,420	1,119	---	301	---	---
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	631-0031	82	88	16,670	16,670	7,810	3,036	2,400	2,616	4,000	2,294
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	L	631-0031	82	88	26,351	26,351	26,351	---	---	800	---	4,000
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	631-0044	80	83	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,225	---	375	---	---
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	G	631-0052	85	93	35,422	35,422	2,950	19	2,700	2,500	2,573	3,000
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	L	631-0052	85	93	3,605	3,605	3,605	---	---	700	---	2,300
SMALL FARMER LIVESTOCK & DAIRY	G	631-0054	86	88	---	3,500	---	---	599	200	2,901	600
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT II	G	631-0057	86	88	---	2,500	---	---	566	400	1,224	475
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	85	C	---	---	365	44	206	206	600	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					121,401	128,942	77,346	24,664	9,060	13,608	13,338	17,845
GRANTS					85,845	93,386	41,790	24,664	9,060	12,108	13,338	9,545
LOANS					35,556	35,556	35,556	---	---	1,500	---	8,300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
NORTHERN WELLS PHASE II (PVO)	G	631-0051	84	84	820	820	820	82	---	158	---	250
MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SUPPORT (PVO)	• G	631-0056	87	89	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	400	100	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					820	8,820	820	82	400	258	2,000	850
GRANTS					820	8,820	820	82	400	258	2,000	850
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION	G	631-0033	84	88	11,364	11,364	4,350	567	2,000	2,111	2,000	2,383
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION	L	631-0033	84	88	16,265	16,265	4,400	---	8,460	1,000	3,405	3,500
OICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING (PVO)	G	631-0053	85	88	2,767	2,030	---	---	815	200	952	450
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	85	C	---	---	2	2	15	15	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					30,396	29,659	8,752	569	11,290	3,326	6,357	6,333
GRANTS					14,131	13,394	4,352	569	2,830	2,326	2,952	2,833
LOANS					16,265	16,265	4,400	---	8,460	1,000	3,405	3,500
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	631-0510	35	C	---	---	---	---	40	40	195	195
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	---	---	---	40	40	195	195
GRANTS					---	---	---	---	40	40	195	195
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					152,617	167,421	86,918	25,315	20,790	17,232	21,890	25,223
GRANTS					100,796	115,600	46,962	25,315	12,330	14,732	18,485	13,423
LOANS					51,821	51,821	39,956	---	8,460	2,500	3,405	11,800

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CAMEROON

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Maternal and Child Health Support			2,000	FY 1987 2,000	Life of Project Funding 8,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
631-0056	[X] NEW				FY 1987	FY 1989	FY 1991
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: Establish a primary health care delivery system in two provinces designed to lower infant and maternal mortality.

Project Description: The project will finance training, technical assistance, commodities and operating costs for the Ministry of Health over a five-year period. These inputs are designed to complement investments by the Ministry and are directed at creating effective management of health services. The project will work at the national level to improve management of the health-care system by instituting a simple, effective health information system, and through the creation of a reliable system for the procurement, storage and distribution of vaccines, oral rehydration salts, anti-malarials, growth charts and contraceptives. At the provincial level the project will focus on five health interventions: oral rehydration therapy, immunizations, malaria treatment and prophylaxis, health education and child spacing. These five interventions have been selected because they offer the greatest potential for lowering infant and maternal mortality at a cost which is within the long-range recurrent cost capacity of the Cameroonian Government.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy in Cameroon emphasizes agriculture and human resource development. An essential element for success in those two sectors is health. Since 1984, there has been an increased interest in health by A.I.D., particularly in the area of child survival. The Government of Cameroon shares this interest and initiated discussions with A.I.D. to develop a primary health care system that would be oriented to rural areas. The maternal and child health project responds effectively to the Government's requirements and to A.I.D.'s priorities. It will also reinforce existing activities and accelerate their progress.

Host Country and Other Donors: The proposed project will complement several other multilateral activities including a proposed World Bank loan in support of improved health management and manpower requirements current UNICEF efforts to provide essential pharmaceuticals and supplies; and Belgian aid activities in the far north of the country that support efforts to institute cost recovery mechanisms in the rural health facilities.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of this project will include children and women, particularly those of child-bearing age, who receive improved health care and participate in activities designed to improve weaning habits and increase birth intervals. The secondary beneficiaries will be Ministry of Health personnel whose planning capabilities will be enhanced and who consequently will more efficiently carry out procurement and distribution of essential medications, vaccines, supplies and related commodities.

Major Outputs: Establishment of an effective health care system serving the rural population.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Grants to provide training, technical assistance, commodities and operating costs.	8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	2,000	6,000	8,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (655) CAPE VERDE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 312

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 320

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (.- .) . %

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 11.9%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 62.6	MALE 61.1	FEMALE 64.1
(1970)	TOTAL 55.8	MALE 54.3	FEMALE 57.4

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1970) TOTAL 37% MALE 39% FEMALE 17%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 20%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 516

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,BEANS-DRY ..	32%	(1984)
CASH: BANANAS ,. ,.	24%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) BANANAS .. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) CORN ,WHEAT ,RICE

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (.) . (.) . (.)
EQUIVALENT TO . MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)FISH ,BANANAS ,SALT

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1972)	0 (1973)	1 (1974)	0
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.)	.% (.)	.% (.)	.%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)PETROLEUM PROD ,CORN ,RICE

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1979)	4 (1980)	4 (1981)	4
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.)	.% (.)	.% (.)	.%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(.) .(.) .(.)

TRADING PARTNERS: PORTUGAL ,NETHERLANDS ,FRANCE

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 136%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 3
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.7% (1978) 0.8% (1985) 1.9%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 20% (1985) 26%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 35 (1985) 36

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 42.8% (15-64YRS) 52.1% (65+ YRS) 5.1%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 89

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 5,479

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) INFLUENZA ,INTESTINAL INFEC,HELMINTHIASIS
DEATH.. (1980) ENTERITIS ,ILL-DEFINED CAUS,SENILITY

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 102%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 50%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1980)	TOTAL	113	MALE	117	FEMALE	124
SECONDARY.....	(1971)	TOTAL	10.3	MALE	10.3	FEMALE	13.2
POST SECONDARY..	(.)	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY CAPE VERDE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	5.8	6.6	6.0	4.9	6.5	61.3	-	61.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	3.0
Grants	5.8	6.6	6.0	4.9	6.5	58.3	-	58.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.0	32.5	-	32.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	3.0
Grants	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.0	29.5	-	29.5
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	1.0		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.7	4.5	28.8	-	28.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.7	4.5	28.8	-	28.8
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.7	4.5	23.8	-	28.8
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.7	4.5	28.8	-	26.8
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	5.8	6.6	6.0	4.9	6.5	61.4	-	61.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	3.0
Grants	5.8	6.6	6.0	4.9	6.5	58.4	-	58.4
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	9.1	1.9	28.3	68.5
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	7.2	0.0	4.0	11.2
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	1.1	24.3	47.7
UNDP	1.9	0.8	0.0	8.6
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	Negl.	10
Eastern Europe	-	-	5
Total	-	-	15

CAPE VERDE

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs a/	
							ESF	Other
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Total	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Total	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Total	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000

a/ Sahel Development Program

FY 87
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- A.I.D. will continue to concentrate efforts on increased food production through the Watershed Development ($2 million) and Food Crop Research projects.

- P.L. 480 Title II (Section 206) will provide maize or other cereals to help alleviate a chronic food deficit; the sales proceeds fund the local currency costs of labor-intensive construction of small dams to aid soil and water conservation.

CAPE VERDE

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	1,501	3,616	2,448
Total AID	1,501	3,616	2,448
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	734	1,360	1,710
Total P.L. 480	734	1,360	1,710
Total AID and P.L. 480	2,235	4,976	4,158

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 85 (Actual)		FY 86 (Estimated)		FY 87 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	33	9	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government	5,000	725	4,533	1,360	15,000	1,710
Title II Total	5,033	734	4,533	1,360	15,000	1,710
Total P.L. 480	5,033	734	4,533	1,360	15,000	1,710

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

CAPE VERDE

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	3	2	2
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	3	2	2

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	7	8	15	12	5	17	11	5	16
Regional[e]	38	2	40	49	5	54	50	6	56
TOTAL	45	10	55	61	10	71	61	11	72

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

CAPE VERDE

Development Overview

Cape Verde is made up of nine inhabited islands, located about 400 miles west of Senegal. The main productive activity is subsistence agriculture. Remittances from overseas Cape Verdeans and donor contributions are the mainstay of the economy.

Cape Verde has a meager natural resource base, limited infrastructure, lack of trained manpower, and a generally arid climate. Soil and water needed for agricultural production is being progressively lost through excessive run off. Development is further inhibited by the dispersion of the islands. These problems have created stress on the rural-based economy, provoking further environmental deterioration and increasing rural migration to urban areas. Under-employment and unemployment are estimated at 50 percent or more.

Cape Verde's present four-year development plan gives rural development top priority. Agricultural development focuses on labor-intensive soil and water conservation, reforestation, development of groundwater resources and agricultural research and extension. Under present drought conditions Cape Verde can produce only 3-10 percent of its requirement for its dietary staple, corn. Livestock are integral to the farming economy and are nourished on crop residues.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S. interests in Cape Verde stem from: (1) the country's strategic geographic location; (2) its position as an influential member of the non-aligned group of nations, particularly relating to negotiations on Southern Africa issues; (3) humanitarian concerns and, (4) strong historical and family ties between the United States and Cape Verde because of the large community of Americans of Cape Verdean descent.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D. strategy focuses on the agricultural sector. The goal is maximizing productivity and revitalizing the agricultural resource base. A.I.D.'s primary program objective is to halt environmental degradation and improve agricultural production potential. Through U.S.-funded technical assistance, the Cape Verdeans are constructing small dikes to aid in conserving soil and water needed to develop the resource base of the rural economy. These small dikes impede erosion, enhance infiltration of rainfall, and augment recharge of underground water reserves needed for human and animal use and for irrigated agriculture. In a complementary fashion, the A.I.D. program also supports institutional development of agricultural research, addressing the constraints of limited infrastructure, the need for improved technological packages and an expanded trained manpower base. A.I.D. is an important contributor to the training of Cape

Verdeans, with 55 participants in training in FY 1985. Under P.L. 480, the United States supplies maize and other cereals of equivalent value annually to help alleviate a chronic food deficit; the sales proceeds fund local currency costs of labor-intensive construction of small dikes to aid soil and water conservation.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

A.I.D. resources are supporting a strategy to increase food production. In FY 1986, A.I.D. will continue funding for the Watershed Development project (655-0006) and the P.L 480 Title II Food for Development which supports the project. The watershed activity is integrated with the P.L. 480 Section 206 program, which provides funds for rural employment from local currency proceeds ($7.8 million equivalent). Evidence to date indicates that the additional soil and water conservation activities associated with the small dikes constructed under the project will lead to further expansion of the irrigated area, the development of rainfed terraces, and increased yields and production of food. For FY 1985 and FY 1986, the Watershed Development project received funding of $2 million.

Supportive of watershed development and increased food production is the Food Crops Research Project 655-0011. The University of Arizona, under Title XII, is the prime contractor providing technical assistance, participant training, and institutional linkage. A 1985 evaluation of this project, done through Purdue University, supports its continuing relevancy to the USAID program and overall importance to the GOCV development effort.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

Requested for FY 1987 is $2 million for Watershed Development (655-0013). Training will continue under the Sahel Human Resources Development Program. FY 1987 P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 for Cape Verde is proposed at 15,000 metric tons of maize with an estimated value of $1.7 million.

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE: Thomas H. Ball

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CAPE VERDE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
HEALTH												
SAL DESALINATION/POWER	G	655-0005	78	82	525	525	525	459	---	66	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					525	525	525	459	---	66	---	---
GRANTS					525	525	525	459	---	66	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
FOOD CROP RESEARCH	G	655-0011	82	84	3,688	3,688	3,688	720	---	1,000	---	948
WATERSHED MANAGEMENT II	G	655-0013	84	87	5,611	7,611	3,611	116	2,000	2,550	2,000	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,299	11,299	7,299	836	2,000	3,550	2,000	2,448
GRANTS					9,299	11,299	7,299	836	2,000	3,550	2,000	2,448
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					9,824	11,824	7,824	1,295	2,000	3,616	2,000	2,448
GRANTS					9,824	11,824	7,824	1,295	2,000	3,616	2,000	2,448
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (676) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 2,664

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 280

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 0.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 14.4%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 48.8	MALE 47.2	FEMALE 50.5
(1970)	TOTAL 42.1	MALE 40.9	FEMALE 43.4

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 33% MALE 48% FEMALE 19%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 34%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 49

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,MILLET ,PEANUTS	33%	(1984)
CASH: COTTON ,COFFEE ,.	1%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COFFEE ,COTTON ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) CATTLE ,WHEAT ,CORN

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1981) 9%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) 112 (82) 124 (83) 104

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) 129 (82) 122 (83) 113

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) -17 (82) 2 (83) -9

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (81) 9.3% (82) 9.7%
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (81) 2.2% (82) 2.1%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1981) 74 (82) 51 (83) 51
EQUIVALENT TO 3.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COTTON ,COFFEE ,DIAMONDS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	5 (1983)	3 (1984)	3
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981)	4% (1982)	5% (1983)	3%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)TEXTILES ,PETROLEUM PROD ,MACHINERY

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1981)	3 (1982)	5 (1983)	1
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981)	2% (1982)	4% (1983)	1%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -27(82) -38(83) -23

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,BELGIUM ,JAPAN

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 52.6%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 17
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 15.1%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.6% (1985) 3.0%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 31% (1985) 32%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 47

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 41.3% (15-64YRS) 55.6% (65+ YRS) 3.0%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 134

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 26,750

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) MALARIA ,INTESTINAL INFEC,HELMINTHIASIS
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 96%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1978) 17%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1981)	TOTAL 69.3	MALE 89.0	FEMALE 50.1
SECONDARY..... (1981)	TOTAL 14.9	MALE 19.3	FEMALE 7.5
POST SECONDARY.. (1981)	TOTAL 1.0	MALE 1.8	FEMALE 0.2

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 8.1%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.5	3.6	25.5	-	25.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.5	3.6	25.5	-	25.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	-	1.0	-	1.2	8.7	-	8.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	1.0	-	1.2	8.7	-	8.7
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.5	0.4	0.2	-	0.4	5.0	-	5.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.5	0.4	0.2	-	0.4	5.0	-	5.0
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.5	0.4	0.2	-	0.4	5.0	-	5.0
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.5	0.4	0.2	-	0.4	4.9	-	4.9
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.8	-	11.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.8	-	11.8
Peace Corps	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.0	11.8	-	11.8
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	*	*	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	*	*	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	*	*	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.5	3.7	25.7	-	25.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.5	3.7	25.7	-	25.7
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	0.5	-	-	-	2.8	4.3	1.5-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	0.5	-	-	-	2.8	4.3	1.5-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	39.7	12.0	15.6	272.8
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	21.4	0.0	8.0	87.2
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	14.9	5.4	7.6	70.1
UNDP	3.4	4.3	0.0	33.1
OTHER-UN	0.0	2.3	0.0	8.0
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.4

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	1.0	1.0	5.0
France	59.3	54.1	318.4
Germany, Fed. Rep.	3.3	4.7	24.3
Japan	4.2	4.2	11.8
Netherlands	0.5	0.1	2.4
Other	1.6	1.2	6.0
Total	69.9	65.3	367.9

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
1.2	N.A.	10.6

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	5
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total		-	5

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	2,000	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2,000	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
1986								
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	2,000	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2,000	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
1987								
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	2,000	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	2,000	2,000	–	–	–	–	–	–

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Continued funding will be provided to AFRICARE for the implementation of the Agricultural Enterprise Development project.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	603	1,100	1,350
Total AID	603	1,100	1,350
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	603	1,100	1,350

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat						
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)						
Title II 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary Agencies						
Government - to - Government						
Title II Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	–	–	–
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	7	–	7	12	–	12	17	–	17
TOTAL	7	2	9	12	–	12	17	–	17

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Development Overview

The Central African Republic is a landlocked country in the center of Africa. It occupies a land mass slightly smaller than the state of Texas and has a population of approximately 2.5 million people, 400,000 of whom live in the capital city of Bangui with the rest widely dispersed throughout the country. The Central African Republic is one of the world's least developed countries and had a per capita income of $280 dollars in 1983. Eighty-five percent of the population is engaged in subsistence farming. Cotton and coffee are the two major export crops. Other important exports are diamonds, timber and tobacco.

In the twenty-five years since its independence, the Central African Republic has not made rapid progress towards economic development. Its economy suffered serious decline under the despotic rule of former Emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa from 1966 to 1979. After his overthrow, the Government adopted an emergency plan designed to tackle the most urgent economic problems, including rehabilitation of the country's economic infrastructure. During 1980-81 this policy led principally to an improvement in the country's road system which had previously dramatically deteriorated.

The current government, headed by General Andre Kolingba, developed a national action plan to promote economic recovery for the 1982-85 period. Specifically, the Government set out to increase production, reduce the budget deficit, improve its balance-of-payments situation and control inflation. The results of economic reform policies adopted in 1984 are encouraging. In compliance with an agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the budget deficit is being reduced through improved tax administration, more vigilant collection procedures and reductions in total salary outlays for civil servants.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S. interests lie in supporting regional stability, opposing Libyan subversion in the area, and encouraging continued economic and political reform. The Government of the Central African Republic is strongly pro-Western and supportive of United States policies. The frequency of the Government's voting with the U.S. in the 39th General Assembly ranked very high among other African states. The Government provides staunch support to neighboring Chad and actively opposes Libyan agression in the region. Domestically, the Government has taken steps towards economic reform geared to free market development and recently initiated a move toward a return to democratic political institutions.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The U.S. bilateral assistance program is concentrated on food crop production. To the greatest extent possible, private and voluntary

organizations are being used to implement the program. The Peace Corps is providing Volunteers to supplement the technical assistance effort.

A.I.D. Program (FY 1985-1986)

Agriculture and Rural Development: The Rural Development project (676-0015), began in 1982 and is being implemented in collaboration with the Peace Corps. The project demonstrates methods for improving the diet of rural, small subsistence farmers and ways to augment their incomes by increasing the production and marketing of fish, honey, beeswax and rice. A U.S. private voluntary organization, AFRICARE, was invited to expand upon the rice and apiculture portions of the project in a follow-on activity scheduled to begin in FY 1986: the Agricultural Enterprise Development project (676-0017). The Post Harvest Food Systems project (676-0016), begun in 1984, is being implemented under a joint venture cooperative agreement with two PVOs, Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) and AFRICARE. Steady progress is being made in identifying and introducing technologies which decrease food storage and processing losses.

Health: The regional Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421) was begun in 1984 and is assisting the government by providing oral rehydration salts and vaccines to regional health centers for distribution to children in rural areas. The project is being implemented in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control.

Education and Human Resources: The regional African Manpower Development Program II project (698-0433) is providing both long and short-term training, including a series of very successful in-country University of Pittsburgh management seminars for government officials.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A.I.D. is requesting $2.0 million in FY 1987, which will provide continued funding for AFRICARE to implement the Rural Enterprises Development project.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Jay P. Johnson
(Resident in Yaounde)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
CAR - RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	676-0015	82	82	1,000	1,000	1,000	548	---	150	---	150
POST HARVEST FOOD SYSTEM (PVO)	G	676-0016	84	86	3,700	3,700	3,200	513	500	750	---	600
AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	676-0017	86	87	---	3,500	---	---	1,500	200	2,000	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					4,700	8,200	4,200	1,061	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,350
GRANTS					4,700	8,200	4,200	1,061	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					4,700	8,200	4,200	1,061	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,350
GRANTS					4,700	8,200	4,200	1,061	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,350
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (677) CHAD

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 5,036

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1982) 79

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) . %

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 8.3%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 44.2	MALE 42.8	FEMALE 45.6
(1970)	TOTAL 40.1	MALE 39.0	FEMALE 41.3

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1963) TOTAL 6% MALE 12% FEMALE 1%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1982) 40%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 10

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: MILLET ,SORGHUM ,PEANUTS	32%	(1984)
CASH: COTTON ,. ,.	5%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COTTON ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,RAW SUGAR ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1974)	69 (75)	85 (76)	85

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1974)	80 (75)	95 (76)	97

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1974)	-11 (75)	-10 (76)	-12

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,

AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1974)	19.1% (75)	19.9% (76)	25.8%
AS % OF GNP..... (1974)	4.0% (75)	3.8% (76)	5.0%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1981) 12 (82) 17 (83) 32
EQUIVALENT TO 2.7 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COTTON ,MEAT ,FISH

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	0 (1983)	64 (1984)	0
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1977)	0% (1982)	0% (1983)	88%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)CEMENT ,PETROLEUM ,FLOUR

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	2 (1983)	14 (1984)	19
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981)	1% (1982)	3% (1983)	15%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) 2(82) -24(83) -21

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,GERMANY, FEDER ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1982) 75.5%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 1
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 0.8%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.1% (1978) 0.8% (1985) 3.8%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 11% (1985) 22%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 51

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 40.3% (15-64YRS) 56.1% (65+ YRS) 3.6%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 140

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 47,644

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1982) PARASITIC DISEAS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (1982) PNEUMONIA ,TETANUS ,TUBERCULOSIS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 76%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 30%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1976)	TOTAL 33.7	MALE 49.5	FEMALE 18.0
SECONDARY..... (1976)	TOTAL 3.7	MALE 7.4	FEMALE 0.0
POST SECONDARY.. (1976)	TOTAL 0.2	MALE 0.3	FEMALE 0.0

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY CHAD

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Loans	3.8	-	6.2	5.3	16.0	92.5	-	92.5
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.8	-	6.2	5.3	16.0	92.5	-	92.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies								
Loans	0.2	-	3.7	2.0	11.0	41.3	-	41.3
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Economic Support Fund)	0.2	-	3.7	2.0	11.0	41.3	-	41.3
	-	-	2.8	-	3.0	5.8		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)								
Loans	3.6	-	2.5	3.3	5.0	43.2	-	43.2
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	3.6	-	2.5	3.3	5.0	43.2	-	43.2
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	3.6	-	2.5	3.3	5.0	43.2	-	43.2
Voluntary Relief Agencies	2.9	-	1.2	1.9	3.8	35.8	-	35.8
	0.7	-	1.3	1.4	1.2	7.4	-	7.4
c. Other Economic Assistance								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	8.0
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	8.0
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	8.0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	*	2.2	2.2	-	2.2
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	*	2.2	2.2	-	2.2
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	2.0
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	*	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans	3.8	-	6.2	5.3	18.2	94.7	-	94.7
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3.8	-	6.2	5.3	18.2	94.7	-	94.7
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	4.5	5.2	6.2	286.8
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.4
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.1
UNDP	4.5	5.2	0.0	34.7
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	6.2	15.8
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	106.8

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	4.0	7.0	41.0
France	23.4	25.9	183.1
Germany, Fed. Rep.	2.3	4.6	16.9
Norway	0.4	0.2	8.9
Switzerland	1.4	2.2	7.9
Other	3.7	2.4	13.5
Total	35.2	42.3	271.3

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
3.8	N.A.	9.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	5
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total			5

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other a/
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	14,075	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	9,075
Total	14,075	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	9,075
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8,785	-	-	-	-	-	4,785	4,000
Total	8,785	-	-	-	-	-	4,785	4,000
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	4,000
Total	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	4,000

a/ Sahel Development Program

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Implementation of two major projects continues:

- Road maintenance with 11 contract personnel in-country ($7 million).
- PVO development initiatives consisting of follow-up PVO activities in private enterprise and agriculture production ($4 million).

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	2,511	15,889	8,332
Total AID	2,511	15,889	8,332
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(8,161)	(1,255)	(1,002)
Title II			
Total P.L. 480	8,161	1,255	1,002
Total AID and P.L. 480	10,672	17,144	9,334

AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total (of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	23,330	6,281	6,176	1,255	5,039	1,002
Government - to - Government	7,500	1,880	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	30,830	8,161	6,176	1,255	5,039	1,002
Total P.L. 480	30,830	8,161	6,176	1,255	5,039	1,002

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY (Actual)	FY (Estimated)	FY (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	8	9	9
PASA[b]	1	–	–
TOTAL	9	9	9

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	10	10	3	10	13	6	10	16
TOTAL	–	10	10	3	10	13	6	10	16

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	16	36	52	24	25	49	36	25	61
TOTAL	16	36	52	24	25	49	36	25	61

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

Development Overview

Chad is one of the poorest countries in the world ($80 per capita GNP). The massive dislocation of the economy and of people's lives brought on by twenty years of civil war climaxed by the heavy fighting in N'Djamena between 1979-1982, along with successive years of drought, have lowered the standard of living for all Chadians.

Nonetheless, political and economic conditions-with the exception of the cotton sector-have improved over the past year even though Libya still occupies the northern section of the country. Despite the lack of rain in 1984 and severely inadequate government finances, the economy began slowly to recover in some areas. The Government of Chad (GOC), now more stable and recognized by most of the international community, has made steady progress in re-establishing security, fostering a national consensus, rebuilding the civil service, promoting reconstruction and doing its best to meet the needs of a diverse population in those areas over which it has control. As evidence of the improved conditions in the south, Chadians who had earlier fled the country are now returning in significant numbers. Moreover, there are other hopeful signs: A consortium, with ESSO as the leading partner, is carrying on a program of exploratory oil drilling. The abundant rainfall in 1985 may give Chad its largest harvest in ten years, minimizing food import needs. However, since agricultural production still remains largely dependent on the vagaries of rainfall, renewed interest is being taken in the potential for irrigated agriculture, especially in the Sahelian zone of the country.

Banking institutions have been re-established, but capital is insufficient to meet recovery and development needs. Despite conservative fiscal measures, the GOC financial situation continues to deteriorate. Chad's tax base is very weak because cotton provides some 50 percent of total GOC revenue. Unfortunately, when world cotton prices fell dramatically in 1985, making cotton exportation unprofitable, there was an estimated loss in revenue of $45 million resulting in substantial budgetary deficits. This situation also endangers the banking system if the cotton industry is unable to repay the huge sums it owes. Social and political problems can also be anticipated if cotton farmers are unable to earn reasonable incomes. All of these conditions may present an opportunity for increased Libyan military activity in Chad.

In spite of these many problems the Government is making a sincere effort at improving the quality of Chadian life as evidenced by the new three-year plan, reviewed by donors and the GOC in December 1985 at the UNDP Round Table Conference in Geneva. The GOC and donors agreed to concentrate on small and medium-scale irrigation not requiring parastatal management. Also agreed upon was the establishment of donor-coordinating committees for the agriculture, transport and cotton sectors.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The primary U.S. political interest in Chad is to help assure the country's

independence and territorial integrity and thus contribute to stability in the region. Libya's continued military occupation of the northern 40 percent of Chad and its campaign of subversion in the south, make our assistance critical as Chad tries to maintain its sovereignty and build a base for economic growth.

The U.S. also has a strong humanitarian interest in Chad with the aim of lessening the effect of drought and restoring the country's war-torn economy. U.S. support is primarily aimed at increasing Chad's food production.

A.I.D.'s Development Strategy

AID's development strategy is centered on the revitalization of the agricultural sector where the small farmer is the pivotal force. Recognizing that lack of water is the most serious impediment to increased agricultural production, A.I.D.'s activities in this sector will focus on the need to expand small-farm irrigation and to improve conservation and utilization of rainwater. In addition, the lack of roads seriously hinders access to rural farming areas - a crucial element in insuring adequate farm-gate prices and incentives for the small rural producer. Due to the proven ability of PVOs to work effectively with small farmers, A.I.D. will rely exclusively on PVOs to carry out agriculture projects. Complementing this effort, A.I.D. will continue to assist Chad's Ministry of Public Works to upgrade its ability to maintain roads linking the rural zones.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

Chad's financial crisis, caused in part by the decline in the price for its key foreign exchange earner, cotton, and the costs associated with defending itself against further Libyan expansion, hinders the government's ability to finance its operation. To assist in reducing this severe budgetary deficit (estimated at $22 million for 1986) A.I.D. proposes to provide $2 million in ESF budget support in FY 1986. These funds, to be disbursed over a one-year period, will enable civilian ministries to function by helping to pay salaries of ministry employees and general operational expenses.

The PVO Development Initiatives Project (677-0051) finances agriculture and private enterprise projects carried out by American PVOs. The initial activity, undertaken by CARE, will attempt to exploit the high water tables along the Chari River and in the areas surrounding Lake Chad. The project will introduce improved pumping systems, animal traction and soil conservation methods. AFRICARE is expected to develop a similar activity in other regions of the country.

Closely related to the agriculture sector, the Strengthening Road Maintenance Project (677-0050) provides equipment and technical assistance to develop the institutional capacity within the GOC's Public Works Ministry to maintain the rural road system. An integral component of the training process is the rehabilitation of the key road leading from the potentially highly-productive area of Lake Chad toward the capital.

CHAD

The combination of over 73,000 MT of Title II emergency and regular program commodities and $9.4 million for logistical support and disaster assistance contributed significantly to averting widespread hunger and malnutrition in Chad during the latest drought. P.L. 480 Title II food was channeled through CARE, the League of Red Cross Societies and the World Food Program. A GOC emergency sales program provided local currency proceeds that reinforced the disaster assistance effort, i.e., funds were used in multi-donor efforts in agriculture and resettlement.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

While no new projects are planned for FY 1987, additional funds are proposed to continue existing projects. Specifically, Sahel funding of $4 million is requested for the PVO Development Initiatives Project (677-0051) to expand upon on-going agriculture and private enterprise activities. ESF funds of $7.0 million are requested to continue support of the Strengthening Road Maintenance Project (677-0050).

A.I.D. Representative: John B. Woods

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CHAD

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RURAL SANITARY WATER	G	677-0022	78	79	1,669	968	968	829	---	139	---	---
RELIEF & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES I	G	677-0041	83	84	5,500	5,500	5,500	2,758	---	2,500	---	242
STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	677-0050	85	85	5,000	10,000	5,000	---	---	3,000	---	1,000
PVO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	G	677-0051	85	88	12,725	12,725	3,725	---	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY	G	677-0934	85	85	350	350	350	10	---	250	---	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,244	29,543	15,543	3,597	4,000	7,889	4,000	3,332
GRANTS					25,244	29,543	15,543	3,597	4,000	7,889	4,000	3,332
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES	G	677-0047	84	84	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	---	1,000	---	---
STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	677-0050	85	87	22,500	22,500	5,000	---	2,785	5,000	7,000	5,000
STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES II	G	677-0052	86	86	---	2,000	---	---	2,000	2,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,500	27,500	8,000	2,000	4,785	8,000	7,000	5,000
GRANTS					25,500	27,500	8,000	2,000	4,785	8,000	7,000	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					50,744	57,043	23,543	5,597	8,785	15,889	11,000	8,332
GRANTS					50,744	57,043	23,543	5,597	8,785	15,889	11,000	8,332
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (602) COMOROS

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 469

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1982) 339

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -0.6%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (.- .) %

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 53.0	MALE 52.0	FEMALE 53.9
(1970)	TOTAL 46.7	MALE 42.9	FEMALE 50.7

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1966) TOTAL 58% MALE 66% FEMALE 52%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(.) .%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 324

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: COCONUTS ,CASSAVA ,BANANAS	71%	(1984)
CASH: COCONUTS ,VANILLA ,CLOVES	30%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) PERFUME ESSENCE ,VANILLA ,CLOVES

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,WHEAT ,RAW SUGAR

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (.) . (.) . (.) .
EQUIVALENT TO . MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)PERFUME OILS ,VANILLA ,COPRA

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 5 (1983) 4 (1984) 2
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)RICE ,CEMENT ,FUELS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 1 (1983) 0 (1984) 1
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(.) .(.) .(.)

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,UNITED STATES ,UNITED KINGDOM

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1982) 144%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 2
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.3% (1978) 3.4% (1985) 2.9%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 8% (1985) 24%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 44

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.7% (15-64YRS) 51.4% (65+ YRS) 2.8%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 91

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 15,950

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1975) CHOLERA ,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (, .) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 89%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(.) .%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1980)	TOTAL 107	MALE 124	FEMALE 89.8
SECONDARY..... (1980)	TOTAL 30.9	MALE 40.4	FEMALE 21.2
POST SECONDARY.. (.)	TOTAL .	MALE .	FEMALE .

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY COMOROS

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.6	3.3	-	3.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.6	3.3	-	3.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.8
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	2.5	-	2.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	2.5	-	2.5
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	2.5	-	2.5
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.8	2.5	-	2.5
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.6	3.3	-	3.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.6	3.3	-	3.3
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	2.3	8.3	5.4	85.9
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	2.3	7.8	0.0	32.8
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	0.0	5.4	42.6
UNDP	0.0	0.3	0.0	10.0
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	-	-	
France	12.2	10.5	61.7
Japan	0.7	1.7	4.0
Belgium	0.1	0.8	3.3
Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.6	0.8	2.7
Other	0.6	1.9	4.5
Total	14.2	15.7	76.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
10.9	N.A.	45.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

COMOROS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	400	400	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	400	400	–	–	–	–	–	–
1986								
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	750	750	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	750	750	–	–	–	–	–	–
1987								
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	700	700	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	700	700	–	–	–	–	–	–

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Continued support of the CARE Operational Program Grant which provides support for garage maintenance training, and soil conservation and water development activities ($.7 million).

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	227	1,703	700
Total AID	227	1,703	700
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	227	1,703	700

* *AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
** *P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ *See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country*

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	-	-	-
PASA [b]	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One work-year = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*

[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

COMOROS

Development Overview

The Comoros archipelago consists of four volcanic islands located in the Mozambique Channel halfway between Madagascar and Tanzania. Three of the islands form the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros and one remains associated with France. Comoros has a population of 469,000, with a growth rate of 2.9%, and a per capita income of $339. The economy is overwhelmingly agricultural and exports consist mainly of vanilla, copra, cloves, and ylang-ylang, an oil used for perfumes. These exports do not provide enough foreign exchange to cover imports of rice, fuel and other consumer goods. Thus, there is a chronic deficit in the balance of payments which is covered by substantial assistance inflows.

While the Government is aware of the need for development, its options are limited. Deforestation is a major problem in the agriculture sector. The road network and transportation infrastructure are rudimentary. Maize production as a substitute for imported rice is being encouraged, but viable export alternatives are extremely limited. Fishing is constrained by the lack of port facilities. The industrial base is practically non-existent, in part because of the relatively small market and inter-island transportation and communication difficulties. Health care is provided free, though it is limited by lack of facilities and trained manpower. The Comoros became independent in 1975 and has not had sufficient time to develop and retain an adequate cadre of trained personnel.

The economic outlook for the immediate future is bleak, as the possible import substitution effects of maize production will take several years to have an impact on the balance of payments. Food, mostly in the form of rice, accounts for over 30% of imports; this share must be reduced to free foreign exchange resources for critical development needs. The major exports, vanilla and cloves, have good prospects in international markets, but prices for secondary exports, copra and ylang-ylang, remain severely depressed with little prospect for early recovery.

U. S. Interests and Objectives

The Comoros are strategically located at the northern entrance of the Mozambique channel. The Government is openly friendly to the United States, which seeks to provide support and encourage the Comoros' pro-Western orientation through economic and humanitarian support.

A.I.D Development Strategy

A.I.D. is providing assistance in the Comoros through CARE, which has established a local headquarters operation with a country representative. A.I.D. is also coordinating its activities with the World Food Program which is carrying out a complementary food-for-work program in the Comoros.

COMOROS

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

A.I.D. funding for the Comoros was $400,000 in FY 1985 and $750,000 in FY 86 for two CARE OPG sub-activities in garage maintenance training and land conservation. Both activities have shown promising signs of accomplishing their objectives. CARE anticipates stimulating contributions from other countries, such as Canada and Germany, to expand activities once initial progress is achieved.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A.I.D requests $700,000 under the Agriculture and Rural Development Account to continue funding the CARE OPG.

Director Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): John W. Koehring (Resident in Nairobi)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: COMOROS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
CARE (PVO)	G	602-0001	84	88	3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
GRANTS					3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
GRANTS					3,500	3,500	1,180	227	750	1,703	700	700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (679) CONGO

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 1,798

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 1,230

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 3.5%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 12.4%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS
(1985) TOTAL 63.1 MALE 61.3 FEMALE 65.0
(1970) TOTAL 57.6 MALE 55.8 FEMALE 59.5

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1961) TOTAL 16% MALE 30% FEMALE 3%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE
(.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 7%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 16

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,PLANTAINS ,BANANAS	13%	(1984)
CASH: COFFEE ,PEANUTS ,PALM OIL	2%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COFFEE ,COCOA BEANS ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,MEATS ,DAIRY PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1975) 223 (76) 202 (80) 758
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1970) 64 (71) 72 (80) 847
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1970) -4 (71) -9 (80) -89
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (70) 13.3% (71) 16.1%
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (70) 3.2% (71) 3.7%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1981) 128 (82) 42 (83) 12
EQUIVALENT TO 0.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)OIL ,LUMBER ,TOBACCO

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 504 (1983) 781 (1984) 959
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981) 14% (1982) 50% (1983) 78%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)MACHINERY ,TRANSP EQ ,MFRD CONSUMER G

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 76 (1983) 17 (1984) 13
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981) 4% (1982) 13% (1983) 3%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) 269(82) 445(83) 417

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,FRANCE ,ITALY

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 100%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 238
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 22.3%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 2.8% (1985) 3.0%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 38% (1985) 48%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 45

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.1% (15-64YRS) 51.1% (65+ YRS) 3.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 110

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 5,507

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1982) MEASLES ,MALARIA ,ENTERIC DISEASE
DEATH.. ( ) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 103%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 25%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	143	MALE	147	FEMALE	138
SECONDARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	81.3	MALE	92.8	FEMALE	68.8
POST SECONDARY..	(1980)	TOTAL	4.3	MALE	7.5	FEMALE	1.3

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 4712%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY CONGO

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	1.0	2.3	3.4	1.0	1.0	18.1	0.2	17.9
Loans	–	–	1.9	–	–	1.9	0.2	1.7
Grants	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	16.2	–	16.2
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	–	6.9
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	0.2	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.9	–	6.9
(Economic Support Fund)	–	–	–	–	–	–		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.8	0.3	2.4	–	–	11.1	0.2	10.9
Loans	–	–	1.9	–	–	1.9	0.2	1.7
Grants	0.8	0.3	0.5	–	–	9.2	–	9.2
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	–	–	1.9	–	–	1.9	0.2	1.7
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	–	–	1.9	–	–	1.9	0.2	1.7
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title II - Total Grants	0.5	0.3	0.5	–	–	9.2	–	9.2
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.5	0.3	0.5	–	–	8.9	–	8.9
Voluntary Relief Agencies	–	–	–	–	–	0.3	–	0.3
c. Other Economic Assistance	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
Peace Corps	–	–	–	–	–	0.1	–	0.1
Narcotics	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	–	–	*	0.1	*	0.1	–	0.1
Credits or Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	–	–	*	0.1	*	0.1	–	0.1
a. MAP Grants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b. Credit Financing - FMS	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	–	–	*	0.1	*	0.1	–	0.1
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
e. Other Grants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	1.0	2.3	3.4	1.1	1.0	18.2	0.2	18.0
Loans	–	–	1.9	–	–	1.9	0.2	1.7
Grants	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	16.3	–	16.3
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	–	–	–	–	33.3	40.8	2.5	38.3
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	–	–	–	–	33.8	40.8	2.5	38.3
b. All Other Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	36.2	7.3	2.3	339.1
IBRD	35.7	0.0	0.0	111.7
IFC	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.2
IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.0
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	0.0	2.3	36.0
UNDP	0.2	1.8	0.0	26.1
OTHER-UN	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.5
EEC	0.0	4.0	0.0	83.6

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	3.0	2.0	5.0
France	51.8	47.2	285.8
Germany, Fed. Rep.	4.3	6.8	24.1
Canada	0.9	1.5	10.6
Netherlands	0.2	0.6	2.1
Other	1.9	0.7	6.6
Total	62.1	58.8	334.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
7.6	N.A.	44.1

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	–	–	75
Eastern Europe	–	–	65
Total		–	140

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,000	812	-	188	-	-	-	-
Total	1,000	812	-	188	-	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	475	475	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	475	475	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	500	188	-	-	312	-	-	-
Total	500	188	-	-	312	-	-	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Complete funding of the CARE Smallholder Agricultural Development project involving marketing, storage, farm to market transport, seed multiplication and training activities in two rural regions ($188,000).

-- Initiate a new Manpower Training project to augment managerial and technical skills in key development sectors ($312,000).

CONGO

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	1,428	1,600	1,032
Total AID	1,428	1,600	1,032
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II			
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	1,428	1,600	1,032

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat						
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)						
Title II 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary Agencies						
Government - to - Government						
Title II Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	–	–	–
PASA[b]	1	1	1
TOTAL	1	1	1

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10
Regional[e]	3	12	15	3	14	17	3	16	19
TOTAL	3	12	15	3	14	17	8	21	29

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	2	2	–	2	2	6	2	8
TOTAL	–	2	2	–	2	2	6	2	8

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

CONGO

Development Overview

The Congolese Government began its first Five Year Plan in 1982 with two principal priorities: improved infrastructure and increased agricultural production. These priorities are closely related to the country's overall goal of developing an alternative economic base to sustain the country after its known petroleum reserves are depleted in the 1990s. Reductions in petroleum revenues have forced the Government to reassess its plan and to undertake increased budgetary austerity and to seek ways of attracting foreign capital and expertise.

Agricultural productivity gains remain a high priority for the Congo due to continued heavy dependence on imported foodstuffs. Much of the public investment planned for infrastructure is designed to eliminate serious farm-to-market transportation bottlenecks.

The Congo is also addressing another serious development obstacle, insufficient administrative management capacity, by increasing training opportunities for its managers for both private and public sectors with the help of A.I.D. and other donors.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S.-Congolese commercial relations have grown since diplomatic relations were reestablished in 1977 after a twelve-year hiatus. This has been due in part to the Congo's efforts to diversify its economic partners. U.S. objectives in the Congo include: encouraging the country to play a moderating and stabilizing role in central Africa and to exercise restraint and responsibility in international fora; supporting Congolese initiatives to develop sound economic development policies; pursuing further trade and investment opportunities; and maintaining access to the Congo's resources.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The A.I.D. program is designed to increase small farmer incomes and strengthen the Congolese private sector while fostering a positive image for the United States. Agricultural activities include technical assistance in crop preservation and storage methods as well as assistance to improve local crop marketing institutions. In health, a regional project is strengthening the ability of Congolese institutions to deliver health services. Training activities, funded under both bilateral and regional projects, will grow in importance as an overall program priority. Management and technical training broadens the exposure of Congolese leaders, managers and technicians to American institutions, philosophy, skills and know-how.

CONGO

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

In the agriculture sector, CARE is carrying out two bilateral projects, Smallholder Agricultural Development I and II (679-0001 and 679-0002). Resources are directed at improving the crop marketing system, providing improved seeds (peanuts, rice and corn), enhancing crop preservation (including improved and expanded storage facilities) and training of agriculture sector personnel. The original project is centered in the northern part of the Niari Valley, a productive agricultural area. The second project extends activities to the adjacent Lekoumou region. The marketing of peanuts in the project areas increased from 90 tons in 1982 to 665 tons in 1984. Some 190 persons have been trained at the local level. As a result of a July 1985 in-depth evaluation, it was decided to restructure both projects, terminating marginal activities and expanding those that have demonstrable long-term developmental impacts.

In the health sector, a regionally-funded FY 1984 health project, Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases, aims at continuing reinforcement of the country's nationwide immunization program for children, and adds malaria control and oral rehydration therapy elements. The project is being implemented as part of a tripartite arrangement among the United States, the Congo and France, all of whom contribute resources and share management responsibilities for the nation-wide immunization effort. Under this project, the number of children covered by vaccines against measles, polio, and other childhood diseases in Brazzaville increased by one-third between 1983 and 1985, with smaller, but significant, increases in rural areas.

To support A.I.D.'s objective of strengthening management and technical skills of Congolese administrators and technicians, short-term training (U.S., in-country and in other African countries) is provided through the regional African Manpower Development and AFGRAD Programs, chiefly in agriculture, health and management.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

The $188,000 requested for the Smallholder Agriculture Development II project (679-0002) will complete A.I.D. funding for this CARE activity. The funds will support on-going activities in the Lekoumou region and complete participant training.

The new FY 1987 Manpower Training project (679-0007), for which $312,000 is being requested, is aimed at focusing the A.I.D. program in the Congo on increasing the availability of skilled Congolese manpower in priority development areas.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Richard L. Podol
(Resident in Zaire)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: CONGO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. I (PVO)	G	679-0001	81	86	3,475	3,475	3,000	2,853	475	600	---	22
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. II (PVO)	G	679-0002	82	87	3,000	3,000	2,812	1,090	---	1,000	188	910
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,475	6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,600	188	932
GRANTS					6,475	6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,600	188	932
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
NUTRITION EDUCATION II (PVO)	G	679-0006	85	85	188	188	188	171	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					188	188	188	171	---	---	---	---
GRANTS					188	188	188	171	---	---	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
MANPOWER TRAINING	• G	679-0007	87	91	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	312	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	2,000	---	---	---	---	312	100
GRANTS					---	2,000	---	---	---	---	312	100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					6,663	8,663	6,000	4,114	475	1,600	500	1,032
GRANTS					6,663	8,663	6,000	4,114	475	1,600	500	1,032
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

•Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CONGO

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Manpower Training				FY 1987 312	Life of Project Funding 2,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
679-0007 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING		312		FY 1987	FY 1991	FY 1993

Purpose: To increase the availability of trained private and public sector manpower in important development fields.

Project Description: This project will support advanced academic and short-term training of Congolese public and private sector managers and technicians in skills needed for priority sectors. The project will complement and expand training opportunities available under A.I.D. regional training projects at a time when Congolese budget constraints restrict manpower investments.

The project will fund long-term academic training in the United States, particularly for key Congolese Government personnel. Their exposure to the U.S. system of economic organization and management may have an important influence on the evolution of public policy in the Congo. Short-term training, in the United States and third countries, will support sectoral goals in agriculture and health, particularly to reinforce required program planning and management skills. Short-term training opportunities will also be offered to private sector managers, entrepreneurs and technicians. Project funds will provide technical assistance and trainer inputs for in-country seminars, chiefly for middle and upper-level people who cannot participate in long-term training. U.S. agricultural training will use graduate degree programs to assist technical divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock in carrying out their policy and support functions. Emphasis will be on: crop production, preservation and marketing; infrastructure development; economics; and decentralized planning and policy formulation. U.S. degree training in health will concentrate on the design and implementation of health sector programs such as immunization, malarial control and oral rehydration. Short-term training will be provided, mainly in the Congo and third countries, for technical and middle-management skills. A special component of short-term training will be directed to public sector policy makers and private sector managers and entrepreneurs. This component will include financial management, marketing and related business administration skills.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. strategy in the Congo has focused on (1) increasing agricultural production by improving marketing and transportation bottlenecks and (2) improving the quality of life by strengthening the country's health service delivery system. Key to achieving these objectives is enlarging the pool of skilled manpower working on these priority topics. This project will become the chief source of funding for A.I.D. training activities in the Congo.

Beneficiaries: This project will benefit institutions either working directly with small farm development or maternal/child health or providing policy guidance or other inputs to their operations. Private sector firms and individuals will also benefit. In total, some 210 people are expected to be trained under this project.

Host Country and Other Donors: France is the major provider of external academic and technical training in the Congo. Because of the Congo's continuing budget stringencies, it probably will not be able to make more than nominal contributions to this project.

Major Outputs: Key development institutions with staff better able to carry out their policy and program functions; stronger private sector enterprises; and a larger pool of skilled manpower.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Long-term academic training in the U.S. and third countries; short-term technical training in the Congo and third countries.	2,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	—	—	—
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	—	—	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	—	—	—
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	312	1,688	2,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (603) DJIBQUTI

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 297

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1982) 480

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -3.6%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (.- .) . %

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS
(1985) TOTAL 48.1 MALE 46.5 FEMALE 49.8
(1970) TOTAL . MALE . FEMALE .

ADULT LITERACY RATE (.) TOTAL .% MALE .% FEMALE .%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE
(.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(.) .%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) . 138

MAJOR CROP(S) ARABLE LAND YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: VEGETABLES ,FRUIT ,GRAINS 99% (1984)
CASH: LIVESTOCK ,. ,. .% (1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) HIDES AND SKINS ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) GRAINS ,DAIRY PRODS. ,RAW SUGAR

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (79) 126 (80) 177
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (79) 115 (80) 154
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (79) 11 (80) 23
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (79) 27.9%
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (79) 12.4%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (.) . (.) . (.) .
EQUIVALENT TO . MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)HIDES AND SKINS,TRANSIT/COFFEE ,

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1977) 0 (1982) 0 (1984) 0
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)FOODS ,MACHINERY ,TRANSP EQ

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 8 (1983) 7 (1984) 9
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(.) .(.) .(.)

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,ETHIOPIA ,JAPAN

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1982) 30.1%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 4
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 6.5% (1978) 6.1% (1985) 2.5%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 62% (1982) 67%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 43

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 46.0% (15-64YRS) 51.3% (65+ YRS) 2.7%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 132

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1982) 1,964

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) INFLUENZA ,MEASLES ,TUBERCULOSIS
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (.) .%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 45%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:
PRIMARY..... (1982) TOTAL 37.1 MALE 42.2 FEMALE 34.2
SECONDARY..... (1982) TOTAL 13.3 MALE . FEMALE .
POST SECONDARY.. (.) TOTAL . MALE . FEMALE .

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY DJIBOUTI

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	1.9	5.3	3.7	3.4	4.3	21.5	-	21.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.9	5.3	3.7	3.4	4.3	21.5	-	21.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	1.1	4.2	2.0	2.0	3.0	13.6	-	13.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.1	4.2	2.0	2.0	3.0	13.6	-	13.6
(Economic Support Fund)	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	9.0		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	7.9	-	7.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	7.9	-	7.9
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	7.9	-	7.9
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	*	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	1.5
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	6.4	-	6.4
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	0.1	1.6	2.1	3.9	-	3.9
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	0.1	1.6	2.1	3.9	-	3.9
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	1.5	2.0	3.5	-	3.5
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	0.4
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	1.9	5.3	3.8	5.0	6.4	25.4	-	25.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.9	5.3	3.8	5.0	6.4	25.4	-	25.4
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	19.5	6.0	12.7	46.3
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	6.4	6.0	10.0	25.4
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	12.8	0.0	2.5	15.3
UNDP	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.8
OTHER-UN	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	3.0	2.0	13.0
France	40.4	36.2	182.7
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1.9	2.8	12.0
Sweden	-	-	0.9
Italy	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other	0.3	0.7	1.9
Total	45.7	41.8	211.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
1.7	N.A.	109.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 1985 Actual	FY 1986 Estimated	FY 1987 Request
Grants	3.5	3.350	5.0

Development Overview

Djibouti faces an array of external and internal social and economic problems. Small, lacking in resources, and only recently independent, it is strategically located between two powerfully armed warring neighbors.

Lack of trained manpower and infrastructure hinders efforts to develop its limited resources. Yet despite these handicaps, Djibouti has established a remarkable record of stability, an open economy, and humane reception of refugees.

Djibouti's resources are scanty even for a least developed nation. There is no permanent surface water flow; land under cultivation is limited to a few small garden plots at the edge of the city and a limited number of modest experimental tracts in rural areas. Practically all food is imported. There is some artisanal fishing. Nomads tend cattle, sheep, and camels in the hinterlands. Industry is limited to mineral-water and soft drink bottling plants and a dairy products reconstitution facility, all of modest scale.

The economy is service oriented and consists of four sub-units: Djibouti city with its port, airport, rail terminal and government services; a French military installation, the largest single source of economic and commercial activity in the country; substantial intraregional commerce, involving mostly the reexportation of consumer goods; and the sparsely populated back country which has little contact, monetarily or otherwise, with the first three sub-units.

The service sector dominates the economy, providing about three quarters of the gross domestic product, while agriculture, livestock, fisheries and industry together account for the other fourth.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

Djibouti's strategic location and facilities make it important to U.S. security interests on the Horn of Africa and in the Middle East. In economic development, the United States encourages Djibouti to assess its strengths and weaknesses objectively and exploit present and potential strengths. Effective donor coordination and collaboration are considered essential to this process.

DJIBOUTI

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	3,943	4,000	4,587
Total AID	3,943	4,000	4,587
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,450	-	-
Total P.L. 480	1,450	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	5,393	4,000	4,587

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures
** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	3,571	1,450	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	3,571	1,450	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	3,571	1,450	-	-	-	-

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	2	1	1
PASA[b]	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	1	1

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	0	5	5	0	7	7	0	8	8
Regional[e]	0	11	11	0	10	10	0	10	10
TOTAL	0	16	16	0	17	17	0	18	18

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional[e]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

DJIBOUTI

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D. strategy is to identify specific areas in which aid can be used to assist the GROD and support overall U.S. policy interests. The areas have been selected to (1) contribute to the development and economic stability of Djibouti; (2) encourage donor cooperation; and (3) minimize the management and staff requirements associated with implementation. A.I.D. strategy is changing to focus on improving Djibouti's economic base and financial stability through non-project assistance (scheduled to start in FY 87). Specific project activities undertaken during the earlier phases of assistance are being funded at planned levels and phased out as they are completed.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985 and 1986)

Fisheries: Strengthening the fishing industry by improvement in marketing and production techniques continues in Phase II of this project (603-0015). Complementary initiatives are planned with UNICEF to upgrade nutritional standards.

Manpower Development and Training: Through the Human Resources Development Project (603-0017) A.I.D. aims to upgrade the capability of GROD cadre to manage the National Development Program.

Energy Initiatives: The ongoing Energy Initiatives (603-0013) involves institution building, prototype development, and education. Based on a comprehensive energy assessment, future activity will propagate energy conservation techniques and energy-efficient construction.

Housing and Urban Development: A.I.D. has approved a five-year $5.5 million activity (603-0020), in cooperation with IBRD, to upgrade the urban environment for about a third of the city's population.

Child Survival: Djibouti benefits from a centrally-funded world-wide child survival program through a grant made by A.I.D. directly to UNICEF.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

The proposed funding level of $5.0 million is programmed for completing the funding necessary for the ongoing projects described above, as well as to finance the first tranche of a Non-Project Assistance activity. The Program Support Grant will provide financial resources, either directly or via appropriate international organizations, to improve Djibouti's economic base and financial stability.

A.I.D. Representative: John Lundgren

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: DJIBOUTI CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
ENERGY INITIATIVES	G	603-0013	81	82	4,000	4,000	4,000	2,811	---	1,000	---	189
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PHASE II	G	603-0015	84	86	2,998	3,298	2,400	733	898	1,000	---	898
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT-I (PVO)	G	603-0017	84	86	2,300	2,300	1,900	555	400	500	---	500
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	G	603-0020	84	88	5,500	5,500	2,000	---	2,052	1,500	1,448	1,500
PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT	• G	603-0022	87	89	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	3,552	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
GRANTS					14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
GRANTS					14,798	23,098	10,300	4,099	3,350	4,000	5,000	4,587
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: DJIBOUTI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Program Support Grant	ESF			FY 1987 3,552	Life of Project Funding 8,000

Number 603-0022	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1989	FY 1991

Purpose: To provide continuing assistance to the Republic of Djibouti through employment generation and trade enhancement.

Project Description: Djibouti's desert-type terrain makes exploitation of agriculture impractical while humanitarian assistance is being addressed by numerous other donors. A limited number of other possibilities for establishing national economic self-sufficiency depend on development of trade and industry in a flexible manner, addressing rapidly changing trends. The activity now under design will provide support to further progress in this direction. It will comprise:

A. Continued institutional development and budget support to maintain Djibouti's stable economy, the only one in the Horn of Africa region which practices free trade and has a convertible currency.

B. Training support, to the extent this is not covered by the African Manpower Development Project (AMDP II), to address Djibouti's serious shortage of qualified managers. Training will take place locally to the maximum extent possible with less emphasis on short-term U.S. or third-country training.

C. Development of linkages, through contract or similar mechanisms, with relevant organizations elsewhere, especially to public and private sources of advisory support and investment. These will include but not be limited to academic institutions, labor unions and management societies, trade associations, etc. The overall purpose in this development of linkages will be to improve Djibouti's position as a trading center for the Horn of Africa, and, in future, a center for the Middle East and East Africa.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy in Djibouti is based on the need to nourish the development impact of U.S. support in a manner which is not excessively management-intensive. The present project meets this requirement while continuing to address critical development needs within Djibouti itself by using non-project delivery modes.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will be implemented through the National Ministry of Planning or another Djiboutian government agency to be designated, and through a variety of non-governmental entities including private companies, universities and research institutions, and possibly voluntary agencies. The project will be designed to complement the non-project assistance provided by France and Saudi Arabia and project-type assistance provided by a number of bilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be the nation's 200,000 non-pastoralists, who will find employment opportunities increasing both in total numbers and in level.

Major Outputs: Improved economy.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Cash Grant	$8,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1985	–	–	–	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	–	–		To be selected
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	–	–	–	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	3,552	4,448	8,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (653) EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 350

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS, .) . .

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (.- .) . %

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (.- .) . %

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 44.2	MALE 42.8	FEMALE 45.6
(1970)	TOTAL 37.2	MALE 35.6	FEMALE 38.8

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 37% MALE .% FEMALE .%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1979) 47%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 107

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,PLANTAINS ,COCOYAMS	26%	(1984)
CASH: COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,.	39%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,RICE ,RAW SUGAR

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1968) 78%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) 13 (82) 17 (83) 21

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) 20 (82) 26 (83) 24

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) -3 (82) -9 (83) -3

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (80) 21.4%
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) . (.) . (.) . (.) .
EQUIVALENT TO . MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COCOA ,COFFEE ,WOOD

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1981) 0 (1983) 0 (1984) 1
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1971) 10% (1972) 4% (1973) 34%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)FOODSTUFFS ,FUELS & LUBRICA,MANUFACT'D GDS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 1 (1983) 1 (1984) 0
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.) .% (1971) 10% (1972) 17%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1978) 7(79) 56(80) -32

TRADING PARTNERS: SPAIN ,NETHERLANDS ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1977) 53.8%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 5
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.9% (1978) 2.3% (1985) 2.6%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 39% (1985) 60%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 42

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 37.9% (15-64YRS) 58.0% (65+ YRS) 4.1%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 132

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1968) 5,130

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (.) .%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(.) .%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1973)	TOTAL	79.4	MALE	88.2	FEMALE	70.7
SECONDARY.....	(1975)	TOTAL	11.4	MALE	19.1	FEMALE	3.8
POST SECONDARY..	(1981)	TOTAL	3.0	MALE	5.6	FEMALE	0.6

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 0.0%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.9	5.3	-	5.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.9	5.3	-	5.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	-	4.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	-	4.0
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	-	1.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	-	1.3
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	-	1.3
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.3	-	1.3
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	-	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.0	5.4	-	5.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.0	5.4	-	5.4
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	10.1	7.3	23.0	53.6
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	2.4	6.0	9.3	17.7
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	5.2	0.1	13.7	27.1
UNDP	2.5	0.8	0.0	8.4
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	n/a	2
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total	-		2

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

FY 1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Increased technical, commodity and training assistance will be provided to small farmer cooperatives through the Cooperative Development project ($1.0 million).

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	901	1,000	1,309
Total AID	901	1,000	1,309
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	901	1,000	1,309

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat						
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government						
Title II Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel	-	-	-
AID Direct Hire[a]	-	-	-
PASA[b]			
TOTAL	-	-	-

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	7	-	7	18	-	18	24	-	24
TOTAL	7	-	7	18	-	18	24	-	24

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Development Overview

At the time of independence from Spain in 1968, Equatorial Guinea had an efficient export-oriented economy in cocoa, coffee, and hardwoods. This economy, however, was dependent upon expatriate labor and management. With a comparative economic advantage in the production of cocoa, the country imported foodstuffs to supplement items produced locally. Educational and health systems were highly developed, featuring a literacy rate of 89 percent and five hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

During the despotic Macias regime in 1968-1979, the highly organized economy disintegrated completely. Total population dropped by fully one-third, from 300,000 to 200,000. By the August 1979 coup, Equatorial Guinea was in social, political, and administrative chaos. The economy, inherited by the new government, consisted of abandoned cocoa and coffee holdings, a decaying transport infrastructure, a decimated fishing fleet and an agricultural sector that had reverted to subsistence farming. The devastation of the economy in the 1970's was accompanied by a complete disarray in public finances. In spite of efforts to introduce discipline in the budgetary process, large deficits have occurred because of (1) slow economic recovery, (2) the lack of a well-defined, centralized system to control expenditures, and (3) haphazard and intermittent collection of revenues.

The Government of Equatorial Guinea's initial steps to address its primary problems have resulted in a modest but clear upturn in the country's economy over the past year. Most importantly, Equatorial Guinea was admitted into the Central African Customs Union (UDEAC) and the Central Bank of UDEAC countries within the CFA franc zone (BEAC). Steps have been taken to energize government administration, bolster political and social institutions, create an economic environment favorable to raising production of food and cash crops, and attract foreign financing on concessionary terms.

The Government is aware of the fact that its very limited administrative and managerial capacity represents the most serious obstacle to economic reconstruction. It has, therefore, asked for and received technical assistance from bilateral and international donors so that it can pursue its adjustment efforts more rigorously and use foreign aid more productively. France and the World Bank are the largest contributors. Given Equatorial Guinea's rich endowment of natural resources, there is considerable potential for economic growth.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The U.S. Government has a political interest in providing tangible support to those countries which have shown themselves prepared to embark on serious efforts toward political and economic reform. Shortly following the overthrow of Macias, the new government of Equatorial Guinea requested the United States to establish a diplomatic presence and provide assistance to counteract lingering Soviet influence.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

A.I.D. Development Strategy

U.S. strategy is to concentrate on reviving agricultural cooperatives and providing agricultural extension services using U.S. cooperatives and private voluntary organizations as implementing agents. The Peace Corps will begin placing volunteers in Equatorial Guinea in early FY 1986. Some of these volunteers are expected to work directly within A.I.D. projects.

A.I.D. Program (FY's 1985-1986)

All of A.I.D.'s resources are concentrated in the agricultural sector under two projects. The first, the Agriculture Development project (653-0001), originally was to provide inputs to cooperatives and revive an abandoned poultry center. FY 1985 saw the re-orientation of the poultry component to emphasize small farmer poultry production in conjunction with corn and rabbit production and vegetable growing. This resulted in an improved awareness by the Ministry of Agriculture of underlying constraints, both in management and input requirements, for successful agricultural production activities. The cooperative support component was integrated with the Cooperative Development project (653-0002). The implementing agent, the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA), established a functioning transportation system which continues to expand the number of cooperatives it is able to serve, improve food availability in the capital city, increase income for a large number of small farmer members of cooperatives and has received public recognition from the President of the country.

Bachelor degree training at Western Illinois University is being provided for seven Equatoguineans in agricultural science under the regional African Manpower Development Program II. An additional ten students are scheduled to begin bachelor's programs under the regional AFGRAD III project in FY 1986 in disciplines such as agriculture, home economics, mathematics, engineering and economics.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

In FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting $1 million. These funds will be used to expand the National Cooperative Business Association's efforts in technical assistance, training and input support for the agricultural cooperatives of Equatorial Guinea.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Jay P. Johnson
(Resident in Yaounde)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	653-0001	81	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,684	---	---	---	109
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	653-0002	83	88	3,000	6,000	3,000	812	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
GRANTS					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
GRANTS					5,000	8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,309
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (635) GAMBIA, THE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 751

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 290

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 1.4%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 10.4%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 39.9	MALE 39.1	FEMALE 40.8	
(1970)	TOTAL 37.6	MALE 36.9	FEMALE 38.3	

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 20% MALE 29% FEMALE 12%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1982) 27%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 159

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,MILLET ,SORGHUM	27%	(1984)
CASH: PEANUTS ,. ,.	38%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) PEANUTS ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1976)	21 (77)	28 (78)	49

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1976)	24 (77)	40 (78)	67

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1976)	-3 (77)	-12 (78)	-17

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,

AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES..	(.) . %	(.) . %	(.) . %
AS % OF GNP.....	(.) . %	(.) . %	(.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 8 (83) 3 (84) -2
EQUIVALENT TO 0.3 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1981)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)PEANUT AND PROD,FISH ,PALM KERNELS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	0	(1983)	0	(1984)	1
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1979)	0%	(1980)	0%	(1981)	1%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)TEXTILES ,FOODSTUFFS ,TOBACCO

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	6	(1983)	6	(1984)	16
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1979)	9%	(1980)	3%	(1981)	4%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1979) -41(80) -89(81) -79

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,CHINA ,FRANCE

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 125%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 6
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1981) 5.7%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.5% (1984) 3.5%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 15% (1985) 21%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 48

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 42.5% (15-64YRS) 55.2% (65+ YRS) 2.3%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 191

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 12,306

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) MALARIA ,GONORRHEA ,SCHISTOSOMIASIS
DEATH.. (1967) GASTROINTESTINAL,FLU & PNEUMONIA ,MALARIA

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 91%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1970) 12%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 51.2	MALE 64.9	FEMALE 37.3	
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 14.4	MALE 16.7	FEMALE 6.8	
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 0.5	MALE 0.8	FEMALE 0.2	

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY GAMBIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	7.4	7.7	3.1	5.1	7.9	46.5	-	46.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7.4	7.7	3.1	5.1	7.9	46.5	-	46.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	4.7	5.6	1.2	3.9	3.7	21.3	-	21.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4.7	5.6	1.2	3.9	3.7	21.3	-	21.3
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.4	3.3	17.4	-	17.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.4	3.3	17.4	-	17.4
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.4	3.3	17.4	-	17.4
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.2	0.2	0.3	-	2.1	9.6	-	9.6
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	7.8	-	7.8
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	7.8	-	7.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	7.8	-	7.8
Peace Corps	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	7.8	-	7.8
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	7.4	7.7	3.1	5.1	7.9	46.5	-	46.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7.4	7.7	3.1	5.1	7.9	46.5	-	46.5
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	21.8	24.2	0.0	124.0
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
IDA	0.0	20.9	0.0	56.3
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	17.7	0.0	0.0	51.9
UNDP	3.7	0.3	0.0	11.0
OTHER-UN	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	6.0	6.0	24.0
Germany,Fed. Rep.	7.2	8.3	42.1
United Kingdom	4.3	3.6	30.0
Netherlands	1.0	0.7	6.2
Japan	3.8	0.1	4.5
Other	2.1	3.1	12.7
Total	24.4	21.8	119.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
3.8	N.A.	43.7

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	2
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs a/	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	4,581	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,581
Total	4,581	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,581
1986								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Total	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
1987								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000
Total	4,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000

a/ Sahel Development Program

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Development of an Agriculture Research program to promote new technology for increased diversified crop production - $3,960,000.

- Continuation of P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 commodities to alleviate annual food deficits, to provide local currency for agriculture development and to reinforce multi-donor stabilization activities - $3,143,000.

RESOURCE FLOWS
(In thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	--	--	--
Grants	3,248	7,874	4,895
Total AID	3,248	7,874	4,895
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	--	--	--
(of which Title III is)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Title II	2,599	832	3,143
Total P.L. 480	2,599	832	3,143
Total AID and P.L. 480	5,847	8,706	8,038

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480
(in thousands of dollars)

Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	--
Feedgrains	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegoil	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-food	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	2,037	739	2,546	832	2,546	810
Government - to - Government	6,000	1,860	--	--	8,333	2,333
Title II Total	8,037	2,599	2,546	832	10,879	3,143
Total P.L. 480	8,037	2,599	2,546	832	10,879	3,143

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	5	5	5
PASA[b]	1	1	1
TOTAL	6	6	6

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One work- [illegible] week).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	12	13	25	16	13	29	11	6	17
Regional[e]	21	11	32	18	15	33	32	18	50
TOTAL	33	24	57	34	28	52	43	24	67

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	10	1	15	4	8	12	6	3	9
Regional[e]	13	5	18	20	7	27	26	14	40
TOTAL	23	6	33	24	15	39	32	17	49

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

THE GAMBIA

Development Overview

The Gambia is one of the poorest countries in the world with a per capita income of $260 in 1984. Further, it immediately faces an economic and financial crisis which surpasses the Government's (GOTG) ability to redress, unless it receives massive outside support.

Small-holder, mixed farming is the primary economic activity. Its share of GDP has declined in recent years, while government services have increased. Groundnuts are the primary source of cash income and supply ninety percent of foreign exchange earnings. Domestically-grown maize, millet, sorghum, and rice provide sixty to eighty percent of The Gambia's food needs. There is a small tourism industry, a few processing plants (groundnuts, fish, beer and soft drinks), and some small-scale import substitution production of basic chemicals, printing supplies and building materials. The location of Banjul's harbor, The Gambia's position as a long, narrow enclave within Senegal, its free-trade policies, and the over-valued exchange rates and inefficient trade policies of neighboring countries have made transhipment trade and transport important elements of The Gambian economy.

The causes of The Gambia's economic crisis are ineffective policies, low groundnut prices, poor management, recurring drought, and declining terms of trade. Heavy investments in government and parastatal activities (cotton, irrigated rice, and fisheries) have failed to generate sustainable increases in production and revenue. Increased recurrent, import, and debt-service costs associated with massive investment of basic infrastructure have led to an external debt exceeding 200 percent of GDP. Strained finances have eroded the ability of government and parastatals to get adequate producer prices or to assure efficient supplies of seed, fertilizer and pesticides. Thus, groundnut production has declined by fifty percent from the levels of a decade ago and attempts to develop alternative sources of cash income, government revenue, and foreign exchange have not yet succeeded.

The GOTG is moving firmly to improve its economic position and realize its economic potential through a World Bank and IMF assisted structural adjustment program. Key features include reduction and redirection of government involvement in the economy, removal of subsidies and introduction of incentive pricing and exchange-rate adjustments. Several strong measures such as removing price ceilings on rice and liberalizing the rice market have already occurred. Others, such as parastatal reform and civil service reduction, are in preparation.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S. interests in The Gambia are based on humanitarian and development considerations. These compel support for one of the world's poorest countries with a history of parliamentary democracy and a strong orientation toward private enterprise. U.S. interests are served by furnishing food and budgetary relief and helping The Gambia maintain its stability through activities designed to further economic growth.

THE GAMBIA

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy is to help achieve stabilization and restructuring, while continuing efforts to increase agricultural production for local consumption and export. A.I.D. assistance to The Gambia is thus concentrated in two complementary development areas: (1) agricultural development and (2) economic/financial stabilization and reform.

A.I.D. Program - FYs 1985-1986

Agricultural Development: During FY 1985, A.I.D. assistance focused on increased agricultural production. This expanded the country's maize, sesame seed and forage production as well as improved range management and land reclamation through low cost soil and water conservation methods. It also emphasized village treelots, as well as the introduction of grazing and intercropping on forestry plantations to increase tree survival rates. In FY 1986, as most of these activities phase out, the seven-year $18 million Agriculture Research and Diversification project (635-0219) will begin. Initially building on the activities of earlier projects, it will concentrate on the development and management of a farming-systems research program and attempt to offer an alternative approach to the predominant dependence on groundnut production.

In 1980, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) initiated a pilot sesame oil seed production project. In FY 1985 an Operational Program Grant to CRS provided technical assistance, seeds and processing equipment to increase the number of women producers of edible oil and oilseed cake. This provides a valuable nutritional supplement to families in the project area. CRS intends to develop a follow-on project which will provide a water supply delivery system in areas that have potential for expanded cash crop farming.

Stabilization and Reform: Initiated in FY 1985, The Economic and Financial Policy Analyses Project (635-0225) began training personnel in the GOTG Ministry of Finance and Trade in macroeconomic analysis. Project consultants, working with IMF and IBRD staff, helped the GOTG prepare its economic recovery program. In FY 1986, efforts to institutionalize an economic analysis capability in the GOTG will continue. A P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program will address The Gambia's perennial food shortage and generate local currency to support agricultural production.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

Of the requested $4,000,000 in FY 1987, $3,960,000 will be added to the on-going Agriculture Research and Diversification Project (635-0219). The remaining $40,000 will finance Peace Corps-assisted village self-help activities under the Small Project Assistance - A.I.D./Peace Corps Project (635-0221). In addition, the Food for Peace program for FY 1987, estimated to be valued at $3,143,000, will continue the Catholic Relief Services Maternal Child Health program ($810,000), and the P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program ($2,143,000).

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE: Byron Bahl

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GAMBIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT	G	635-0202	78	83	2,747	2,747	2,747	2,185	---	334	---	210
MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	635-0203	79	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,038	---	1,962	---	---
GAMBIA FORESTRY	G	635-0205	79	79	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,354	---	221	---	---
RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS	G	635-0206	79	83	6,344	6,344	6,344	4,013	---	1,311	---	1,020
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION	G	635-0219	85	91	18,000	18,000	3,960	---	3,960	3,081	3,960	2,750
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	635-0221	83	87	200	200	120	59	40	40	40	40
ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS	G	635-0225	84	84	2,000	2,000	2,000	15	---	720	---	700
OIL SEEDS PROMOTION (PVO)	G	635-0934	85	85	581	581	581	50	---	205	---	175
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
GRANTS					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
GRANTS					40,447	40,447	26,327	14,714	4,000	7,874	4,000	4,895
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (641) GHANA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 13,004

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 310

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -2.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 51.6%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 57.9	MALE 56.1	FEMALE 59.8
(1970)	TOTAL 53.2	MALE 51.7	FEMALE 54.8

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1970) TOTAL 30% MALE 43% FEMALE 18%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -4.2%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 53%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 198

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,CORN ,COCOYAMS	40%	(1984)
CASH: COCOA BEANS ,. ,.	25%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COCOA BEANS ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,MEATS ,RICE

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) 1,192 (82) 1,766 (83) 2,969

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) 2,904 (82) 3,528 (83) 4,400

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) -1,712 (82) -1,763 (83) -1,430

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1980) 3.7% (81) 6.1% (82) 6.1%
AS % OF GNP..... (1980) 0.4% (81) 0.7% (82) 0.7%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 208 (83) 217 (84) 393
EQUIVALENT TO 3.4 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COCOA ,WOOD ,GOLD

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 337 (1983) 114 (1984) 46
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981) 38% (1982) 61% (1983) 28%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)TXTILES/MFRD GD,FOOD ,FUELS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 128 (1983) 131 (1984) 50
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981) 21% (1982) 24% (1983) 26%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -244(82) 18(83) -92

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 2.5%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 72
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 16.3%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 1.4% (1985) 4.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 29% (1985) 40%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 46 (1985) 42

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1979) 12.4%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 48.9% (15-64YRS) 48.7% (65+ YRS) 2.5%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 75

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 7,161

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MEASLES ,CHICKEN POX ,WHOOPING COUGH
DEATH.. (1975) TYPHOID FEVER ,MEASLES ,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 85%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 47%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 72.5	MALE 80.9	FEMALE 63.9
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 45.9	MALE 51.2	FEMALE 30.2
POST SECONDARY.. (1979)	TOTAL 0.8	MALE 1.4	FEMALE 0.2

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 34.3%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY GHANA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	27.5	25.8	16.9	7.3	20.2	461.3	163.3	298.0
Loans	19.1	12.1	7.0	-	-	276.5	163.3	113.2
Grants	8.4	13.7	9.9	7.3	20.2	184.8	-	184.8
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	10.0	5.0	1.4	-	*	239.2	128.3	110.9
Loans	7.0	-	-	-	-	174.5	128.3	46.2
Grants	3.0	5.0	1.4	-	*	64.7	-	64.7
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	15.7	19.0	13.3	5.1	18.8	188.0	35.0	153.0
Loans	12.1	12.1	7.0	-	-	102.0	35.0	67.0
Grants	3.6	6.9	6.3	5.1	18.8	86.0	-	86.0
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	12.1	12.1	7.0	-	-	133.7	35.0	68.7
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	12.1	12.1	7.0	-	-	73.2	20.1	53.1
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	30.5	14.9	15.6
Title II - Total Grants	3.6	6.9	6.3	5.1	18.8	84.3	-	84.3
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.2	1.8	18.3	-	18.3
Voluntary Relief Agencies	2.7	6.0	4.5	3.9	17.0	66.0	-	66.0
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.4	34.1	-	34.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.4	34.1	-	34.1
Peace Corps	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.4	34.1	-	34.1
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.3	-	2.3
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.3	-	2.3
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	2.3	-	2.3
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	27.7	26.0	17.2	7.6	20.4	463.6	163.3	300.3
Loans	19.1	12.1	7.0	-	-	276.5	163.3	113.2
Grants	8.6	13.9	10.2	7.6	20.4	187.1	-	187.1
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	139.7	107.2	32.5
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	137.2	106.2	31.0
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1.0	1.5

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	74.9	218.9	190.3	983.3
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	190.5
IFC	0.0	60.0	0.0	60.0
IDA	73.3	125.0	122.0	528.1
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	30.9	59.7	120.1
UNDP	1.6	3.0	0.0	47.0
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	8.6	21.6
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	18.0	11.0	122.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	32.4	25.4	159.0
United Kingdom	12.2	10.1	106.3
Canada	8.6	6.2	68.0
Japan	5.2	7.4	34.0
Other	5.8	12.0	53.5
Total	82.2	72.1	542.8

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
6.5	N.A.	81.0

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	Negl	10	110
Eastern Europe	Negl	10	160
Total	-	20	270

GHANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,180	-	2,180	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,180	-	2,180	-	-	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,000	1,200	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,000	1,200	1,800	-	-	-	-	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- $1.2 million grant to finance the transition of the Ghana Seed Company from a wholly owned and operated public entity to one with majority private sector interest.

- $1.8 million grant to finance the social marketing, contraceptive supplies project.

- $8.0 million in P.L. 480, Title I assistance to provide raw cotton to increase domestic textile production and also to provide rice to obviate foreign exchange outlays for an important food commodity.

- $7.3 million in P.L. 480, Title II assistance to improve nutrition for children and mothers in rural development, self-help programs.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	184	1,200	1,200
Grants	14	3,745	5,276
Total AID	198	4,945	6,476
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	5,900	8,000	8,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	10,226	6,686	7,295
Total P.L. 480	16,126	14,686	15,295
Total AID and P.L. 480	16,324	19,631	21,771

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	10,000	3,000	7,000	2,000	11,000	3,000
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	2,000	2,900	4,000	6,000	9,000	5,000
Title I Total	12,000	5,900	11,000	8,000	20,000	8,000
(of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	21,096	7,374	22,141	6,686	24,431	7,295
Government - to - Government	9,202	2,852	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	30,298	10,226	22,141	6,686	24,431	7,295
Total P.L. 480	42,298	16,126	33,141	14,686	44,431	15,295

1/See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	5	5	5
PASA[b]	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	5	5

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	5	-	5	6	-	6	6	-	6
Regional[e]	10	-	10	55	-	55	57	-	57
TOTAL	15	-	15	61	-	61	63	-	63

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	12	12
TOTAL	-	6	6	-	8	8	-	12	12

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

GHANA

Development Overview

Ghana's economic performance during the 1970's was characterized by an inordinately high rate of inflation, increasing budget deficits, chronic shortages of foreign exchange and mounting arrearages on debt service payments. Agricultural production declined until food shortages became commonplace and the industrial sector of the economy was operating at no more than 10 percent of capacity. Government policies favored increased public sector domination of the economy, leading to the creation of a large number of uneconomic public corporations which contributed to the budget deficits.

In the early 1980's the Ghanaian economy suffered three shocks that forced it to implement major reforms to prevent the imminent collapse of the economy. These shocks were: a) drought and subsequent bush fires resulting in a particularly severe food shortage; b) falling world prices of Ghana's major exports, leading to a sharp reversal of Ghana's terms of trade; and c) the sudden return of hundreds of thousands of Ghanaian workers who had been expelled from Nigeria.

In April 1983 Ghana adopted a series of major, short-term policy reforms with extensive foreign donor assistance. These reforms were intended to control government expenditures and increase revenues, reduce inflation, and achieve a more realistic exchange rate. The short-term (2-3 years) strategy for growth focused on improving production incentives and rehabilitating the productive sectors of the economy by providing essential equipment and supplies. The medium-term strategy focuses on improving the basis for growth, e.g., technology, research institutions (including extension), the level and composition of investment, and private sector participation in development. To date Ghana, has succeeded in achieving virtually all of it's targets as well as those set under two Stand-by agreements Ghana has negotiated with the IMF. Ghana is now negotiating a third Stand-by arrangement.

Ghana's long-term economic prospects look favorable. Ghana has a substantial base of renewable resources such as agriculture, hydroelectric power and offshore fishing, as well as sizeable but under exploited mineral deposits, including gold, bauxite, manganese and offshore fossil fuels. Ghana's human resource base would be adequate to man its development program were it not for the fact that a substantial number of Ghanaian professionals presently reside outside the country. With Ghana's economic prospects improving, these people are beginning to return.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S. interests in Ghana are enhanced by continued economic development and political stability. The austere economic recovery program being carried out with Western donor assistance shows encouraging signs of

progress. Even a moderate success would be a relatively dramatic improvement for Ghana and could serve as an inducement for other countries in the region to initate programs of economic reform. A reasonable level of U.S. assistance is important for the success of the program.

During most of 1985, U.S.-Ghana bilateral relations were positive and marked by an effective dialogue even when there were differences in views. In late 1985, however, in the aftermath of the espionage cases, Ghana expelled four U.S. diplomats. Nevertheless, we expect that relations will now assume a more normal course. During 1985 there was some improvement in the human rights situation in Ghana. During the year, the Ghanaian Government also showed increased interest in increasing the role of the private sector in development and attracting foreign private investment.

U.S. national security and investment interests in Ghana are modest. Nevertheless, a return by Ghana to economic deprivation and political instability would contribute to instability throughout the region, discredit the current leadership's pragmatic approach to resolving economic issues and provide an opportunity for disruption by those internal elements which are opposed to the economic reform program.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

AID's strategy in Ghana over the next two years is primarily to support Ghana's balance of payments and economic structural reform program. A secondary strategy is to increase food availability through direct assistance to the agriculture sector and improve maternal and child health through a family planning project.

A.I.D. Program (FY 1985-1986)

U.S. assistance to Ghana include the PL 480 Title I program at $5.9 million in FY 1985 and $8.0 million in FY 1986. The Title II program provides $10.2 million in food commodities in FY 1985 and $6.7 million in FY 1986.

New activities include the Contraceptive Supplies Project (641-0109), with a $2.2 million obligation in FY 1985 and $3.0 million in FY 1986. In addition, a $5.1 million Commodity Import Program for the agriculture and transport sectors, funded from prior year deobligations, is proposed to be obligated in 1986.

The Ghana Seed Company activity is approaching completion with the termination of technical assistance scheduled for July 1986. This is the only surviving element of the multifaceted Managed Inputs and Delivery of Agriculture Services (MIDAS) project. A major evaluation in 1985 provided the basis for a FY 1987 project which is intended to assist the Government in moving the Ghana Seed Company to the private sector.

GHANA

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A proposed $1.8 million obligation for Contraceptive Supplies (641-0109) will complete the funding for that project.

A $1.2 million grant for the Ghana Seed Company Privatization Project is proposed to finance the transition from a public sector activity to a private sector commercial operation over a five-year period.

An $8.0 million PL 480, Title I program for cotton and rice and a $7.3 million PL 480, Title II program to improve child nutrition are proposed.

MISSION DIRECTOR: William Lefes

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GHANA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
DEV APPLICATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE TECH	G	641-0084	79	82	4,760	1,656	1,656	1,284	---	96	---	276
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	G	641-0102	80	82	5,450	5,450	5,450	3,334	---	251	---	1,000
MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	L	641-0102	80	82	7,000	4,000	4,000	1,390	---	1,200	---	1,200
GHANA SEED COMPANY	* G	641-0110	87	89	---	4,200	---	---	---	---	1,200	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,210	15,306	11,106	6,008	---	1,547	1,200	3,476
GRANTS					10,210	11,306	7,106	4,618	---	347	1,200	2,276
LOANS					7,000	4,000	4,000	1,390	---	1,200	---	1,200
POPULATION PLANNING												
CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES	G	641-0109	85	87	6,980	6,980	2,180	---	3,000	3,000	1,800	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,980	6,980	2,180	---	3,000	3,000	1,800	3,000
GRANTS					6,980	6,980	2,180	---	3,000	3,000	1,800	3,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
OPPORT INDUST CENTER INTL/GHANA (PVO)	G	641-0108	82	82	1,372	1,368	1,368	970	---	398	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,372	1,368	1,368	970	---	398	---	---
GRANTS					1,372	1,368	1,368	970	---	398	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					25,562	23,654	14,654	6,978	3,000	4,945	3,000	6,476
GRANTS					18,562	19,654	10,654	5,588	3,000	3,745	3,000	5,276
LOANS					7,000	4,000	4,000	1,390	---	1,200	---	1,200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: GHANA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Ghana Seed Company Privatization		1,200		FY 1987 1,200	Life of Project Funding 4,200

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
641-0110 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1989	FY 1991

Purpose: The purpose of this activity is to finance the transition of the Ghana Seed Company from a public corporation to a firm with a private sector majority interest, capable of multiplying and distributing improved seeds and other agricultural inputs throughout the country.

Background: Through the Managed Input Delivery/Agricultural Services II project (641-0102), AID has provided technical assistance and equipment to the government-owned Ghana Seed Company (GSC). This phase of our support is now coming to an end and the GSC has the technical capacity to produce improved seed varieties. However, the GSC still needs assistance in management in order to become a financially viable operation. Also the control of the GSC should be transferred to the private sector, if it is to realize its full potential.

Project Description: A major evaluation of the Ghana Seed Company took place in 1985. Based on its findings, AID is recommending to the Government a major restructuring of the Ghana Seed Company to allow privatization to the extent of at least 51 percent private equity. The Company will be managed by experienced seed industry personnel and operated on a sound business basis with a strong financial management unit that will control expenditures, provide a constant stream of financial data to company management and collect and analyze current market data on agricultural production, input supply prices, crop production costs, returns, and market prices.

The Company will be restructured to become financially self-sufficient within five years. In order to achieve this, the Government will be requested to alter its current policy which provides for 100 percent government ownership of the GSC and subsidies to cover the operating losses which it is currently experiencing.

Relationship to Country Strategy: The establishment of a viable seed processing and distribution institution in Ghana is a basic requirement for increasing agricultural productivity, which is a high priority of the U. S. economic assistance program in Ghana. This will also promote a secondary thrust of U.S. strategy which is the privatization of agricultural support systems in Ghana.

Host Country and Other Donor Assistance: The GOG and external donors have subsidized the Seed Company's operations since its inception in 1970. The Government has expressed its desire to place the Seed Company on a sound financial basis. West Germany and Canada are financing multiyear, multimillion dollar technical assistance projects in Ghana which develop improved seeds through operational research. However, the absence of an effective seed processing and distribution institution adversely affects other donor activities. Although the Ghana Seed Company is subsidized at the moment, it is serving a critical need in Ghana. The organization should be placed on a sound financial footing and turned over to the private sector.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of the project in the first year will be the 150,000 farmers who currently depend on improved seed. By the end of the five years, the project is expected to reach more than 700,000 farmers.

Major Outputs: An efficiently run, privately controlled seed multiplication company capable of reproducing and marketing improved seed varieties in a volume adequate to meet Ghana's needs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Grants to help defray the costs of improving the management of the GSC and transferring it to private sector control.	4,200

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	1,200	3,000	4,200

Principal Contractors or Agencies

TO BE DETERMINED

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (675) GUINEA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 5,597

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 300

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 1.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 4.0%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS
(1985) TOTAL 38.4 MALE 37.5 FEMALE 39.3
(1970) TOTAL 35.4 MALE 34.6 FEMALE 36.3

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1965) TOTAL 9% MALE 14% FEMALE 4%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -1.4%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 38%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 125

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,CASSAVA ,MILLET	45%	(1984)
CASH: BANANAS AND PLAN ,PEANUTS ,PALM KERNELS	15%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) PALM KERNELS ,COFFEE ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (.) . (.) . (.) .
EQUIVALENT TO . MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)BAUXITE ,ALUMINA ,DIAMONDS

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 150 (1983) 126 (1984) 126
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)PETROLEUM PROD ,METALS ,MACH,TRANSP EQ

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 31 (1983) 24 (1984) 36
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(.) .(.) .(.)

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,FRANCE ,SPAIN

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 87.5%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 70
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.9% (1985) 2.4%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 14% (1985) 22%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 47

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 43.5% (15-64YRS) 53.4% (65+ YRS) 3.1%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 153

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1977) 17,223

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1979) MALARIA ,GONORRHEA ,INTESTINAL INFEC
DEATH.. (1967) PARASITIC DISEAS,INFECTIOUS DIS. ,FLU & PNEUMONIA

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 89%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 17%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1980)	TOTAL 29.6	MALE 38.2	FEMALE 20.4
SECONDARY.....	(1980)	TOTAL 13.8	MALE 19.0	FEMALE 8.2
POST SECONDARY..	(1980)	TOTAL 3.1	MALE 4.9	FEMALE 1.2

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 2.3%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY GUINEA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	11.4	10.5	6.0	7.0	6.6	191.0	42.0	149.0
Loans	5.7	6.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	110.5	42.0	68.5
Grants	5.7	3.9	1.2	2.2	1.8	80.5	-	80.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	5.2	2.8	1.1	2.0	1.7	65.2	3.7	61.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	3.7	3.9
Grants	5.2	2.8	1.1	2.0	1.7	57.6	-	57.6
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	22.4		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	6.2	7.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	121.3	38.3	83.0
Loans	5.7	6.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	102.9	38.3	64.6
Grants	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	*	-	18.4
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	5.7	6.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	102.9	38.3	64.6
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	5.7	6.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	81.7	22.3	59.4
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	21.2	16.0	5.2
Title II - Total Grants	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	18.4	-	18.4
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	18.4	-	18.4
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	4.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	4.5
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	4.5	-	4.5
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	*	1.6	2.6	-	2.6
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	*	1.6	2.6	-	2.6
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	1.5	2.3	-	2.3
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	*	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	11.4	10.5	6.0	7.0	8.2	193.6	42.0	151.6
Loans	5.7	6.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	110.5	42.0	68.5
Grants	5.7	3.9	1.2	2.2	3.4	83.1	-	83.1
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	6.0	-	-	-	-	28.5	31.7	3.2-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	6.0	-	-	-	-	28.5	31.7	3.2-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	57.5	94.8	54.5	548.5
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.5
IFC	16.1	0.0	0.0	16.1
IDA	24.0	46.7	17.5	219.2
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	14.3	44.9	27.6	117.2
UNDP	3.1	3.2	0.0	59.6
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	1.9	11.0
EEC	0.0	0.0	7.5	51.9

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	8.0	6.0	52.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	6.9	6.7	69.3
France	12.3	9.5	54.6
Japan	2.4	3.3	15.5
Italy	1.4	1.9	7.6
Other	1.2	1.7	6.9
Total	32.2	29.1	205.9

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
4.2	N.A.	21.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	15	400
Eastern Europe	-	-	130
Total	-	15	530

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,730	3,730	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,730	3,730	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,730	3,730	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,730	3,730	-	-	-	-	-	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Program will continue to focus on increasing food production of smallholders through:

- $3.7 million for farming systems research, extension of yield raising production input packages and promotion of agribusiness enterprises.

- $8.0 million for continuation of P.L. 480 Title I program which covers food requirements while efforts to reform the economy and revitalize the agriculture sector are carried out.

GUINEA

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	1,157	3,297	4,755
Total AID	1,157	3,297	4,755
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	6,000	6,000	8,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	6,000	6,000	8,000
Total AID and P.L. 480	7,157	9,297	12,755

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	20,000	6,000	20,000	6,000	29,000	8,000
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total	20,000	6,000	20,000	6,000	29,000	8,000
(of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	20,000	6,000	20,000	6,000	29,000	8,000

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	3	4	4
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	3	4	4

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	4	1	5	7	4	11	18	8	26
Regional[e]	19	1	20	25	2	27	26	2	28
TOTAL	23	2	25	32	6	38	44	10	54

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	2	2	–	5	5	–	7	7
Regional[e]	–	16	16	–	4	4	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	18	18	–	9	9	–	7	7

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

GUINEA

Development Overview

Guinea remains one of the world's least-developed countries. With a real per capita income of less than $300 the vast majority of the population lives at the margin of poverty. Industrial infrastructure works at less than 10 percent capacity. Rural areas are isolated from the capital city because of a severely deteriorating road network. Power and water supplies in urban areas are unreliable. School enrollments are the lowest in Africa. Less than seven percent of the population has access to safe water. Health indicators are among the worst in the world. Guinea's agricultural production has steadily deteriorated since it gained independence from France in October 1958, while annual food imports have increased tenfold.

Notwithstanding these serious development constraints, Guinea's natural resources make it potentially one of Africa's richest countries. It has substantial deposits of high grade iron ore, diamonds, gold and bauxite. Guinea's large offshore continental shelf contains rich fishing grounds and promising petroleum reserves. The middle Guinean highlands and its numerous rivers offer a high potential for hydroelectric power and irrigation. Soil, water, climatic conditions and large areas of underutilized farm lands also endow Guinea with a vast agricultural potential. New hopes for tapping this impressive potential were created by the takeover of the government, following the death of President Sekou Toure in late March 1984 by a group of liberal military officers. The new leaders have made a complete break with the policies of the previous statist regime, which after 26 years of gross mismanagement left the country in virtual economic ruin. During the month of December 1985, President Conte has dismantled almost a quarter century of socialist institutions. The new Government enacted a series of reforms including 1400 percent devaluation, introduction of a foreign exchange auction system for private import transactions, liquidation of the state banking sector and its replacement by private banks, liberalization of export/import and internal marketing arrangements, abolition of most state enterprises, sharp increases in agricultural producer prices, and the first steps toward a 50 percent reduction in civil service. Most impressive of these reforms is President Conte's new government in which civilians for the first time since he came to power hold a majority of cabinet positions and almost all are involved with economic policy. Six of the new civilians ministries are drawn from the ranks of Guinea's exiles. Recent agreements with IMF/IBRD on a sweeping program of economic reforms appear to mark the beginning of a new era of potential growth and development in Guinea.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The new situation in Guinea favors U.S. objectives in maintaining a constructive presence in a country which in the past had been heavily oriented toward Eastern bloc nations. In particular, the current situation serves the U. S. objectives of encouraging private sector development and increasing private U.S. investment. The new government's appeal for greater

Western assistance provides an opportunity to clearly demonstrate the merits of a free enterprise system and closer association with liberal market economies and societies. It is therefore in the U.S. interest to use the A.I.D. program to assist Guinea with the achievement of its new development objectives and to support the IMF/IBRD-led, multi-donor program of economic reforms.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy in Guinea is based on the premise that the revitalization of the agricultural sector is an essential element of Guinea's overall development effort and that smallholder producers are the key actors in this sector since they are responsible for most of Guinea's agricultural output and represent over 80 percent of Guinea's population. The strategy also recognizes the important role private enterprise can play in agricultural development. The main focus of the Guinea program, therefore, will continue to be on increasing the productivity of small-scale farms through both public and private sector efforts.

A.I.D. Program (FY's 1985-1986)

The A.I.D. program in Guinea is concentrated on the agriculture sector and continues to emphasize institution-building, policy reform and private enterprise development. A key project in this sector is the Smallholder Production Project (675-0210) that is budgeted for initial funding of $2.6 million in FY 1986. This new project results from the work accomplished under the preliminary Smallholder Production Preparation Project (675-0204) which ends in FY 1987. This project is the first phase of a long-term effort designed to establish the conditions and institutions needed to generate and sustain small farmer production. $150,000 is budgeted for the continuation of the Appropriate Technology project (675-0208). This Operational Program Grant (OPG) to Volunteers in Technical Assistance is introducing improved cookstoves and brick building techniques.

Another key project is the on-going $1.8 million, Private Agribusiness Preparation Project (675-0212) which resulted from the visit to Guinea in 1983 of a Presidential Task Force. Under this project a national office for the promotion of private investment has been established to attract and facilitate increased investment in the agribusiness sector. Other current projects include two regionally funded bilateral activities: the Combatting Communicable Childhood Diseases Project (698-0241) which began in late FY 1985 to provide for the immunization of children against six major diseases plus treatment of malaria and diarrhea; and the successful Community Forestry Project (698-0410.35) which ends in FY 1986 after having introduced over the past two years fastgrowing tree species that will provide fuelwood and forage and help prevent soil erosion in the important Guinean highlands region. An important contribution was also made in FY 1985 under the Regionally Funded African Manpower Development Project (698-0433.21) for the training of Guinean in areas critical to the implementation of economic reforms.

GUINEA

P.L. 480 Title I assistance valued at $6.0 million is being provided in FY 1986 to cover food production shortfalls and to provide support to the initial stabilization phase of economic reforms. In addition, under the P.L. 480, Section 416 Program dried milk is being provided in FY 1986 valued at an estimated $2.0 million.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

The $3,730,000 requested in FY 1987 will be used to provide initial funding of $2,500,000 to start the Agribusiness Investment Promotion Project (675-0213), which will seek to build on previous A.I.D.-funded efforts to attract and assist private investors and local business persons, and to provide incremental funding of $1,230,000 for the Smallholder Production Project (675-0210). A P.L. 480 Title I Program of $8,000,000 is proposed to assure sufficient rice supplies while the GOG continues its efforts to raise rice production and to stabilize its economy. Proceeds from the sales of Title I rice will continue to be used to support agricultural and private sector development activities. The continuation of the P.L. 480 Section 416 Dried Milk Distribution Program at the $2,000,000 level is also proposed.

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER: Mark Wentling

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GUINEA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AG PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND TRAINING	G	675-0201	76	82	14,400	14,400	14,400	14,261	---	139	---	---
SMALL HOLDER PREPARATION	G	675-0204	83	85	3,800	3,800	3,800	648	---	1,825	---	1,000
APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G	675-0208	83	86	650	650	500	392	150	258	---	---
SMALL HOLDER PRODUCTIVITY	G	675-0210	86	90	---	12,000	---	---	3,580	500	1,230	2,000
AGRIBUSINESS PREPARATION	G	675-0212	84	85	1,800	1,800	1,800	345	---	575	---	255
AGROBUSINESS INVESTMENT PROMOTION	* G	675-0213	87	88	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
GRANTS					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
GRANTS					20,650	35,650	20,500	15,646	3,730	3,297	3,730	4,755
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: GUINEA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agribusiness Investment Promotion		$2,500		FY 1987 2,500	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
675-0213 [x] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[x] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1990

Purpose: To establish host country capacity to attract, assist and negotiate with primarily private foreign investors.

Project Description: The project is the continuing result of a dialogue between Guinea and the U.S. which began in June 1982, when the previous President of Guinea visited the U.S. During this visit President Reagan decided to form a private agribusiness task force for Guinea. This task force visited Guinea in February and March 1983. An initial preparation project was approved in January 1984 to follow-up on task force recommendations and to identify further needs. The current project will therefore address the needs identified under project while taking advantage of the much improved political-economic environment in Guinea to expand into all areas of the private sector.

This three-year project is an essential component of USAID/Guinea's strategy of concentrating its resources on increasing agricultural production and promoting private sector development. It will address the problem of establishing a local capacity for attracting and facilitating private investment. The overall goal is to help begin reversing a generation of economic decline by encouraging private investment in this potentially rich country. The project also responds to efforts of the new GOG to reform the Guinean economy following 25 years of one-man statist rule that sought to eliminate the private sector. The new government is trying to reverse previous policies by giving high priority to the elaboration of a strategy for developing a strong private sector. This project represents a major component of this strategy.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy

This project is a core element of the strategy of concentrating its limited resources on increasing agricultural production and facilitating private sector investment as an effective means of raising living standards of the Guinean population.

Beneficiaries: This project is aimed at private entrepreneurs interested in investing in Guinea. It is expected that actual investments resulting from the project's efforts will create jobs for hundreds of Guineans and provide access to goods and services heretofore unavailable to thousands more. The revenues generated will also be of benefit to a large portion of the Guinean population.

Host Country and Other Donors

A mainstay of the new GOG's development plan is to give high priority to policies and practices that encourage private sector activity. The GOG will provide office space, utilities, local personnel and pay almost all local operational costs. This project will work with related activities funded by other donors, especially IBRD's efforts to support privatization of parastatals and the national small and medium enterprise office. In addition, an effort will be made to develop income-generating associations with private international consulting firms.

Major Outputs: Pre-investment studies completed, product marketing assessments carried out, Guineans trained in business administration and economics as well as the facilitation of foreign investment.

A.I.D. Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,800
Training	500
Commodities	500
Evaluation	60
Other Costs	140
Total	3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	2,500	500	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

TO BE DETERMINED

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (657) GUINEA-BISSAU

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 858

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1982) 170

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1960-82) -1.7%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 6.9%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 38.4	MALE 37.5	FEMALE 39.3
(1970)	TOTAL 35.4	MALE 34.6	FEMALE 36.3

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 19% MALE 25% FEMALE 13%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 43%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 54

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,SORGHUM ,CASSAVA	25%	(1984)
CASH: PEANUTS ,PALM KERNELS ,CASHEWS IN SHELL	30%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) PEANUTS ,PALM KERNELS ,CASHEWS

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (.) . (.) . (.) .
EQUIVALENT TO . MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)PEANUTS ,PALM KERNELS ,SHRIMP

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (.) . (.) . (.) .
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)FOODSTUFFS ,MFRD GOODS ,FUELS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1979) 1 (1980) 0 (1981) 4
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(.) .(82) -50(83) -41

TRADING PARTNERS: PORTUGAL ,SWEDEN ,FRANCE

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 86.3%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 2
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 21.0%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 0.5% (1978) 1.7% (1985) 1.9%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 18% (1985) 27%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 39

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 43.7% (15-64YRS) 52.9% (65+ YRS) 3.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 137

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 8,841

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,PROTOZOAL INT. D,GONORRHEA
DEATH.. (1970) TUBERCULOSIS ,MALARIA ,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 95%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 10%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1982)	TOTAL	54.9	MALE	71.1	FEMALE	37.4
SECONDARY.....	(1982)	TOTAL	7.6	MALE	.	FEMALE	.
POST SECONDARY..	(.)	TOTAL	.	MALE	.	FEMALE	.

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY GUINEA–BISSAU

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	2.1	7.4	4.1	2.6	5.0	32.5	-	32.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.1	7.4	4.1	2.6	5.0	32.5	-	32.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.0	14.4	-	14.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.0	14.4	-	14.4
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.4	5.5	1.7	0.6	3.0	18.1	-	18.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.4	5.5	1.7	0.6	3.0	18.1	-	18.1
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.4	5.5	1.7	0.6	3.0	18.1	-	18.1
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.4	5.5	1.7	0.6	3.0	18.1	-	18.1
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	*	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	*	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	*	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	2.1	7.4	4.1	2.6	5.0	32.6	-	32.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.1	7.4	4.1	2.6	5.0	32.6	-	32.6
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	29.8	18.7	16.0	123.9
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	29.1	8.0	16.0	68.9
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	9.6	0.0	37.8
UNDP	0.7	0.5	0.0	15.5
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	4.0	2.0	22.0
Sweden	11.1	8.9	69.6
Netherlands	8.4	7.2	57.2
France	5.5	2.8	18.3
Denmark	0.4	1.5	9.1
Other	4.2	4.8	31.2
Total	33.6	27.2	207.4

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
7.7	N.A.	13.0

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	35
Eastern Europe	-	-	5
Total	-		40

GUINEA-BISSAU

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,000	2,500	-	-	500	-	-	-
Total	3,000	2,500	-	-	500	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- $800,000 for continued implementation of land reclamation work to increase rice production in the South Coast.
- $1,200,000 to provide continued investment resources to the private sector to stimulate agro-industrial activities and trade under a trilateral program with the Protuguese Government.

GUINEA-BISSAU

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	676	5,245	4,959
Total AID	676	5,245	4,959
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(396)	(-)	(1,170)
Title II			
Total P.L. 480	396	-	1,170
Total AID and P.L. 480	1,072	5,245	6,129

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food						
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government	3,000	396	-	-	6,000	1,170
Title II Total	3,000	396	-	-	6,000	1,170
Total P.L. 480	3,000	396	-	-	6,000	1,170

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel	4	4	4
AID Direct Hire[a]	1	1	1
PASA[b]			
TOTAL	5	5	5

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	6	–	6	8	4	12	8	2	10
Regional[e]	17	4	21	20	–	20	–	–	–
TOTAL	23	4	27	28	4	32	8	2	10

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	8	8	–	6	6	–	3	3
Regional[e]	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	8	8	1	7	8	–	3	3

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

GUINEA-BISSAU

Development Overview

Guinea-Bissau ranks among the 20 poorest countries in the world. Per capita income for its estimated 858,000 people is only about U.S. $170 per annum. While the country has registered gains in social services in recent years, adult literacy is still around 15 percent; life expectancy is 37 years; infant mortality is approximately 150/1000 live births; and potable water is accessible to only 11 percent of the population, largely in the urban areas.

At independence in 1974, the Government of Guinea-Bissau inherited a war-devastated economy, with little institutional or physical infrastructure, few educational facilities or trained personnel, a weak human resource base and no experience in planning and administering programs at the national level. Agriculture, the mainstay of the economy, was in chaos with production of rice, the main food crop, having fallen more than 400 percent.

Initially, the Government of Guinea-Bissau followed a socialist development model. This approach, coupled with pursuit of an ambitious industrial development program, resulted in large budgetary imbalances, misallocation of scarce resources, low growth and productivity, chronic balance-of-payments deficits and neglect of the rural economy. Inappropriate pricing policies and an overvalued exchange rate worsened an already precarious financial situation and gave rise to supply shortages, growth of a parallel market, decreasing official exports, mounting external deficits and related service payments, and a growing dependence on foreign aid. In addition, occasional droughts, such as in 1984, increased the country's dependency on imported food-aid.

Beginning in late 1984, Guinea-Bissau reassessed its economic policies and has instituted reforms including a 100 percent currency devaluation with continuing monthly adjustments, increased farm-gate prices by 40 to 60 percent, increased retail consumer prices by 50 percent and instituted reforms to reduce public financing deficits. In 1984 Guinea-Bissau realized a decline in public debt and improvement in its external accounts for the first time. In future years, the Government plans to increase interest rates, undertake studies on pricing and better national management coordination and begin the transfer of commercial institutions to the private sector, while continuing devaluations and reforms in public financing. Recently, Guinea-Bissau identified agriculture, fisheries and forestry as the primary development sectors. Agriculture is the principal livelihood for 80 percent of the population and accounts for 50 percent of the GDP. With rich soils, generally favorable rainfall and a large rural labor force, Guinea-Bissau has a good potential for long-range development. To complement its agricultural potential Guinea-Bissau has vast untapped forestry and fisheries resources. However, the lack of human resources, inadequate transport and roads, lack of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer and tools), plus heavy external debt continue to restrain the country's development.

GUINEA-BISSAU

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S. interests in Guinea-Bissau are primarily developmental and humanitarian, but include promoting a better understanding of U.S. global and regional policy concerns:

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s primary development objective is to help Guinea-Bissau achieve food self-sufficiency through institution building, technology transfer and increasing the role of the private sector in the rural economy. Policy dialogue with the Government on issues which affect agriculture production are ongoing. The program also emphasizes human resource development.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

In the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition sector the Rice Production project (657-0009) was evaluated in FY 1985. Changes in technical assistance and farming techniques have been incorporated in a revised design and implementation is being accelerated. $400,000 is budgeted for this project in FY 1986. The South Coast Agricultural Development project (657-0010), the centerpiece of A.I.D.'s agricultural program, is continuing to emphasize land reclamation work to increase rice production. $500,000 is budgeted for this project in FY 1986. An evaluation of the Food Crop Protection II project (657-0007), conducted in early FY 1985, recommended continuing assistance to the National Crop Protection services in pest management. The Food Crop Protection III project (657-0012) is budgeted at $250,000 in FY 1986. The new Agro-Industrial Fund project (657-0013) is beginning in FY 1986 with $850,000. This project will provide training and investment sub-loans to the private sector for agro-industrial activities and trade opportunities.

In the Education and Human Resources sector the Technical Skills Training project (657-0011), started in FY 1984, is continuing to provide training and technical assistance at the Institute for Professional Training (ITFP). In addition, A.I.D. plans to continue long-term participant training in agriculture and related development projects under the regional African Manpower Development Program (698-0433).

In FY 1985 A.I.D. provided $396,000 of P.L. 480 Title II emergency food assistance to help meet food grain needs caused by the 1984 drought.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

In FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting a total of $2,000,000 for the continuation of projects in the agricultural sector. Of this amount, $800,000 is for continuation of the South Coast Agricultural Development project (657-0010) to provide technical assistance services and ongoing land reclamation work.

Another $1,200,000 is requested for the Agro-Industrial Fund project (657-0013) to provide investment resources through sub-loans to the private sector in the rural economy.

P.L. 480, Title II funding ($1,170,000) will help meet the food grain production shortfall.

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE: Gussie Daniels, III

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 57

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	657-0002	77	80	1,853	1,853	1,853	1,717	---	136	---	---
FOOD CROP PROTECTION II	G	657-0007	78	83	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,230	---	609	---	---
RICE PRODUCTION	G	657-0009	80	86	4,500	4,900	4,500	2,541	400	1,000	---	959
SOUTH COAST RICE PRODUCTION	G	657-0010	83	87	5,500	5,540	3,720	212	500	2,800	800	1,500
FOOD CROP PROTECTION III	G	657-0012	85	86	1,250	1,250	1,000	---	250	100	---	200
AGRI. INDUSTRIAL DEV. FUND	G	657-0013	86	89	---	4,000	---	---	950	100	1,200	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,942	19,382	12,912	5,700	2,000	4,745	2,000	4,159
GRANTS					14,942	19,382	12,912	5,700	2,000	4,745	2,000	4,159
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING	G	657-0011	84	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	10	---	500	---	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,500	1,500	1,500	10	---	500	---	800
GRANTS					1,500	1,500	1,500	10	---	500	---	800
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					16,442	20,882	14,412	5,710	2,000	5,245	2,000	4,959
GRANTS					16,442	20,882	14,412	5,710	2,000	5,245	2,000	4,959
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (615) KENYA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 20,194

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 340

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 2.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 10.8%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1976) 2.7%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 58.1	MALE 56.3	FEMALE 59.9
(1970)	TOTAL 51.7	MALE 50.0	FEMALE 53.5

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 47% MALE 60% FEMALE 35%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -0.2%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 29%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 295

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,CATTLE ,PULSES	70%	(1984)
CASH: TEA ,COFFEE ,BEEF AND VEAL	9%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) TEA ,COFFEE ,PINEAPPLES

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) CORN ,WHEAT ,PALM OIL

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1980)	1,640 (81)	1,565 (82)	1,401

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1980)	1,963 (81)	2,013 (82)	1,902

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1980)	-324 (81)	-448 (82)	-501

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1980) 15.3% (81) 10.0% (82) 12.4%
AS % OF GNP..... (1980) 4.4% (81) 3.1% (82) 3.9%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 229 (83) 393 (84) 403
EQUIVALENT TO 2.7 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)RE-EXPORT PETRO,COFFEE ,TEA

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 70 (1983) 64 (1984) 63
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981) 5% (1982) 8% (1983) 7%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)MACHINERY ,TRANSPORT EQUIP,CRUDE OIL

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 107 (1983) 76 (1984) 81
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981) 9% (1982) 8% (1983) 7%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -809(82) -508(83) -312

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,GERMANY, FEDER ,SAUDI ARABIA

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 63.5%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 305
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 33.1%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.4% (1978) 4.0% (1985) 4.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 10% (1985) 17%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 52

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1979) 6.7%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 52.3% (15-64YRS) 45.2% (65+ YRS) 2.5%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 59

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 10,504

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1978) MENINGITIS ,SCHISTOSOMIASIS ,DYSENTERY
DEATH.. (1978) MENINGITIS ,DYSENTERY ,TETANUS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 94%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 26%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 125	MALE 137	FEMALE 113
SECONDARY..... (1981)	TOTAL 19.8	MALE 36.3	FEMALE 0.4
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 0.7	MALE 0.4	FEMALE 0.1

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 11.8%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY KENYA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	54.5	48.8	59.3	81.5	71.8	536.3	31.0	505.3
Loans	16.1	22.8	18.9	25.9	30.2	209.2	31.0	178.2
Grants	38.4	26.0	40.4	55.6	41.6	327.1	-	327.1
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	31.8	20.3	38.9	60.6	53.3	356.3	10.7	345.6
Loans	-	7.8	4.6	11.6	25.4	132.2	10.7	121.5
Grants	31.8	12.5	34.3	49.0	27.9	224.1	-	224.1
(Economic Support Fund)	14.5	5.5	10.7	30.0	21.0	81.7		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	19.3	25.4	17.4	16.9	13.6	132.5	20.3	112.2
Loans	16.1	15.0	14.3	14.3	4.8	77.0	20.3	56.7
Grants	3.2	10.4	3.1	2.6	8.8	55.5	-	55.5
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	16.1	15.0	14.3	14.3	4.8	77.0	20.3	56.7
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	16.1	15.0	14.3	14.3	4.8	77.0	20.3	56.7
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	3.2	10.4	3.1	2.6	8.8	55.5	-	55.5
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	2.9	-	-	5.6	21.5	-	21.5
Voluntary Relief Agencies	3.2	7.5	3.1	2.6	3.2	34.0	-	34.0
c. Other Economic Assistance	3.4	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.9	47.5	-	47.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3.4	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.9	47.5	-	47.5
Peace Corps	3.4	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.9	47.5	-	47.5
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	20.5	6.5	33.1	21.7	23.6	194.6	99.3	95.3
Credits or Loans	20.0	6.0	22.0	10.0	10.0	155.0	99.3	55.7
Grants	0.5	0.5	11.1	11.7	13.6	39.6	-	39.6
a. MAP Grants	-	-	10.0	10.3	12.0	32.3	-	32.3
b. Credit Financing - FMS	20.0	6.0	22.0	10.0	10.0	155.0	99.3	55.7
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	7.3	-	7.3
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	75.0	55.3	92.4	103.2	95.4	730.9	130.3	600.6
Loans	36.1	28.6	40.9	35.9	40.2	364.2	130.3	233.9
Grants	38.9	26.5	51.5	67.3	55.2	366.7	-	366.7
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	0.3	-	-	-	19.2	20.7	1.5-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	20.6	1.7-
b. All Other Loans	-	0.3	-	-	-	0.3	0.1	0.2

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	237.9	303.5	72.7	2323.2
IBRD	79.9	145.0	32.6	1194.6
IFC	7.4	47.2	12.4	128.0
IDA	113.0	64.5	6.0	700.2
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AOB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	19.2	41.3	15.3	132.9
UNDP	1.4	5.5	0.0	68.1
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	6.4	23.5
EEC	17.0	0.0	0.0	75.9

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	54.0	76.0	277.0
United Kingdom	56.2	46.0	329.3
Germany, Fed. Rep.	31.3	44.2	264.4
Netherlands	55.4	31.5	225.2
Japan	21.3	54.8	179.4
Other	131.8	100.1	628.3
Total	350.0	352.6	1,903.6

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
5.7	N.A.	7.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	50
Eastern Europe	10	-	10
Total	10	-	60

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	39,159	6,924	4,100	2,415	-	720	25,000	-
Total	39,159	6,924	4,100	2,415 a/	-	720	25,000	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	35,234	10,057	7,800	2,516	315	191	14,355	-
Total	35,234	10,057	7,800	2,516	315	191	14,355	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	39,812	6,600	2,039	2,500	250	6,423	22,000	-
Total	39,812	6,600	2,039	2,500	250	6,423	22,000	-

a/ Includes reobligation of $2.1 million of funds deobligated under Deob/Reob Authority.

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Kenyan economic restructuring and policy reforms continue through program aid:

- Balance of Payments (ESF) - $22.0 million, and
- Food Assistance (P.L. 480 Title I) - $8.0 million

One new DA project supports the Government of Kenya's private sector emphasis. This project will provide Kenyan private enterprise help in the key areas of:

- venture capital and term lending
- technology transfers
- domestic and export marketing
- entreprenuership and skills development.

KENYA

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	8,111	12,747	6,529
Grants	9,913	49,829	38,729
Total AID	18,024	62,576	45,258
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	10,000	10,000	8,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(2,640)	(-)
Title II	23,104		8,057
Total P.L. 480	33,104	12,640	16,057
Total AID and P.L. 480	51,128	75,216	61,315

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	82,000	10,000	61,000	8,100	62,000	8,000
Rice	-	-	6,000	1,900	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total	82,000	10,000	67,000	10,000	62,000	8,000
(of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	19,588	5,696	9,655	2,640	23,484	8,057
Government - to - Government	120,000	17,408	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	139,588	23,104	9,655	2,640	23,484	8,057
Total P.L. 480	221,588	33,104	76,655	12,640	85,484	16,057

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	26	26	25
PASA[b]	1	1	-
TOTAL	27	27	25

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	52	20	72	62	57	119	31	44	75
Regional[e]	70	67	137	5	20	25	5	30	35
TOTAL	122	87	209	67	77	144	36	74	110

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	4	20	24	6	20	26	10	40	50
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	4	20	24	6	20	26	10	40	50

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

KENYA

Development Overview

Kenya's political stability, democratic traditions, reliance on the private sector, and moderating influence in the Third World continue to distinguish its approach to economic development.

Kenya is one of a few of nearly 50 African states in which the private sector prospers with relatively minimal interference from government. The Government's temperate stance on potentially explosive Third World issues, its role as peacemaker in the region, and its influence in the Organization of African Unity are other important aspects of Kenya's influence in Africa. Taken together, its policies make Kenya an important model to demonstrate what can be accomplished with a moderate, capitalist approach to nation-building.

While Kenya's achievements thus far have been laudable, there are major unresolved problems which threaten to overwhelm progress so far achieved and drive the country backwards. The most serious of these is its 4% annual population growth rate (the world's highest) which has turned positive GNP growth rates into negative per capita growth. A stalled economy has revealed inefficiencies and rigidities in government and in the market place. Huge numbers of people are looking for work. Government's role in the economy is still too large, and its bureaucracy inefficient. Incentives to investors and to primary producers must come from a marketplace presently fettered by over-regulation. The Kenyan leadership has publicly recognized and accepted these challenges. To meet these challenges Kenya needs continued outside assistance from its friends.

In the past three years there has been some progress. Government's relative size in the economy has been curtailed. The budget deficit has shrunk and government borrowing in domestic financial markets has been reduced. Kenya has successfully met IMF domestic budget and borrowing targets over the past three years. The first parastatal divestiture occurred in 1985. The president has announced that government will no longer guarantee employment to all university graduates or diploma-holders, suggesting instead that the private sector is increasingly the place where jobs should be found.

Government has begun to address seriously the need for Kenya to reduce its rapid population growth rate. Family planning programs are receiving increased priority within the budget, and private family planning efforts are now supported enthusiastically.

In the agriculture sector, efforts to deal with the shortage of producer credit, the need for more efficient markets, improved extension and wider availability of inputs have been slow and hesitant. However, government's decision to market fertilizer through the private sector and to offer imported U.S. wheat for immediate sale to private millers are important new developments which may signal commitment to reform.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The U.S. interests in Kenya are served by helping to maintain stable political institutions and promoting its ability to provide an acceptable standard of living for its people. The Kenyan free enterprise-oriented approach to development serves as a model for the rest of Africa, and its success in fostering representative government provides an example of the importance of these values to Third World nations.

Kenya's stability in the region and its low key but effective regional peacemaking efforts are important moderating influences.

Kenya's proximity to the Gulf and the Indian Ocean oil routes together with its excellent port and airport facilities make the bilateral security relationship central to U.S. planning. U.S. businesses have placed about $400 million in investment in Kenya and 120 U.S. firms maintain a presence there. Kenya's unique natural attractions also draws thousands of American visitors each year.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The primary U.S. objective is to promote economic growth leading to increasing per capita productivity and income, and hence employment. The path selected to attain these objectives focuses on increased resources channeled through the private productive sector; a larger, more concentrated effort to reduce the rate of population expansion; and a more sharply defined attack on the impediments to agriculture production. The policy environment within which the economy operates needs reform, and such reform has been the principal aim of A.I.D.'s expanded program assistance to Kenya since 1983.

Policy dialogue successes, focusing on the private sector as an engine of growth, have been manifested in fertilizer marketing, the initiation of the Private Sector Family Planning and Agriculture Management projects with their heavy private sector orientation and most recently in an agreement that P.L. 480 Title I wheat will be sold immediately to the private sector.

A.I.D.'s strategy in Kenya for the remainder of the 1980s will make increased use of private enterprise. The private enterprise segment of A.I.D. resources will include more commercial credit to small and medium-sized firms, business advisory services, venture capital and training in management, finance, and marketing. Policy dialogue will continue to focus on improving the climate for private sector growth as well as improving the export and import regimes and reducing the direct participation by government in private enterprise.

Government has made family planning its top development priority within the past year and moved to realign its development budget to shift substantially more resources into family planning programs to complement large inputs from the U.S., the World Bank, and other bilateral donors. Kenya wants success

in lowering the population growth rate similar to that achieved by Indonesia and Thailand. A.I.D.'s Family Planning Services and Support Project is the flagship for this effort.

Increased growth in total and per capita agricultural production is the other top priority for A.I.D. resources. Emphasis is shifting to fully include the entrepreneur in supplying agricultural inputs, processing and export. Agricultural research, management and technical training for government and private individuals will also improve effectiveness.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

Economic Support Fund. The FY 1985 $25.0 million ESF program was the last tranche of a three-year structural adjustment grant. A new multi-year ESF program supporting the government's structural adjustment effort will begin in FY 1986, and its conditionality will be based in part on the findings and recommendations of the policy reform evaluation conducted in early 1985. The $14.4 million ESF program for FY 1986 will also finance and fertilizer imports.

Population. The large Family Planning Services and Support Project (615-0232) finances greater private sector provision of family planning supplies, training for hundreds of para-professionals and enhances community-based delivery of services and supplies. The Family Planning II Project (615-0193), has made this large expansion in services possible by providing the research and organizational base necessary for this new phase of GOK commitment. A.I.D.'s health strategy, focused on the expansion of preventive care, will reinforce a still-tentative GOK policy to charge fees for services. Without new revenue sources, health care cannot be expanded to a population that will double in size to 40 million by the end of the century.

Agriculture and Rural Development. Recent A.I.D. projects stress growth of private investment by smallholders and rural entrepreneurs. The On-Farm Grain Storage Project (615-0190) and the Rural Private Enterprise Project (615-0220) improve and increase maize storage on small farms and support agro-industrial, export-oriented rural enterprises respectively. The GOK is already convinced that on-farm storage technology must be replicated nationally. The Rural Private Enterprise Project is helping build the foundation for the new private sector project that will stress rural investments and trade.

FY 1985 funds began the Agricultural Management (615-0221) Project which focuses on management constraints faced by private and public organizations servicing smallholder agriculture. On-the-job problem-solving approaches are directed to organizations that seek to serve the agricultural sector more effectively.

KENYA

The FY 1986 Agricultural Research and Education Project (615-0229) addresses the problems of the moribund public research system. Research will be conducted on a variety of crops, domestic and export, and possibly livestock.

Education and Human Resources Development. A.I.D.'s PVO Co-Financing Project (615-0236) channels development funding and supporting services through an indigenous PVO umbrella organization. This $12.0 million project provides support to a consortium of U.S. and Kenyan PVOs in agriculture, health, education, family planning and in selected income generating activities.

P.L. 480. The FY 1986 P.L. 480 Title I program will provide $10.0 million of wheat to help fill a gap averaging 160,000 MT per year. Title I continues to provide an excellent basis for policy dialogue; starting with FY 1985 and continuing in FY 1986, Title I agreements ensure that private sector millers purchase and distribute a progressively larger share of the imported wheat. Shillings generated under Title I are jointly programmed for public and private activities.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

Development Assistance of $17.8 million is requested of which $10.9 million is for ongoing projects. The FY 1987 program contains one new bilateral project, Private Enterprise Development (615-0238). This $40.0 million project ($4.0 million in Agricultural Rural Development and Nutrition and $6.0 million on Selected Development Activities in FY 1987) will provide assistance to private enterprise in four broad areas: improved technology; capital development; skills development; and marketing. During FY 1987, $22.0 million in Economic Support Funds will continue U.S. balance of payments and budgetary assistance in support of the GOK's economic restructuring program.

The proposed FY 1987 P.L. 480 Title I program of $8.0 million will finance an estimated 62,000 MT of wheat and the further strengthening of the privatization policy initiated in FY 1985. The local currency generated from the wheat sales will finance self help programs in agricultural production and storage, and activities which foster greater involvement of private enterprise in agriculture.

A P.L. 480 Title II program of approximately $8.1 million in FY 1987, will enable PVOs to test potentially important designs using Title II and Section 416 food, in conjunction with counterpart funds and other AID and local resources, to increase the long-term development impact of carefully-managed food assistance in small locally-adapted programs. The initial focus will be on pastoralist and semi-arid areas of Kenya.

Mission Director: Charles L. Gladson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: KENYA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	G	615-0169	78	83	26,200	26,200	26,200	24,841	---	1,000	---	359
AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	L	615-0169	78	83	23,600	23,600	23,600	21,871	---	1,500	---	229
ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND DEV (KITUI)	G	615-0172	79	83	13,000	10,901	10,901	7,343	---	3,000	---	558
DRYLANDS CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	615-0180	79	86	4,099	4,133	4,099	3,897	134	200	---	136
RURAL PLANNING II	G	615-0189	80	83	3,575	3,575	3,575	2,661	---	814	---	100
ON-FARM GRAIN STORAGE	L	615-0190	81	81	7,800	7,800	7,800	2,309	---	1,500	---	1,500
RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	G	615-0220	83	87	12,000	12,000	11,000	1,084	---	1,500	1,000	2,500
RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	L	615-0220	83	84	24,000	24,000	24,000	---	---	2,400	---	4,800
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT	G	615-0221	85	88	3,000	3,000	1,000	---	---	500	---	400
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	615-0228	82	82	4,400	4,400	---	---	---	66	---	---
AGRICULTURE RESEARCH EDUCATION	G	615-0229	86	91	---	40,000	---	---	7,387	50	---	3,000
AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN	L	615-0230	84	85	13,000	13,000	13,000	5,653	---	7,347	---	---
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	5,000	10,000	1,200	---	2,000	1,792	1,000	2,100
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	* G	615-0238	87	91	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	724	219	536	1,000	600	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					139,674	212,609	127,099	69,878	10,057	22,669	6,600	16,182
GRANTS					71,274	144,209	58,699	40,045	10,057	9,922	6,600	9,653
LOANS					68,400	68,400	68,400	29,833	---	12,747	---	6,529
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING II	G	615-0193	82	82	4,000	2,400	2,400	1,122	---	750	---	500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: KENYA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING	G	615-0223	83	84	4,500	4,500	4,500	2,200	---	1,013	---	952
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT	G	615-0232	85	91	38,877	38,877	4,000	---	7,800	1,680	---	2,850
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	750
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	100	47	---	53	39	39
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					50,377	48,777	11,000	3,369	7,800	3,496	2,039	5,091
GRANTS					50,377	48,777	11,000	3,369	7,800	3,496	2,039	5,091
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
HEALTH PLANNING AND INFORMATION	G	615-0187	79	85	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,361	---	189	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PVO)	G	615-0216	78	83	310	310	310	---	---	310	---	---
KITUI PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II (PVO)	G	615-0219	83	83	500	500	500	255	---	245	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT	G	615-0232	85	91	4,123	4,123	250	---	2,479	550	1,500	1,150
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	3,000	3,000	2,000	66	---	700	1,000	750
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	65	7	37	85	---	10
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,483	10,483	5,675	2,689	2,516	2,079	2,500	1,910
GRANTS					10,483	10,483	5,675	2,689	2,516	2,079	2,500	1,910
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	500	500	---	---	250	50	250	100
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	65	55	---	10

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: KENYA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					500	500	---	---	315	105	250	110
GRANTS					500	500	---	---	315	105	250	110
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G	615-0205	80	81	4,800	4,800	4,800	3,760	---	700	---	340
SMALL TOWNS HG-TA	G	615-0212	81	85	665	665	665	537	---	128	---	---
PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING FINANCE	G	615-0225	84	85	1,120	900	930	110	---	350	---	250
MASENO SO. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	615-0226	82	82	500	500	500	261	---	239	---	---
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	615-0236	85	88	500	500	220	---	---	110	223	150
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	* G	615-0238	87	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	6,000	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	615-0510	85	C	---	---	100	19	191	200	200	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,585	17,365	7,185	4,687	191	1,727	6,423	840
GRANTS					7,585	17,365	7,185	4,687	191	1,727	6,423	840
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT	G	615-0213	83	85	76,000	76,000	76,000	28,876	---	32,500	---	13,270
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT II	G	615-0240	86	88	---	60,000	---	---	14,355	---	22,000	7,855
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					76,000	136,000	76,000	28,876	14,355	32,500	22,000	21,125
GRANTS					76,000	136,000	76,000	28,876	14,355	32,500	22,000	21,125
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					284,619	425,734	226,959	109,499	35,234	62,576	39,812	45,258
GRANTS					216,219	357,334	158,559	79,666	35,234	49,829	39,812	38,729
LOANS					68,400	68,400	68,400	29,833	---	12,747	---	6,529

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: KENYA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Enterprise Development		4,000		FY 1987 10,000	Life of Project Funding 40,000 (30,000 ARDN) (10,000 SDA)

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
615-0238 ☐ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING			6,000	FY 1987	FY 1991	FY 1994

Purpose: To increase the rate of investment and growth in Kenya's private sector to provide productive employment opportunities thus higher standards of living.

Project Description: Kenya does not have the resources to achieve its ambitious development objectives and meet the needs of its rapidly growing population and must look increasingly to its private sector to achieve economic growth and provide employment and services. The project will have five components, as follow: 1) creation of an equity capital firm to help address the critical shortage of equity finance available to indigenous industries; 2) export promotion and finance to concentrate on agribusiness, manufactures and handicrafts; 3) investment promotion to address policy issues shaping Kenya's investment climate and the official investment approvals process, as well as help develop promotional activities both through Kenya Government agencies and private business associations; 4) informal sector assistance to help provide links for informal sector firms to more formal sources of credit; 5) technical and entrepreneurial training to provide institutional support to existing institutions in Kenya to help relieve the two most important human resource constraints facing Kenya's private sector, lack of knowledge of how to start and manage businesses.

Relationship to USAID/Kenya Strategy: USAID/Kenya strategy stresses the importance of the rapid growth of Kenya's private sector as central to the development and growth of the Kenyan economy. This project will directly address the major constraints impeding that growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will involve the private sector and, where appropriate, concerned public institutions including the Ministries of Planning, Finance, and Commerce and Industry, as well as the Central Bank and specialized agencies such as the Investment Promotion and Advisory Center. A.I.D. will also continue its dialogue on private enterprise issues with other donors. Several donors, such as the International Finance Company, World Bank, Canadian International Development Agency and German Bilateral Aid have expressed interest in increasing their private sector activities and in adopting new approaches to support the private sector.

Beneficiaries: Kenya as a whole will benefit from private enterprise programs and projects through increased economic growth, especially in terms of additional employment opportunities. The owners of small scale and informal sector enterprises, especially in rural areas, will also benefit from assistance.

Major Outputs: Large numbers of trained entrepreneurs and technicians, improved technology development and transfer, improved Kenyan financial institutions and greater lending for businesses, and more effective marketing of Kenya's products.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Extensive technical assistance, training, and technology transfer.	X
Partial capitalization of a venture capital fund.	X

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	10,000	30,000	40,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

COUNTRY: (632) LESOTHO

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 1,512

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 460

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 6.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 11.9%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 54.2	MALE 52.4	FEMALE 56.0
(1970)	TOTAL 48.9	MALE 47.5	FEMALE 50.4

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1966) TOTAL 59% MALE 44% FEMALE 68%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1982) 19%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 61

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,LIVESTOCK ,SORGHUM	50%	(1984)
CASH: WHEAT ,GREASE WOOL ,GREASE MOHAIR	8%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) GREASE WOOL ,GREASE MOHAIR ,CATT

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,CORN ,RAW SUGAR

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1970) 87%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1972) 19 (73) 35 (74) 47

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1972) 21 (73) 28 (74) 34

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1972) -1 (73) 7 (74) 13

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 48 (83) 67 (84) 49
EQUIVALENT TO 1.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)WOOL ,MOHAIR ,WHEAT

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	0	(1983)	1	(1984)	1
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981)	0%	(1982)	1%	(1983)	3%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)CORN ,BLDG MATERIALS ,CLOTHING

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	7	(1983)	8	(1984)	13
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981)	3%	(1982)	2%	(1983)	2%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -403(82) -413(83) -478

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER ,UNITED KINGDOM

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 37.9%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 12
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 53.0%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.3% (1985) 2.6%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 3% (1985) 15%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 41

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 7.2%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 42.4% (15-64YRS) 53.3% (65+ YRS) 4.3%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 98

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1977) 18,642

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1979) INTESTINAL INFEC,GONORRHEA ,MEASLES
DEATH.. (1973) TUBERCULOSIS ,HEART DISEASE ,ACUTE RESP. INFE

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 102%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 14%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1982)	TOTAL	128	MALE	110	FEMALE	148
SECONDARY.....	(1982)	TOTAL	16.2	MALE	11.0	FEMALE	16.4
POST SECONDARY..	(1978)	TOTAL	1.2	MALE	1.0	FEMALE	1.5

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY LESOTHO

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	18.9	24.9	16.6	21.0	22.2	163.6	-	163.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	18.9	24.9	16.6	21.0	22.2	163.6	-	163.6
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	9.8	10.5	10.2	12.3	10.0	66.2	-	66.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	9.8	10.5	10.2	12.3	10.0	66.2	-	66.2
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	5.5		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	7.8	13.1	5.1	7.3	10.7	83.1	-	83.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7.8	13.1	5.1	7.3	10.7	83.1	-	83.1
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	7.8	13.1	5.1	7.3	10.7	83.1	-	83.1
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	3.2	7.2	0.8	3.3	4.6	39.1	-	39.1
Voluntary Relief Agencies	4.6	5.9	4.3	4.0	6.1	44.0	-	44.0
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	14.3	-	14.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	14.3	-	14.3
Peace Corps	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	14.3	-	14.3
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	18.9	24.9	16.6	21.0	22.2	163.6	-	163.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	18.9	24.9	16.6	21.0	22.2	163.6	-	163.6
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	10.3	32.7	49.6	232.1
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
IDA	0.0	15.2	13.5	98.9
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	9.4	16.6	36.1	105.3
UNDP	0.9	0.9	0.0	24.3
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	25.0	23.0	103.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	9.8	14.8	62.5
United Kingdom	6.6	7.1	58.6
Canada	4.1	2.8	22.7
Sweden	2.1	3.4	18.0
Other	6.0	7.4	40.3
Total	53.6	58.5	305.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
-	N.A.	0.7

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	5	-	5
Total	5	-	5

LESOTHO

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	10,300	5,851	---	1,294	3,155	---	---	---
Total	10,300	5,851	---	1,294	3,155	---	---	---
1986								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	9,660	4,522	---	---	5,138	---	---	---
Total	9,660	4,522	---	---	5,138	---	---	---
1987								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	9,660	5,460	---	---	4,200	---	---	---
Total	9,660	5,460	---	---	4,200	---	---	---

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Continue implementation of A.I.D. multi-component project in agriculture stressing high value crop and animal production, research, and strengthening of marketing systems and agriculture training. ($5.4 million)
-- Assist Government of Lesotho to reform basic and non-formal education systems. ($4.2 million)
-- Continue Food for Peace program to promote improved mother and child nutrition through maternal and child health (MCH) clinics and rural development through road improvement, conservation and income related projects. ($3.6 million)

LESOTHO

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	---	---	---
Grants	7,391	16,680	14,155
Total AID	7,391	16,680	14,155
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	---	---	---
(of which Title III is)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Title II	6,279	3,829	3,620
Total P.L. 480	6,279	3,829	3,620
Total AID and P.L. 480	13,670	20,509	17,775

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 85 (Actual)		FY 86 (Estimated)		FY 87 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rice	---	---	---	---	---	---
Feedgrains	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegoil	---	---	---	---	---	---
Non-food	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title I Total	---	---	---	---	---	---
(of which Title III is)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	17,922	5,331	14,952	3,829	14,326	3,620
Government - to - Government	6,000	948	---	---	---	---
Title II Total	23,922	6,279	14,952	3,829	14,326	3,620
Total P.L. 480	23,922	6,279	14,952	3,829	14,326	3,620

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	9	8	8
PASA[b]	1	1	1
TOTAL	10	9	9

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*

[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	59	8	67	74	4	78	40	4	44
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	59	8	67	74	4	78	40	4	44

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	2	--	2	1	--	1	--	--	--
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	2	--	2	1	--	1	--	--	--

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

LESOTHO

Development Overview

Lesotho, one of the world's least developed countries, is small, landlocked and mountainous with its entire land mass above 5,000 feet. Approximately 90% of Lesotho's 1.5 million people live in rural areas, yet only about 13% of its land is arable. Agriculture, consisting of small scale production of crops and breeding livestock, is hampered by land erosion, overgrazing, the lack of incentives inherent in a traditional land tenure system and, more recently, drought. Limited domestic job opportunities outside the agricultural sector have encouraged approximately 75% of the labor force or 140,000 Lesotho citizens to find work in the Republic of South Africa (RSA). Batsotho employment in South Africa mines, however, estimated at 120,000 of this total, is expected to decrease due to policies which give employment preference to citizens of South Africa and its "homelands", and to mine automation. Meanwhile, the labor force grows by 12,000-15,000 annually.

Lesotho is an enclave within the RSA and is economically dependent on it. Participation in the South African customs union and in the Rand monetary area provides revenue, but these ties limit Lesotho's fiscal and monetary policy options. Over 95% of Lesotho's imports come from the RSA and wages and prices reflect South Africa's economy. Further, the easy availablity of South African goods and competitive advantages offered to domestic and "homelands" firms limit investment opportunities in Lesotho.

Recent drought, setbacks in tourism and mining, the decline in real output in agriculture, and the failure of costly agricultural promotion efforts to achieve increases commensurate with costs have resulted in severe economic difficulty. Lesotho has responded with a six percent sales tax and measures to: curtail government wage growth, improve management of development projects, control financial commitments, and improve debt management and tax collection. While these measures have proven salutary, resolution of the financial crisis will be protracted and difficult.

In light of the foregoing, Lesotho is directing attention to increasing incomes and employment opportunities, particularly in agriculture. While weak, agriculture is the only sector where Lesotho enjoys potential comparative advantages and where relatively quick increases in output and eventual surpluses are possible. The challenge is to transform Lesotho from an economy based on migrant labor and subsistence agriculture into a more modern, self-reliant production and market-oriented economy which provides a reasonable standard of living for the people. A potential bright spot is the proposed Highlands Water Project now under feasibility study. It will enable Lesotho to sell water--one of its few natural resources--to South Africa and earn significant foreign exchange revenues over the next several decades.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S. interests in Lesotho lie in the development of its economic and social stability and in its long-term economic viability. These interests stem from concern over Lesotho's position as a poor country with severe unemployment, income and quality-of-life problems in the midst of an important region undergoing social, political and economic transition.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The A.I.D. strategy is to increase income and employment in order to achieve self-sustained development in the long-term. Our strategy, which focuses on two key sectors, agriculture and human resource development, is to establish agriculture and light industries based on agriculture as cornerstones of the economy and to help the Government of Lesotho (GOL) provide relevant education. Both will contribute to greater economic and social viablity and self-sustained development.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition: In FY 1985 the second half of A.I.D.'s two-sector development strategy was implemented with the initiation of the Lesotho Agricultural Production and Institutional Support (LAPIS) Project (632-0221). This multi-component project will increase small farmer agriculture production by expanding production and marketing assistance and strengthening GOL agriculture research and in-country agriculture training capabilities.

Health: With completion of the Rural Water and Sanitation Project (632-0088), A.I.D. bilateral support in health will be largely institutionalized. The training and employment of 58 nurse clinicians have successfully demonstrated the concept of paramedical training to relieve physician workload and have improved rural health care. Over 150 village water systems have been completed, providing improved water supply to about 86,000 people. By 1987, 180,000 people will benefit. Four centers for maintenance and repair of well-drilling rigs and vehicles have been built, staffed and put into operation. Eight hundred demonstration latrines have been built in six areas of the country. A regional activity, Combating Communicable Childhood Diseases, continues support in data collection and analysis, training and planning--areas strengthened under the predecessor A.I.D. Rural Health Development Project. In population, options for assistance which complement government and donor initiatives are being explored.

Education and Human Resources Development: Efforts to reduce personnel shortages at all levels of government are being realized as Basotho return from long-term training and fill key positions. The Basic and Non-Formal Education Systems (BANFES) Project (632-0222) is reforming education in Lesotho to make it more relevant to the employment and development needs of the country. Improvements in primary education are being initiated through improved curricula, teacher training, and instructional materials.

LESOTHO

Food Aid: No new drought relief aid has been provided by A.I.D. since FY 1984, and none is planned at this time. The serious drought in Lesotho is ending after three years, and it appears that the country will not need more emergency food aid. In addition to providing nutritional supplements and nutrition education through Maternal and Child Health (MCH) clinics, P.L. 480 Title II resources are contributing to rural development in the construction and maintenance of rural access and some secondary roads, soil and conservation works, and income-related infrastructure projects such as fish ponds.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

Funding of $9.6 million is requested for ongoing programs. By sector, $5.4 million is needed in Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition to continue the LAPIS activity (632-0221). In Education and Human Resources Development, $4.2 million is needed to continue the BANFES project (632-0222). In addition, $3.6 million is required to continue P.L. 480 Title II MCH and Food-for-Work activities through Catholic Relief Services.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Edna Boorady

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	632-0065	78	85	11,194	10,199	10,199	8,144	---	2,055	---	---
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	632-0214	80	84	993	992	992	857	---	135	---	---
LAND CONSERVATION AND RANGE DEVELOPMENT	G	632-0215	80	85	12,000	12,000	12,000	7,445	---	2,250	---	2,305
AGRICULTURE PLANNING	G	632-0218	80	87	6,200	6,200	5,597	3,223	263	620	340	640
AGRI. PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	G	632-0221	85	90	26,100	26,100	1,363	---	4,259	3,420	5,120	4,049
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					56,487	55,491	30,151	19,669	4,522	8,480	5,460	6,994
GRANTS					56,487	55,491	30,151	19,669	4,522	8,480	5,460	6,994
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	G	632-0088	79	85	12,142	12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,580	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,142	12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,580	---	1,500
GRANTS					12,142	12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,580	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER	G	632-0061	77	83	3,381	3,381	3,381	3,098	---	283	---	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	632-0069	78	84	9,103	8,203	8,203	7,197	---	1,006	---	---
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	G	632-0080	77	85	5,871	4,621	4,621	2,850	---	1,070	---	701
BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS	G	632-0222	84	89	25,750	25,750	6,000	377	5,138	4,180	4,200	4,960
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					44,105	41,955	22,205	13,522	5,138	6,539	4,200	5,661
GRANTS					44,105	41,955	22,205	13,522	5,138	6,539	4,200	5,661
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LESOTHO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	632-0069	78	84	1,767	1,767	1,767	1,686	---	81	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,767	1,767	1,767	1,686	---	81	---	---
GRANTS					1,767	1,767	1,767	1,686	---	81	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					114,501	111,355	66,265	43,125	9,660	16,680	9,660	14,155
GRANTS					114,501	111,355	66,265	43,125	9,660	16,680	9,660	14,155
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (669) LIBERIA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 2,232

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 480

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 0.8%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 7.2%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1970) 5.3%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 52.1	MALE 50.4	FEMALE 53.9
(1970)	TOTAL 43.4	MALE 42.4	FEMALE 44.5

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 25% MALE 42% FEMALE 9%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -1.2%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 32%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 327

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,. ,.	54%	(1984)
CASH: COFFEE ,RUBBER ,COCOA BEANS	34%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) RUBBER ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1974) 72%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1979)	224 (80)	225 (81)	243
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1979)	365 (80)	314 (81)	353
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1979)	-141 (80)	-88 (81)	-109
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1979)	2.5% (80)	5.2% (81)	10.1%
AS % OF GNP..... (1979)	1.0% (80)	1.7% (81)	3.7%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 6 (83) 20 (84) 3
EQUIVALENT TO 0.5 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)IRON ORE ,RUBBER ,DIAMONDS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB)	(1982) 83	(1983) 98	(1984) 107
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	(1981) 28%	(1982) 19%	(1983) 24%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)MACHINERY ,TRANSP EQ ,PETROLEUM PRODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF)	(1982) 125	(1983) 121	(1984) 106
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	(1981) 41%	(1982) 37%	(1983) 35%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) 117(82) 107(83) 61

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER ,FRANCE

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 94.0%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 31
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 7.2%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.1% (1985) 3.3%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 26% (1985) 37%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 45

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.5% (15-64YRS) 52.1% (65+ YRS) 3.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 127

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 8,549

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1975) MEASLES ,MALARIA ,DYSENTERY
DEATH.. (1982) DEFICIENT DIET ,DYSENTERY ,ENTERIC DISEASE

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 99%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1974) 20%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1980)	TOTAL 80.2	MALE 100	FEMALE 60.5
SECONDARY..... (1980)	TOTAL 22.9	MALE 32.9	FEMALE 12.8
POST SECONDARY.. (1979)	TOTAL 2.0	MALE 2.8	FEMALE 1.1

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 4.9%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY LIBERIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	23.5	55.1	65.5	62.8	66.0	559.9	29.7	530.2
Loans	10.0	15.0	13.0	16.7	15.0	182.3	29.7	152.6
Grants	13.5	40.1	50.5	46.1	51.0	377.6	-	377.6
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	16.0	37.3	47.0	44.8	48.0	417.4	22.5	394.9
Loans	5.0	-	-	1.7	-	103.1	22.5	80.6
Grants	11.0	37.3	47.0	43.1	48.0	314.3	-	314.3
(Economic Support Fund)	5.2	32.0	35.0	32.0	35.0	144.2		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	5.2	15.1	15.3	15.0	15.1	81.5	6.4	75.1
Loans	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	71.5	6.4	65.1
Grants	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	0.1	10.0	-	10.0
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	71.5	6.4	65.1
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	5.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	71.5	6.4	65.1
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	10.0	-	10.0
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.2	0.1	0.3	*	0.1	5.0	-	5.0
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	5.0
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	61.0	0.8	60.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	0.8	6.9
Grants	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	53.3	-	53.3
Peace Corps	2.3	2.7	3.2	3.0	2.9	52.4	-	52.4
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	0.9
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	2.7	6.3	12.6	12.7	12.8	65.4	17.3	48.1
Credits or Loans	2.5	4.7	7.0	6.0	-	28.9	17.3	11.6
Grants	0.2	1.6	5.6	6.7	12.8	36.5	-	36.5
a. MAP Grants	-	1.0	5.0	6.0	12.0	29.3	-	29.3
b. Credit Financing - FMS	2.5	4.7	7.0	6.0	-	28.9	17.3	11.6
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	6.8	-	6.8
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.4
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	26.2	61.4	78.1	75.5	78.8	625.3	47.0	578.3
Loans	12.5	19.7	22.0	22.7	15.0	211.2	47.0	164.2
Grants	13.7	41.7	56.1	52.8	63.8	414.1	-	414.1
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	2.1	-	0.5	0.4	-	135.4	192.5	57.1-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	2.1	-	-	-	-	134.1	192.3	58.2-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	0.5	0.4	-	1.3	0.2	1.1

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	15.6	98.6	11.1	422.9
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	156.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
IDA	15.3	18.1	7.6	114.5
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	79.6	0.0	107.0
UNDP	0.3	0.7	0.0	26.3
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5
EEC	0.0	0.0	3.5	10.9

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	63.0	57.0	243.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	11.5	21.0	90.9
Japan	7.1	6.1	33.1
United Kingdom	1.7	4.3	11.6
Netherlands	1.1	1.3	7.3
Other	2.1	4.1	10.5
Total	86.5	93.8	396.4

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
1.5	N.A.	27.9

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	Negl
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

LIBERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	58,385	5,844	50	3,051	2,817	3,623	43,000	-
Total	58,385	5,844	50	3,051	2,817	3,623	43,000	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	43,377	5,067	50	4,500	3,950	1,100	28,710	-
Total	43,377	5,067	50	4,500	3,950	1,100	28,710	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	53,780	4,980	50	4,200	3,450	1,100	40,000	-
Total	53,780	4,980	50	4,200	3,450	1,100	40,000	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- $40.0 million in Economic Support Fund (ESF) assistance for balance of payments purposes.
- $13.78 million for incremental funding of A.I.D.'s continuing development portfolio.
- $10.0 million in P.L. 480 Title I rice imports to feed the population and to provide counterpart for the development budget.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	1,335	4,500	489
Grants	55,254	46,518	53,439
Total AID	56,589	51,018	53,928
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	6,000	11,000	10,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II			
Total P.L. 480	6,000	11,000	10,000
Total AID and P.L. 480	62,589	62,018	63,928

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	19,000	6,000	34,000	11,000	36,000	10,000
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total	19,000	6,000	34,000	11,000	36,000	10,000
(of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	19,000	6,000	34,000	11,000	36,000	10,000

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	20	19	19
PASA[b]	9	11	11
TOTAL	29	30	30

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	29	48	77	42	30	72	52	21	73
Regional[e]	22	5	27	24	8	32	20	–	20
TOTAL	51	53	104	66	38	104	72	21	93

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	4	4
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	1	1	–	3	3	–	4	4

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

LIBERIA

Development Overview

Liberia continues to experience severe economic problems which have plagued the country for almost a decade. The coup of 1980, subsequent political and economic developments, continued depression in iron ore and rubber markets and prices, and the high degree of uncertainty surrounding the planned shift from a military government to a civilian government have contributed to significant capital flight, liquidity problems and retrenchment in private investment.

Elections were held in October 1985 to return the country to civilian rule, but announced results giving the current government the victory have been contested amid charges and countercharges of irregularities. A coup attempt in November 1985 and actions taken in its wake have added to the severity of the country's economic problems, complicated the political situation, and divided the population. Major social and political issues have not yet been resolved, and the newly elected Doe Government has taken office in an atmosphere of uncertainty that is likely to persist for some time.

Despite the political uncertainties, economic matters require urgent attention. It is too early to predict just how the new government plans to approach economic reform and stabilization, but recent announcements of some new steps to be taken -- a decrease of 25 percent in government wages, a 25 percent cut in numbers of posts in the government service, controls on the amounts of money that can be taken out of the country, etc. -- provide hope that essential reform measures will be reactivated. Unless this is done expeditiously, the economy will continue to deteriorate, placing additional strains on the social and political fabric of the nation.

The lingering effects of the worldwide recession continue to have a serious impact on the Liberian economy. Real gross domestic product (GDP) declined by over 18 percent between 1979 and 1984. Preliminary estimates for 1985 suggest that recent rates of decline will continue well into 1986. The severity of the crisis is reflected in large budget deficits, significant disequilibrium in the balance of payments, and interrupted resource flows from traditional donors.

The Liberian economy is heavily dependent on a limited number of primary exports, chiefly iron ore and rubber. The almost 30 percent decline in export earnings over the last five years has had a marked impact on the economy. Unproductive investments in facilities for the 1979 Organization of African Unity conference, the establishment of inefficient public corporations which drain government finances, large increases in public expenditures since 1980, and rapidly expanding debt servicing requirements are among the major contributing factors of the economic crisis. Debt servicing requirements are expected to reach about $185 million, or about 85 percent of government revenue in 1985/1986.

Liberia's estimated 1985 per capita GDP of $489 masks severe income distribution disparities. Approximately 75 percent of the population lives

on an equivalent of less than $250 a year. Unemployment, concentrated in Monrovia, exceeds 50 percent of the labor force; 75 percent of the adult population is illiterate; fewer than 20 percent of the population have access to clean water supplies, and fewer yet have access to basic health services. While Liberia's population is small in comparison to other African countries, it has one of the highest population growth rates (3.4 percent) on the continent. Its institutional and human resource base is extremely limited. About 70 percent of the population is involved in traditional agriculture.

While little progress was made in dealing with vital economic issues during 1985, it is hoped that the Government of Liberia will undertake appropriate remedial action following the inauguration in January 1986. Addressing debt service problems and revitalizing essential economic stabilization and structural adjustment dialogues with the World Bank and the IMF will be important. Between 1982 and 1985 the Government of Liberia reduced its annual wage bill from a high of $157 million to $130 million. While this is still almost twice the level it was before the coup in 1980, it is a significant step in the right direction. Additional steps will have to be taken to reduce the wage bill in 1987.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The United States has long been identified as Liberia's closest friend, with unique cultural and historical ties dating back to the country's founding in 1847 by former slaves from the United States. Equally important are special U.S. interests, which include strategic rights at the airfield and port, the most important concentration of U.S. Government communications facilities in Africa, and one of sub-Saharan Africa's largest blocks of U.S. private investment. U.S. objectives are to foster economic, financial, and political stability.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The A.I.D. strategy continues to focus on Liberia's immediate economic crisis. In coordination with other donors, A.I.D. is encouraging the Government of Liberia to make policy changes and structural adjustments that will lead to economic stabilization, eventual recovery and, ultimately, long-term growth. In this connection, A.I.D. is encouraging the implementation of policies to (1) improve fiscal management and revenue generation, (2) reduce public sector expenditures, and (3) enhance the Government's planning capabilities. At the same time, A.I.D. is continuing priority development projects which are critical to Liberia's long term development prospects and are essential for maintaining productive infrastructure and vital social services.

LIBERIA

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

Current Status:

The A.I.D. program for FY 1985 and FY 1986 stresses short-term economic assistance to help Liberia regain control of the economy, reduce budget deficits, restore equilibrium in the balance of payments, and move toward a productive basis for increased employment and economic recovery. In collaboration with other donors, A.I.D. continues to encourage the Government of Liberia to adopt needed economic reform measures. A.I.D.-financed technicians assist in revenue generation efforts and in better budget management and control practices. A.I.D. supported the implementation of a monetary policy which limits central bank credit to the public sector and reduces Government of Liberia budget deficits. The PL 480 Title I program continues to finance rice imports and contributes to the short-term recovery effort by making much needed counterpart resources available for the Government of Liberia's development budget.

FY 1986 Program

Economic Support Fund: Program Grants VII (669-0202) and VIII (669-0205) are providing critical balance of payments support for the Government of Liberia's economic stabilization program.

Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition: A.I.D. continues to emphasize the adoption of appropriate agricultural policies and programs, development of sound institutions and increased agriculture productivity through a number of related and mutually supporting activities. The Agricultural Research and Extension II Project (669-0188) is the second phase of an earlier activity which was revised and extended when a recent evaluation disclosed that additional A.I.D. assistance could significantly increase the impact of the Central Agriculture Research Institute on Liberian agriculture. In a closely related effort, the Agricultural Sector Analysis and Planning II Project (669-0209) will continue to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in formulating and implementing coherent agriculture policies. To assist in disseminating appropriate agriculture technology to farmers, A.I.D. also supports a number of extension-oriented activities. The Rural Information Systems Project (669-0134) is establishing a rural radio broadcasting network to disseminate agriculture and other development-oriented information in the major tribal dialects to small farmers in isolated rural areas. The Rural Development Training II Project (669-0185), which is based on the evaluation of an earlier activity, is focusing on training mid-level agricultural technicians and on implementing staffing, management and institutional improvements for the private Cuttington University College's Rural Development Institute. To encourage increased agriculture production, maintain existing infrastructure, and to introduce private sector involvement into road maintenance programs, the Road Maintenance Project (669-0200) is rehabilitating approximately 155

miles of rural roads. Program Development and Support (669-0510) funds are being used for analytical, project design and evaluation purposes.

Health and Population: The Primary Health Care Project (669-0165) continues to develop primary health care services by improving Liberia's institutional capability to provide low-cost, preventive and curative health services in two of Liberia's most underdeveloped and isolated counties. Program Development and Support (669-0510) health funds are being used for analytical and evaluation purposes, and population funds are being used to explore new population activities, to provide limited training for the Liberian Family Planning Association, and to support formulation of a National Population Commission.

Education and Human Resources Development: In support of Government of Liberia efforts to establish a more cost efficient and effective universal primary education system, A.I.D. is financing the Improved Efficiency of Learning II Project (669-0166), which is replicating programmatic instructional methods developed under an earlier project. A series of evaluations of the Phase I project concluded that the new instructional methodology was an effective alternative to traditional methods of delivering low-cost primary education to rural areas. The Phase II project is the first step in disseminating the new methodology nationwide. Under the Economic and Financial Management and Training Project (669-0184), which was extended for two years following an FY 1984 evaluation, A.I.D. assists the Government of Liberia in improving its financial management capabilities in conjunction with the economic stabilization goals of the Economic Support Fund program. The new Manpower Development and Skills Training Project (669-0206) will address critical manpower needs. Program Development and Support (669-0510) funds are being provided for analytical, project design and evaluation purposes.

Selected Development Activities: Customs and income and real estate tax assistance to the Ministry of Finance is continuing under the Increased Revenues for Development Project (669-0132). An October 1984 project evaluation recommended that the project be extended through FY 1986 and that short-term revenue enhancement goals as well as longer-term institutional development goals be emphasized to a greater extent. The Small and Medium Enterprise Development Project (669-0201) is strengthening the Small Enterprise Financing Organization's capability to advise and assist indigenous entrepreneurs in establishing or expanding businesses through credit and technical assistance provided by Partnership for Productivity, a private voluntary organization.

PL 480 Title I: Assistance of $11,000,000 million is planned to complement short-term stabilization efforts and to provide essential counterpart funds to finance selected priority development projects.

LIBERIA

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

Economic Support Fund: The $40,000,000 in ESF assistance requested for Program Grant IX (669-0207) will be used to provide balance of payments and budget support to assist the Government of Liberia in laying the groundwork for economic recovery and growth.

Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition: A.I.D. is requesting $4,980,000 in assistance under this account to provide incremental funding for the following previously authorized projects: Rural Development Training II (669-0185); Agricultural Research and Extension II (669-0188); Road Maintenance (669-0200); and Agricultural Sector Analysis and Planning II (669-0209). Program Development and Support (669-0510) resources will be used for project analysis, design and evaluation activities.

Population: The $50,000 requested under this account will explore new population initiatives, provide limited training and technical assistance to the Liberian Family Planning Association and support the National Population Commission.

Health: The $4,200,000 requested under this account will provide incremental funding for the Primary Health Care Project (669-0165) and additional resources for the Program Development and Support Project (669-0510), which is used for special studies and analyses in the health sector.

Education and Human Resources Development: A.I.D. is requesting $3,450,000 under this functional account to provide incremental funding for the following projects: Improved Efficiency of Learning II (669-0166), Economic and Financial Management and Training (669-0184), and Manpower Development and Skills Training (669-0206). Program Development and Support (669-0510) funds will be used for project analyses, design and evaluation activities.

Special Development Activities: A.I.D. is seeking $1,100,000 under this account to provide incremental funding for the Increased Revenues for Development (669-0132) and Program Development and Support (669-0510) projects. The latter will be used for project analyses, design and evaluation activities.

PL 480 Title I: To complement and reinforce the economic stabilization efforts of the Economic Support Fund program, $10,000,000 in PL 480 Title I assistance is proposed to feed the population and to provide counterpart for continuing development activities.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Mary C. Kilgour

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	G	669-0134	80	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,661	---	780	---	559
RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	L	669-0134	80	85	6,700	6,700	6,700	1,711	---	4,500	---	489
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	669-0135	80	82	4,997	4,997	4,487	4,308	---	179	---	---
AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING	G	669-0137	77	84	3,250	3,250	3,250	2,603	---	647	---	---
RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (PVO)	G	669-0153	77	85	5,880	5,880	5,879	5,680	---	199	---	---
NIMBA CO RURAL TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G	669-0163	80	85	4,263	4,263	4,263	3,514	---	375	---	374
RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVO)	G	669-0185	85	88	5,400	5,400	1,200	75	1,100	1,000	1,000	1,000
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II	G	669-0188	84	92	19,990	19,990	4,807	150	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	669-0200	85	88	4,300	4,300	1,000	---	2,100	1,500	1,200	1,500
AG. SECTOR ANALYSIS AND PLNG II	G	669-0209	86	88	---	3,000	---	---	667	---	750	1,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	217	26	200	195	30	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					59,780	62,780	36,803	21,728	5,067	11,375	4,980	7,122
GRANTS					53,080	56,080	30,103	20,017	5,067	6,875	4,980	6,633
LOANS					6,700	6,700	6,700	1,711	---	4,500	---	489
POPULATION PLANNING												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	669-0165	83	83	300	300	300	---	---	175	---	125
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	35	C	---	---	50	---	50	50	50	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					300	300	350	---	50	225	50	175
GRANTS					300	300	350	---	50	225	50	175
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	669-0165	83	88	14,700	14,700	7,863	1,570	4,470	4,000	4,170	2,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	30	---	30	30	30	30
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					14,700	14,700	7,893	1,570	4,500	4,030	4,200	2,030
GRANTS					14,700	14,700	7,893	1,570	4,500	4,030	4,200	2,030
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
INPROVED EFFICIENCY LEARNING II	G	669-0166	85	90	14,550	14,550	2,000	---	2,350	1,500	2,300	2,000
ECONOMIC FINANCIAL MGMT AND TRNG	G	669-0184	82	87	4,889	6,889	4,889	3,414	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,000
MANPOWER DEV. AND SKILLS TRNG.	G	669-0206	86	91	---	3,000	---	---	500	---	100	300
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	223	163	100	120	50	90
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,439	24,439	7,112	3,577	3,950	2,820	3,450	3,390
GRANTS					19,439	24,439	7,112	3,577	3,950	2,820	3,450	3,390
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
INCREASED REVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	669-0132	78	87	8,283	9,733	8,283	6,104	400	1,500	1,050	679
LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE I	G	669-0146	78	81	1,348	1,348	1,348	1,273	---	75	---	---
SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEV. (PVO)	G	669-0201	84	85	2,515	2,915	2,515	1,250	400	732	---	432
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	669-0510	85	C	---	---	125	18	300	300	50	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,146	13,996	12,271	8,645	1,100	2,607	1,100	1,211
GRANTS					12,146	13,996	12,271	8,645	1,100	2,607	1,100	1,211
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE II	G	669-0167	79	80	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,749	---	1,251	---	---
PROGRAM GRANT VII	G	669-0202	85	85	43,000	43,000	43,000	43,000	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM GRANT VIII	G	669-0205	86	86	---	28,710	---	---	28,710	28,710	---	---
PROGRAM GRANT IX	* G	669-0207	87	87	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	40,000	40,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					48,000	116,710	48,000	46,749	28,710	29,961	40,000	40,000
GRANTS					48,000	116,710	48,000	46,749	28,710	29,961	40,000	40,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					154,365	232,925	112,429	82,269	43,377	51,018	53,780	53,928
GRANTS					147,665	226,225	105,729	80,558	43,377	46,518	53,780	53,439
LOANS					6,700	6,700	6,700	1,711	---	4,500	---	489

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Program Grant IX	ESF			FY 1987 40,000	Life of Project Funding 40,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
669-0207 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1987	FY 1987

Purpose: To assist Government of Liberia economic recovery efforts through the provision of foreign exchange for balance of payments purposes.

Project Description: Liberia has been experiencing serious economic difficulties since the late 1970's. The Gross Domestic Product declined by over 18 percent between 1979 and 1984. In recent years, this decline has been exacerbated by unfavorable market conditions for Liberia's exports, severe structural and fiscal problems, and managerial and policy weaknesses, all of which are expected to continue over the short-to-medium term. Over the past four years, large budget deficits have limited the Government of Liberia's ability to maintain adequate development budgets and to meet external debt service payments. Debt servicing requirements for the 1985/1986 period are expected to reach at least $183 million or about 85 percent of Government revenues. Political and economic uncertainties have virtually eliminated private sector capital formation.

To deal with these problems, the Government entered into a series of IMF Standby Agreements which focused on reducing budget deficits through expenditure controls, improving public sector management, and restricting domestic and international credit. While performance under these agreements was generally acceptable, the most recent agreement was suspended in late 1984, when the Government of Liberia was unable to meet its debt service payments to the Fund. Since then, little progress has been made in dealing with Liberia's economic problems.

This project will provide the Government of Liberia with the foreign exchange resources needed to meet critical financial obligations. The grant will contribute to economic recovery and will be conditioned on progress in addressing problems critical to Liberia's future.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s long-term strategy is to promote economic growth and development for all segments of the population, especially the poor, most of whom live in rural areas. So that past economic gains are not sacrificed and to expedite the eventual resumption of long-term development and growth, Liberia's short-run economic crisis is being addressed through an economic stabilization and recovery program. This program is the key component of A.I.D. efforts to assist the Government of Liberia in dealing with its fiscal and balance of payments problems.

Beneficiaries: The immediate direct beneficiary of the grant will be the Government of Liberia. This assistance will help to fill the serious gap in its offshore dollar resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: In addition to the United States, the IMF, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the Federal Republic of Germany, the European Economic Community and the United Nations Development Program have been the largest contributors to Liberia's development program. An effort is being made to coordinate donor assistance and to elicit greater donor interest in Liberia's economic stabilization and recovery requirements.

Major Outputs: Adoption and implementation by the Government of Liberia of a series of policies leading to economic stabilization, recovery, and, eventually, growth. Actions to reduce the country's large international debt.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Grant to assist Liberia in economic stabilization and recovery efforts	$40,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	40,000	-	40,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Not applicable.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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COUNTRY: (687) MADAGASCAR

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 9,941

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 310

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -1.2%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 13.9%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1960) 5.2%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 50.0	MALE 48.8	FEMALE 51.3
(1970)	TOTAL 44.7	MALE 43.5	FEMALE 45.9

ADULT LITERACY RATE (.) TOTAL .% MALE .% FEMALE .%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -1.9%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1982) 41%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 25

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,CASSAVA ,CORN	70%	(1984)
CASH: COFFEE ,CLOVES ,.	15%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COFFEE ,VANILLA ,CLOVES

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,WHEAT ,VEGETABLE OILS

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1980) 90%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1972)	197 (73)	244 (74)	242
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1972)	224 (73)	277 (74)	279
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1972)	-27 (73)	-33 (74)	-38
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.)	. % (72)	3.5% (73)	4.0%
AS % OF GNP..... (.)	. % (72)	0.8% (73)	0.8%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 20 (83) 29 (84) 59
EQUIVALENT TO 0.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1979)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COFFEE ,VANILLA ,SUGAR

EXPORTS TO U.S.					
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	47	(1983)	72	(1984)	67
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1977)	25%	(1978)	30%	(1979)	18%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)RAW MATERIALS ,INTERMED GOODS ,FOODSTUFFS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.					
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	23	(1983)	27	(1984)	43
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1977)	4%	(1978)	5%	(1979)	14%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1977) 39(78) 1(79) -262

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 70.9%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 141
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1979) 8.4%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.7% (1985) 2.8%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 14% (1985) 21%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 45

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION.. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.6% (15-64YRS) 51.1% (65+ YRS) 3.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 101

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 10,220

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 108%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 21%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1978)	TOTAL 94.9	MALE 97.7	FEMALE 89.2
SECONDARY..... (1973)	TOTAL 12.7	MALE 15.0	FEMALE 11.6
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 2.3	MALE 2.5	FEMALE 1.0

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 5.6%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MADAGASCAR

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	*	9.0	12.1	9.0	13.8	65.4	3.6	61.8
Loans	-	4.6	4.8	8.0	8.0	30.8	3.6	27.2
Grants	*	4.4	7.3	1.0	5.8	34.6	-	34.6
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	-	0.4	-	0.6	10.7	2.1	8.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	2.1	2.9
Grants	-	-	0.4	-	0.6	5.7	-	5.7
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	*	9.0	11.7	9.0	13.2	54.7	1.5	53.2
Loans	-	4.6	4.9	8.0	8.0	25.8	1.5	24.3
Grants	-	4.4	6.9	1.0	5.2	28.9	-	28.9
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	4.6	4.8	8.0	8.0	25.8	1.5	24.3
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	4.6	4.3	8.0	8.0	25.8	1.5	24.3
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	*	4.4	6.9	1.0	5.2	28.9	-	28.9
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	*	2.7	6.0	-	3.9	13.9	-	13.9
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	15.0	-	15.0
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	*	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	*	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	*	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	*	9.0	12.1	9.0	13.9	65.5	3.6	61.9
Loans	-	4.6	4.8	8.0	8.0	30.8	3.6	27.2
Grants	*	4.4	7.3	1.0	5.9	34.7	-	34.7
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	1.8	3.3
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	1.8	3.3
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	86.9	114.3	108.1	971.6
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.6
IFC	7.4	0.0	6.7	26.6
IDA	74.5	30.6	67.0	493.3
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	76.3	29.3	153.4
UNDP	5.0	7.4	0.0	57.3
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	5.1	15.5
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	192.9

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	15.0	10.0	40.0
France	96.4	52.9	322.8
Japan	28.3	28.0	111.9
Switzerland	6.8	10.6	36.2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	12.6	10.6	34.7
Other	9.1	7.4	62.3
Total	168.2	119.5	607.9

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
5.1	N.A	43.6

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	10	85
Eastern Europe	-	-	40
Total	-	10	125

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
Total	5,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,871	1,000	-	-	-	-	2,871	-
Total	3,871	1,000	-	-	-	-	2,871	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
Total	5,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	4,000	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Import commodities ($5 million) in support of Madagascar's program of structural reform in the agriculture sector, combined with Title I local currencies ($8.0 million). Centrally funded population activities will also continue, complemented by PVO programs for the improved nutrition of at-risk mothers and children.

MADAGASCAR

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	46	3,000	4,000
Total AID	46	3,000	4,000
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	11,000	8,000	8,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,575	1,769	2,460
Total P.L. 480	11,575	9,769	10,460
Total AID and P.L. 480	11,621	12,769	14,460

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

MADAGASCAR

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	42,000	11,000	14,000	4,000	14,000	4,000
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	6,000	4,000	8,000	4,000
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	42,000	11,000	20,000	8,000	22,000	8,000
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	4,423	1,575	5,496	1,769	7,696	2,460
Government - to -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	4,423	1,575	5,496	1,769	7,696	2,460
Total P.L. 480	46,423	11,575	25,496	9,769	29,696	10,460

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	1	1	2
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	1	1	2

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	1	1	–	5	5	2	5	7
Regional[e]	2	8	10	5	14	19	5	14	19
TOTAL	2	9	11	5	19	24	7	19	26

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	14	14	–	40	40	–	35	35
Regional[e]	–	5	5	–	9	9	–	15	15
TOTAL	–	19	19	–	49	49	–	50	50

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

MADAGASCAR

Development Overview

Madagascar, the fourth largest island in the world, nearly the size of Texas, has under-utilized economic potential. 80% of Madagascar's 9.9 million people are engaged in agriculture, and 70% of all farmers are active in rice production. With a national cattle herd of 10 million head, beef is the second most important foodstuff. The island's cool central highlands and tropical coastal regions, combined with varying soil conditions and rainfall, permit a rich diversity of crops. Coffee, cloves, and vanilla are the leading exports. The fish and shellfish sector is promising. Moderately rich in minerals, mostly unexploited, Madagascar also is endowed with a largely untapped network of rivers with great potential for irrigation and hydro-electric power.

Despite this overall promise, Madagascar remains a very poor country, with per capita GDP in 1983 of $310. Economic development has been retarded in recent years, in part by diminished demand for the island's exports and by deteriorating terms of trade. Even more detrimental have been Government policies and practices since 1975 which had led to widespread nationalization, regulatory intervention, and neglect of agriculture. The Government began to correct these policies in 1983 with the assistance of the IMF, World Bank, and several trading partners. Meanwhile, Madagascar suffers from a severe shortage of foreign exchange for essential imports. Linked with this, Madagascar's infrastructure, especially roads and irrigation dikes, has deteriorated seriously, making farm supply and marketing difficult at best and often impossible. Dwindling forest resources and soil erosion require urgent attention. Population growth, officially 2.8%, is outstripping food production.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S.-Malagasy relations have improved considerably in recent years. The Government's efforts in close cooperation with the IMF and World Bank to introduce austerity measures and structural reforms, together with its adoption of a more genuinely non-aligned posture on international issues, have provided a rationale for U.S. support. The island's strategic location on Indian Ocean shipping lanes, plus its potential as an African trading partner, make the further strengthening of bilateral ties of mutual, long term benefit.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The overall purpose of the A.I.D. program in Madagascar is to help achieve higher per capita agricultural production in ways consistent with improving soil and forest resources. A chief objective of the program has been to ease the severe foreign exchange shortage and allow import of essential equipment, including spare parts required for agricultural production and transport. This is to help rehabilitate rural infrastructure, notably water control systems and road networks, which is critical to increasing agricultural production.

MADAGASCAR

The United States will devote the greater part of its support to assist the Government in undertaking policy and institutional reforms that are essential to rekindle economic growth in Madagascar. A.I.D. through centrally-funded programs has supported activities to increase per capita food production, increase Malagasy awareness of the importance of family planning, and introduce energy and natural resource practices which will improve the use of land area for agriculture production.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

In FY 1985, U.S. assistance to Madagascar approximated $18.8 million. The program consisted of PL-480 Title I, Title II, and $5.0 million for the Madagascar Agriculture Rehabilitation and Support project (MARS I) ($2.0 million DA and $3.0 million ESF). The rehabilitation work financed by Title I counterpart funds ($11.0 million in FY 1985, $8.0 million in FY 1986) supplement the MARS project. MARS also complements the A.I.D.-funded ($1.2 million) Cooperative Research Agreement which the Government has with the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) to adapt miracle varieties to the range of soil and climate conditions in Madagascar.

A.I.D. plans to provide $8.0 million in PL-480-Title I, and $1.0 million in Development Assistance (DA) and $2.871 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) during FY 1986 to continue implementation of the MARS project. The purpose of this project is to support the rehabilitation and mid-term recovery of the agriculture sector in Madagascar through 1) increased foreign exchange allocations for imports of key agricultural and rural transportation inputs (spare parts, small tractors, bridge decking) required for the rehabilitation effort, and 2) short-term assistance and training in support of data processing and policy analysis of key agriculture economic problems.

In the second sector of U.S. interest, family health care, A.I.D. is continuing the Title II maternal/child health feeding programs ($1.8 million) through the Catholic Relief Services (CRS), as well as a centrally-funded population program.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

In FY 1987, A.I.D. will initiate, a medium-term, institution building approach through a new bilateral project. The MARS II project funded at $5.0 million ($1.0 million DA and $4.0 million ESF), will build upon the experience which has been accumulated in the agriculture sector, and will be carried out in continued close coordination with the World Bank and other reform-oriented donor agencies.

Beginning in FY 1987, A.I.D. also expects to have in place a private sector mechanism for use of counterpart funds to provide credit to small and medium size entrepreneurs, perhaps in conjunction with foreign currencies provided by another donor. Title I will continue at an $8.0 million level, with the rice component being reduced as local rice production increases in favor of vegetable oil and other food commodities. In the family health sector, feeding programs will continue through Catholic Relief Services ($2.5 million), as well as support to child spacing activities though centrally funded programs.

Director Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): John W. Koehring (Resident in Nairobi)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	687-0101	85	86	2,000	3,000	2,000	46	1,000	1,500	---	1,400
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT II	* G	687-0102	87	87	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,000	4,000	2,000	46	1,000	1,500	1,000	2,000
GRANTS					2,000	4,000	2,000	46	1,000	1,500	1,000	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	687-0101	85	86	3,000	5,871	3,000	---	2,871	1,500	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT II	* G	687-0102	87	87	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,000	9,871	3,000	---	2,871	1,500	4,000	2,000
GRANTS					3,000	9,871	3,000	---	2,871	1,500	4,000	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					5,000	13,871	5,000	46	3,871	3,000	5,000	4,000
GRANTS					5,000	13,871	5,000	46	3,871	3,000	5,000	4,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MADAGASCAR

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Rehabilitation and Support II (MARS II)	ESF $4,000	ARDN $1,000	-	FY 1987 5,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
687-0102	[X] NEW	-	-	-	FY 1987	FY 1987	FY 1980
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: This project will support improved policies, better resource management, and more extensive applied research in the agriculture sector, together with a farming systems-based area production program.

Project Description: MARS II, growing out of preliminary work under its predecessor project, will have four principle components. The first will be continued policy dialogue through continuation of the senior economist and studies begun under the Agriculture Policy Analysis Project (APAP), financed by MARS I. Second, continued emphasis will be given to improve data collection and analysis, including work on the Management Information Systems of the Agriculture and Livestock ministries and the Directorate of Plan. This will extend the work begun by the U.S. Bureau of Census (BUCEN), and add a new element, a natural resource inventory using Remote Sensing techniques including institution building within the Ministry of Research. Third, MARS II will extend applied research activities by IRRI and other international agriculture research centers as initiated under the parent project. A key constraint in this area, Madagascar's seed import quarantine system, will receive particular attention. Finally, a PVO will be selected to design and implement an area production program incorporating the findings of farming systems research. The commodity financed by this project will consist of spare parts for selected road maintenance and agricultural tractors and bridge decking components.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: MARS II will extend the work begun under MARS I to restore the pace of growth which the agriculture sector enjoyed in the 1960's and early 1970's. This is consistent with A.I.D.'s strategy of strengthening agricultural production in a contest of policy reform.

Host Country and Other Donors: The proposed project, in the same way as its predecessor, will be closely integrated with World Bank and UNDP-funded activities in the agriculture Service Project and the FAO's quarantine improvement program. The policy reform effort will be directed towards decontrol of prices, liberalization of market mechanisms, and restructuring and reduction of parastatals. These reforms are assisted by the World Bank, IMF, and certain major bilateral sources, in line with the Malagasy reform program announced in April, 1983 and reconfirmed at subsequent Consultative Group meetings.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of these activities are at several levels:

1) official personnel in Ministries who will perform better agriculture planning, research, and policy design; 2) farmers who will receive better supply services and higher farmgate prices as a result of liberal price and marketing policies; and 3) consumers who will eventually have a larger supply of foodstuffs at reasonable prices.

Major Outputs:

Improved analytical capability for agriculture policy reform and project identification

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance/Commodities	$5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-	To be selected
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	5,000	-	5,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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COUNTRY: (612) MALAWI

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 7,056

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 210

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 2.2%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 9.8%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1967) 10.4%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 45.2	MALE 43.9	FEMALE 46.5
(1970)	TOTAL 40.0	MALE 38.4	FEMALE 41.6

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1966) TOTAL 22% MALE 34% FEMALE 12%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) 0.7%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1980) 48%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 154

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,PULSES ,SORGHUM	72%	(1984)
CASH: TOBACCO ,TEA ,SUGARCANE	5%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) TOBACCO ,TEA ,RAW SUGAR

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,DAIRY PRODS. ,ANIMAL PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1977) 84%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1980) 297 (81) 292 (82) 259

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1980) 439 (81) 442 (82) 350

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1980) -143 (81) -150 (82) -91

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1980) 12.5% (81) 8.4% (82) 7.5%
AS % OF GNP..... (1980) 4.6% (81) 3.0% (82) 2.1%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 23 (83) 16 (84) 57
EQUIVALENT TO 0.9 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1982)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)TOBACCO ,TEA ,SUGAR

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 22 (1983) 13 (1984) 30
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1980) 22% (1981) 32% (1982) 10%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)MFRD GOODS ,MACH.TRANSP. EQ.BLDG MATERIALS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 9 (1983) 9 (1984) 3
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1980) 6% (1981) 7% (1982) 5%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1980) -34(81) 30(82) 28

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,SOUTH AFRICA ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 68.2%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 58
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1982) 25.5%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1985) 3.3%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 6% (1983) 11%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 54

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 48.6% (15-64YRS) 47.7% (65+ YRS) 3.7%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 159

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1977) 47,491

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,MEASLES ,INTESTINAL INFEC
DEATH.. (1977) GASTROINTESTINAL,FLU & PNEUMONIA ,MALARIA

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 96%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 41%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1980)	TOTAL 82.9	MALE 95.0	FEMALE 70.2
SECONDARY..... (1980)	TOTAL 2.8	MALE 3.9	FEMALE 1.7
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 0.3	MALE 0.4	FEMALE 0.1

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 18.8%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MALAWI

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	5.9	9.5	8.7	8.1	9.6	100.1	6.6	93.5
Loans	-	2.2	-	-	-	33.1	6.6	26.5
Grants	5.9	7.3	8.7	8.1	9.6	67.0	-	67.0
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	4.4	6.0	7.7	7.1	7.6	77.9	6.3	71.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	30.9	6.3	24.6
Grants	4.4	6.0	7.7	7.1	7.6	47.0	-	47.0
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.1	2.9	0.1	0.2	1.2	8.9	0.3	8.6
Loans	-	2.2	-	-	-	2.2	0.3	1.9
Grants	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.2	6.7	-	6.7
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	2.2	-	-	-	2.2	0.3	1.9
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	2.2	-	-	-	2.2	0.3	1.9
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.2	6.7	-	6.7
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	1.2	6.1	-	6.1
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.6
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	13.3	-	13.3
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	13.3	-	13.3
Peace Corps	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	13.3	-	13.3
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.4
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.4
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	*	*	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	0.4
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	5.9	9.5	8.8	8.3	9.8	100.5	6.6	93.9
Loans	-	2.2	-	-	-	33.1	6.6	26.5
Grants	5.9	7.3	8.8	8.3	9.8	67.4	-	67.4
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	58.3	143.1	70.6	789.6
IBRD	0.0	18.0	6.4	99.6
IFC	0.0	0.0	2.3	28.3
IDA	56.4	83.4	38.8	447.1
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.6	35.7	23.1	144.7
UNDP	1.3	0.3	0.0	41.4
OTHER-UN	0.0	5.7	0.0	14.0
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	4.0	6.0	25.0
United Kingdom	23.8	18.1	160.9
Germany, Fed. Rep.	21.7	14.5	148.8
Canada	6.6	7.8	93.7
Japan	5.7	5.1	41.9
Other	6.9	7.7	63.4
Total	68.7	59.2	533.7

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
0.1	N.A.	0.1

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

MALAWI

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	24,700	4,200	1,000	2,000	---	2,500	15,000	---
Total	24,700	4,200	1,000	2,000	---	2,500	15,000	---
1986								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	9,200	6,100	880	1,920	---	300	---	---
Total	9,200	6,100	880	1,920	---	300	---	---
1987								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	9,220	3,220	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---
Total	9,220	3,220	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---

FY 1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Improve agricultural research and extension systems to assure adequate food production for local consumption and for export; promote employment and increase income for the rural population. ($3.2 million)

-- Expand child spacing services, in conjunction with strengthening maternal/child health services, to increase access to services while decreasing infant and child mortality rates. ($6.0 million)

MALAWI

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	---	---	---
Grants	4,235	15,873	17,319
Total AID	4,235	15,873	17,319
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	---	---	---
(of which Title III is)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Title II	---	---	---
Total P.L. 480	---	---	---
Total AID and P.L. 480	4,235	15,873	17,319

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures
** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 85 (Actual)		FY 86 (Estimated)		FY 87 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rice	---	---	---	---	---	---
Feedgrains	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegoil	---	---	---	---	---	---
Non-food	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title I Total	---	---	---	---	---	---
(of which Title III is)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government - to - Government	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title II Total	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total P.L. 480	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	7	8	8
PASA[b]	2	4	4
TOTAL	9	12	12

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*

[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	37	–	37	40	8	48	43	8	51
Regional[e]	24	20	44	21	8	29	13	4	17
TOTAL	61	20	81	61	16	77	56	12	68

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	4	6	10	2	0	2
Regional[e]	–	20	20	2	30	32	3	40	43
TOTAL	–	20	20	6	36	42	5	40	45

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*

[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*

[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*

[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

Development Overview

During the last several years, as much public attention and assistance was directed to the human suffering across Africa, the Government of Malawi (GOM) was quietly but vigorously pursuing policies and programs aimed at food self-sufficiency and rural development. While many others awaited food aid, Malawians produced enough maize to feed themselves and export to neighboring countries. While most African economies stagnated during the last two decades, Malawi's has grown modestly, averaging 2.2% annual GNP growth during 1965-83. Although Malawi continues to be one of the poorest countries in the world as measured by a GNP per capita of $210, the well-being of rural Malawians, who comprise 84% of the population, is improving as indicated by rising literacy, longer life expectancy and falling infant and child mortality rates.

When Malawi became independent in 1964, the prospects for such growth were not apparent. The country was land-locked and lacked human, capital and natural resources. It had some important characteristics, however, on which to build: relatively good soils, adequate rainfall to support rainfed agriculture, a wide range of climatic and soil conditions which permit a variety of crops and forest products to be grown, a fairly homogenous social structure, and a large and productive rural population.

The GOM has adopted a development strategy which capitalizes on these factors. Agricultural production serves as the basis for broad economic and social development. The Government has deliberately kept wages low to discourage rural to urban migration, avoided unnecessary expansion of the public service, and steadily raised producer prices in order to encourage Malawians to stay on the farm. It has also allocated resources to encourage production of both cash crops and food crops. Thus, despite severe geographical and economic constraints, Malawi has become one of the region's major exporters of agricultural commodities, most notably tea, tobacco, sugar and maize. Due primarily to the GOM's pragmatic development strategy and its open market oriented economic policy, national and individual incomes increased steadily during the first fifteen years after independence.

In 1980, the long-term pattern of sustained economic growth was interrupted, due largely to external causes such as rising energy costs, international recession, and regional political upheavals and economic instabilities. The single development, however, which has had the most devastating effect on the Malawian economy has been the disruption of Malawi's external transport routes. Previously, over 90% (745,000 MT in 1980) of Malawi's international trade was handled by direct rail links to the Mozambiquean ports of Beira or Nacala. By the end of 1984 these railways were virtually inoperative and 95% of Malawi's imports and exports were flowing over one of five alternate routes. The new routings range from three to six times longer than the direct rails and consequently, transport costs have skyrocketed. On the import side, containerized cargo costs doubled, the cost of transporting bagged fertilizer rose, and fuel transport costs increased several fold, depending on the particular routing. For the principal export crops, tea and tobacco, transport costs also rose several fold. Moreover, the alternate routes have not been wholly reliable.

The Malawi economy has had to pay a stiff price for the regional transportation dislocation. The GOM estimates that the annual cost to the economy is $50.0 million, almost equal to the annual government budget deficit. Ultimately, the Malawian consumer must pay the price in the form of higher prices and reduced disposable income. Not only have critically needed export proceeds been eaten away (almost 60% of export earnings went to defray transport costs in 1983) and import prices risen, Malawi has not been able to market competitively its produce in neighboring countries. Consequently, the GOM attaches top priority to resolving the transport crisis. It is directing resources to the development of a Malawian private sector trucking industry and opening up new routes, particularly the "northern corridor" transport system which would be considerably cheaper and more dependable than the current alternate routes.

In response to changing economic conditions, the GOM has embarked on a comprehensive structural adjustment program which has included: budgetary restraint and deficit reduction, parastatal reorganization, currency devaluation, industrial and consumer price decontrol, agricultural producer price increases and subsidy reductions.

The future growth and development of the Malawian economy depends on easing the drain on resources caused by the transport crisis, the growth of smallholder agricultural production and rural off-farm employment. Given tightly limited public financing, it is only through increasing rural incomes that economic energies can be tapped and the delivery of basic human needs services can be strenghtened, financed and sustained. The GOM requires external assistance to strengthen national agricultural development programs aimed at promoting crop diversification and increasing productivity.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

Malawi has an open-market, export-oriented economy. As a matter of policy, the GOM is hospitable to private enterprise and foreign investment. Foreign investors receive attractive tax incentives and depreciation allowances, and there are relatively few restrictions on profit and dividend repatriation. The GOM has repeatedly demonstrated its willingness and ability to adopt tough policies and to implement successfully adjustment measures such as monetary and fiscal restraint and tight wage controls, even while decontrolling prices.

Since independence, Malawi has remained politically stable and, under the strong leadership of a single civilian President, has deliberately, vigorously and successfully pursued a rural-based national development program.

Malawi's foreign policy has been consistently pro-West, and generally supports the U.S. position when important issues come before international bodies. The Government is strongly anti-communist and emphasizes dialogue rather than confrontation. The GOM supported majority-rule in Zimbabwe, supports U.S. efforts for a negotiated settlement in Namibia and has pragmatically maintained diplomatic and trade relations with South Africa while publicly deploring apartheid.

U.S. interests and objectives are best served by encouraging the GOM to continue its strong pro-Western political and economic orientation. Continued American financial assistance to promote economic growth and development as well as political stability in Malawi is crucial to achieving our objectives. As the United States continues to promote peaceful change and stability in the region, Malawi, as a stable, vibrant and growth-oriented nation can serve as an important model within the region and for the continent as a whole.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The goals of the A.I.D. investment program are to increase incomes of the rural population and to help reinforce the GOM's efforts to allocate its scarce financial resources more rationally. Our strategy aims to lay a foundation for growth by monitoring agricultural production, economic reforms, family planning, institutional development and human resource development.

A.I.D., in collaboration with the GOM, has identified four major problem areas impeding sustained economic growth toward which we believe U.S. assistance should be directed:

1. Low smallholder agricultural productivity, limited rural income and few off-farm employment opportunities;

2. Critical shortage of financial resources, both foreign and domestic;

3. High population growth rate and low child survival rate;

4. Insufficient development planning, analysis and management capacities in both the public and private sectors.

A.I.D.'s program is designed to help resolve these complex development problems, in coordination with other donors. While investments are targeted to address specific constraints, they tend to cut across sectors and are mutually reinforcing. For example, our efforts to diversify agricultural production into higher-value export crops should help increase rural income as well as improve Malawi's terms of trade. Similarly, investments which permit cheaper, more dependable transport of exports and imports will save scarce domestic resources and increase foreign exchange earnings while helping stimulate agricultural production. Likewise, health/population sector assistance will improve the well-being and standard of rural living while protecting investments in agriculture from being undermined by rapid population growth.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

A.I.D. concentrated investments in Malawi in four interrelated sectors in FYs 1985 and 1986: agriculture, transport, health/population and the private sector. A.I.D. is also heavily involved in economic policy reform as part of the broader structural adjustment process the GOM has undertaken with World Bank and IMF assistance.

In the agriculture sector, the GOM has recently reorganized its agricultural development programs in order to strengthen extension and research linkages, largely as a result of A.I.D. assistance. The Agricultural Research and Extension Project (612-0215) is developing appropriate technologies which will permit the smallholder to intensify traditional food crop production and diversify into new cash crops as well. The extension service is also being strengthened. In a related program, A.I.D. is supporting the GOM in removing fertilizer subsidies to free up limited government revenue while simultaneously shifting to more cost-efficient, concentrated fertilizers so that agricultural production does not decline. Integrated community development services are being fostered by an American PVO under the Rural Development Linkages Project (612-0220). Based upon good progress to date, Save the Children is expanding its efforts into a second region and a mid-term evaluation is focusing on how the program can be replicated more broadly.

A.I.D. is helping the GOM tackle its severe transport problems which, given the massive drain on foreign and domestic financial resources, is the major constraint impeding economic development. The Commercial Transport Project (612-0218) is providing credit to private enterprises through a commercial financial institution for truck purchases along with technical assistance to improve national transport planning and monitoring. This activity will assist in developing a private sector national haulage capacity. Development of the Blantyre-Dar es Salaam route or "Northern Corridor" transport system, which is intended to provide a more reliable, less expensive route for Malawi's imports and exports, is getting underway. A.I.D. expects to contribute to this high-priority, multi-donor financed project through our Southern Africa Regional Program.

In collaboration with the GOM, A.I.D. has been working to expand the role of the private sector in Malawi's development. In addition to the transport sector investments, programs being implemented by Africare and Credit Unions National Association (CUNA) are helping strengthen the operations of two rural credit institutions. This assistance will permit the provision of credit to small and medium entrepreneurs. Partners for Productivity is helping improve an indigenous business advisory service under the Management Assistance to Rural Traders Project (612-0214). Another important private sector activity is the Agricultural Diversification Program which is helping, through U.S. agricultural entrepreneurs, restructure, privatize and diversify a group of Government-owned agricultural estates. As a part of policy reform efforts, A.I.D. is also planning to fund a major study of the GOM's most important agricultural parastatal, the Agriculture Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC), to examine divestiture options and identify measures to increase operational efficiency.

MALAWI

There is positive momentum in the health and population sector. The GOM continues to publicly encourage child spacing, for the well-being of mother and baby. The Health Institutions Development Project (612-0211), being implemented by a Howard University team, is strengthening maternal child health/family planning services through curriculum development, training of trainers, and training of over 900 Malawian health personnel. Also under this project a new Health Sciences Training Center is being constructed. The regionally-funded Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421.12) is expanding childhood immunization, diarrheal control (ORT) and malaria prevention services. The Self-help Rural Water Project (612-0207) is supplying low-cost, clean water and health education to 500,000 Malawians and is serving as a model for replication throughout the country.

Under the African Economic Policy Reform Program, in FY 1985 Malawi also received a $15.0 million grant to help the country implement policy reforms related to improving the agricultural sector. (Malawi Economic Policy Reform Program, 612-0225.)

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A.I.D. requests an additional $3.220 million of Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition funds for the Malawi Agricultural Research and Extension Project (612-0215).

A.I.D. also requests $6.0 million in health and population funds to initiate a new Maternal Child Health/Child Spacing Project (612-0226). This will build on prior Mission and centrally-funded population and health projects. It is fully consistent with our strategy and complementary to other investments because if population growth continues at its current rate it will outstrip agricultural production increases. A.I.D.'s approach will be consistent with the GOM's strategy to promote family planning through child spacing, in the context of integrated maternal and child health services.

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE - John F. Hicks

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MALAWI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	612-0202	79	82	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,013	---	500	---	400
MALAWI UNION OF SAVINGS COOP DEV (PVO)	G	612-0205	80	81	760	760	760	667	---	93	---	---
RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP	G	612-0214	84	85	5,100	5,100	5,100	310	---	1,800	---	1,350
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	612-0215	85	88	14,000	15,000	1,645	---	6,100	465	3,220	2,550
MANAGEMENT ASSIST. TO RURAL TRADERS (PVO	G	612-0219	83	83	2,828	2,828	2,828	829	---	450	---	1,549
RURAL DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES (PVO)	G	612-0220	83	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	343	---	300	---	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					32,938	33,938	20,583	10,162	6,100	3,608	3,220	6,099
GRANTS					32,938	33,938	20,583	10,162	6,100	3,608	3,220	6,099
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	612-0211	84	86	3,280	3,280	2,400	4	880	600	---	900
FAMILY PLANNING	* G	612-0226	87	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,280	6,280	2,400	4	880	600	3,000	900
GRANTS					3,280	6,280	2,400	4	880	600	3,000	900
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL WATER	G	612-0207	80	81	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,950	---	1,350	---	600
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	612-0211	84	86	4,920	4,920	3,000	120	1,920	1,000	---	1,200
FAMILY PLANNING	• G	612-0226	87	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MALAWI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
MCH/Child Spacing	DA		3,000	FY 1987 6,000	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number 612-0226	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING	3,000			FY 1987	FY 1987	FY 1992

Purpose: To strengthen existing health and family planning agencies, thereby increasing the quality and quantity of services in order to improve Malawian family health.

Project Description: A.I.D. will provide financing for: (1) contraceptives and their distribution through government, voluntary agencies and retail channels; (2) support of local costs of equipment, supplies and training; (3) short term technical assistance for (a) operations research focused on services and commodities management, (b) training for non-government services delivery personnel, (c) implementation of primary health care drug policies, and (d) national health and family planning policy formulation and implementation. The most serious constraint to expanding health services is the rate at which additional donor resources can be absorbed. Malawi, however, has a good record of expanding health servies and rural water availability. Infant/child mortality rates, still high, are steadily declining. It has an excellent reputation for selection and utilization of external health resources. Improving health conditions is hampered by the fact that almost all tropical diseases and their vectors exist and thrive in Malawi. Due to its concern about the health consequences of excess fertility the GOM vigorously promotes child spacing for child and maternal health. Government is reviewing a World Bank report on the population sector and, along with its own health sector ten-year plan, is formulating policies and strategies in family planning.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: The project complements A.I.D.'s principal focus on agricultural development. It addresses the demand side of the economic equation. Malawi's population density is among the highest in Africa; 48 percent of its total land area is suitable for agriculture, but at present human fertility rates, it would have an arable lands deficit of 13 percent in only thirty more years. In a country which plans on an agricultural-based economy, such excess population is disastrous.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM and a non-governmental agency, Private Hospital Association of Malawi, provide almost equal amount of financing for health sector activties. Both rely heavily on external resources. The WHO lists 26 external donors to the Malawi health sector. Those expressing the most interest in child-spacing (family planning and directly related health activities) are U.S.A.I.D., World Bank, UNICEF and West Germany.

Beneficiaries: About 2.5 million Malawian mothers and children will benefit directly from improvements in the quantity and quality of health services. Benefits derived from disease control will subsequently benefit the entire population.

Major Outputs: Improved health care services, increased research on child-spacing services, improved capability to formulate and implement national policy on family planning and primary health care.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Grants to GOM to help defray costs for services, training, equipment and supplies	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30,	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	6,000	--	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

N/A

AID 370-7 (11-85)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MALAWI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,920	13,920	9,000	4,070	1,920	2,350	3,000	1,800
GRANTS					10,920	13,920	9,000	4,070	1,920	2,350	3,000	1,800
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
MALAWI POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	G	612-0201	80	83	8,314	8,314	8,314	2,515	---	3,615	---	1,520
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					8,314	8,314	8,314	2,515	---	3,615	---	1,520
GRANTS					8,314	8,314	8,314	2,515	---	3,615	---	1,520
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION	G	612-0218	84	86	5,000	5,000	4,700	156	300	1,200	---	2,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,000	5,000	4,700	156	300	1,200	---	2,200
GRANTS					5,000	5,000	4,700	156	300	1,200	---	2,200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	612-0225	85	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	4,500	---	4,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	4,500	---	4,800
GRANTS					15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	4,500	---	4,800
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					75,452	82,452	59,997	16,907	9,200	15,873	9,220	17,319
GRANTS					75,452	82,452	59,997	16,907	9,200	15,873	9,220	17,319
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (688) MALI

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 7,721

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 160

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 1.2%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 10.3%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 46.1	MALE 44.5	FEMALE 47.8
(1970)	TOTAL 40.2	MALE 39.3	FEMALE 41.0

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1976) TOTAL 9% MALE 14% FEMALE 6%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -4.7%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 46%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 22

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,MILLET ,SORGHUM	25%	(1984)
CASH: COTTON ,. ,.	10%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COTTON ,LIVESTOCK ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,WHEAT ,CORN

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1976) 87%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1979)	340 (80)	582 (81)	533
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1979)	423 (80)	731 (81)	520
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1979)	-83 (80)	-149 (81)	13
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1980)	10.6% (81)	12.2% (82)	8.4%
AS % OF GNP..... (1980)	2.9% (81)	2.8% (82)	2.8%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 17 (83) 16 (84) 27
EQUIVALENT TO 0.6 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)LIVESTOCK ,PEANUTS ,DRIED FISH

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 1 (1983) 1 (1984) 1
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981) 1% (1982) 1% (1983) 0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)TEXTILES ,VEHICLES ,PETROLEUM PRODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 9 (1983) 11 (1984) 17
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981) 2% (1982) 4% (1983) 5%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -115(82) -87(83) -68

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,IVORY COAST ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 89.3%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 13
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 7.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.1% (1978) 2.2% (1985) 2.3%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 15% (1985) 21%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 49

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 46.1% (15-64YRS) 50.4% (65+ YRS) 3.5%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 173

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 22,130

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) MALARIA ,INFLUENZA ,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (1979) ACUTE RESP. INFE,MALARIA ,MEASLES

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1982) 74%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 6%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1979)	TOTAL 26.6	MALE 34.5	FEMALE 19.8
SECONDARY..... (1975)	TOTAL 7.1	MALE 10.6	FEMALE 4.8
POST SECONDARY.. (1979)	TOTAL 0.8	MALE 1.5	FEMALE 0.2

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 2.9%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MALI

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Loans	17.3	15.9	11.9	15.4	24.3	212.9	1.6	211.3
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	1.6	5.2
	17.3	15.9	11.9	15.4	24.3	206.1	-	206.1
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies								
Loans	15.5	14.5	9.6	9.9	11.6	135.7	1.4	134.3
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	1.4	5.0
(Economic Support Fund)	15.5	14.5	9.6	9.9	11.6	129.3	-	129.3
	-	-	-	-	-	3.5		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)								
Loans	0.6	-	0.3	4.3	11.1	65.8	0.2	65.6
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.2
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	0.6	-	0.3	4.3	11.1	65.4	-	65.4
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.2
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.2
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.6	-	0.3	4.3	11.1	65.4	-	65.4
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.6	-	0.8	4.3	10.3	64.4	-	64.4
	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.0	-	1.0
c. Other Economic Assistance								
Loans	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.6	11.4	-	11.4
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.6	11.4	-	11.4
Narcotics	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.6	11.4	-	11.4
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL								
Credits or Loans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	*	3.7
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.7	-	3.7
a. MAP Grants								
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	1.9
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	*
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.6	-	1.6
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE								
Loans	17.4	16.0	12.0	15.5	24.4	216.6	1.6	215.0
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	1.6	5.2
	17.4	16.0	12.0	15.5	24.4	209.8	-	209.8
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants								
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	42.9	96.1	57.3	703.5
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
IDA	34.4	70.6	19.5	348.4
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	1.4	21.5	37.8	145.9
UNDP	7.1	4.0	0.0	60.9
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	126.1

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	13.0	15.0	98.0
France	28.4	27.9	231.5
Germany, Fed. Rep.	28.9	17.1	221.2
Canada	9.4	7.6	55.1
Netherlands	3.6	8.0	44.3
Other	13.1	19.6	74.6
Total	96.4	95.2	724.7

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
24.9	N.A.	66.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	20	-	135
Eastern Europe	-	-	20
Total	-		155

MALI

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other a/
1985								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	28,458	--	--	--	--	--	18,000	10,458
Total	28,458	--	--	--	--	--	18,000	10,458
1986								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	9,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,000
Total	9,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	9,000
1987								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000
Total	10,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,000

a/ Sahel Development Program

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Reinforcement of crop production in Haute Vallee area - $3 million.
- Strengthening the livestock ($2 million) and forestry ($1.96 million). sub-sectors.
- Support for applied agricultural research - $2 million.
- Assistance to maternal child health and family planning - $1 million.
- Continuation of the Cereals Marketing Restructuring Project (P.L. 480).

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	--	--	--
Grants	10,070	22,869	17,488
Total AID	10,070	22,869	17,488
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	--	--	--
(of which Title III is)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Title II	16,181	5,078	1,400
Total P.L. 480	16,181	5,078	1,400
Total AID and P.L. 480	26,251	22,947	18,888

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	--
Feedgrains	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegoil	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-food	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	5,439	1,713	280	59	--	--
Government - to - Government	65,300	14,468	24,590	5,019	5,000	1,400
Title II Total	70,739	16,181	24,870	5,078	5,000	1,400
Total P.L. 480	70,739	16,181	24,870	5,078	5,000	1,400

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	18	18	18
PASA[b]	7	6	5
TOTAL	25	24	23

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
U.S. PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	48	6	54	32	12	44	86	13	99
Regional[e]	15	2	17	17	8	25	44	12	56
TOTAL	63	8	71	49	20	69	130	25	155

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
THIRD COUNTRY PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	--	2	2	6	17	23	8	21	29
Regional[e]	--	3	3	2	10	12	4	18	22
TOTAL	--	5	5	8	27	35	12	39	51

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

MALI

Development Overview

Mali is one of the ten poorest countries in the world in terms of its per capita GNP ($190), but it has more potential for food self-sufficiency than any other Sahelian nation. It has the advantages of possessing considerable arable land in the south where rainfall is less erratic. Its central rangelands are conducive to livestock production and there is an enormous irrigation potential along the Niger River. Unfortunately, other natural and geographic features create severe impediments to growth. Periodic droughts afflict the less reliable rainfall zones, where large numbers of people live. Its landlocked position means very high transportation costs for both imports and exports. Other constraints affecting the over six million rural Malians are poor nutrition, low literacy, a high population growth rate, and marginal access to basic services.

Government of Mali (GRM) policies have in the past been a major constraint to Mali's development. They have kept farm-gate prices low, over-controlled grain markets, restricted the role of the private sector, and inflated public payrolls. Management and planning capacities of rural development organizations and state enterprises have also been weak. In addition, there has been a lack of cost-effective dryland and irrigation technologies available to farmers, a low level of investment in agricultural research, and a shortage of agricultural specialists to manage projects and conduct research.

Fortunately, many of these policies are now being vigorously addressed by the GRM in collaboration with a number of donors. Mali is now in the forefront of African countries undertaking the reforms necessary to stimulate national development. Despite the drought, the GRM has continued to implement its program of economic restructuring. A.I.D.'s $18.0 million FY 1985 African Economic Policy Reform Program (EPRP) should provide added incentive for the GRM's policy of public sector retrenchment, reduction of public payrolls, and administrative improvements. The GRM has also begun to liberalize rice marketing over a three-year period as agreed upon under the P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program. A third stand-by agreement with the IMF was approved in November under which the GRM plans to raise official prices for certain commodities. Lastly, the GRM has continued to give encouragement to the private sector to be the catalyst in providing employment and developmental opportunities.

While it is important not to understate the fundamental resource, policy, managerial and technological obstacles hampering Mali's development, the past two years have demonstrated that the GRM is facing the important issues, marshalling its resources better, and making many hard economic decisions.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The United States has a continuing interest in Mali as an independent, politically and economically-viable country. USG assistance in Mali is

essentially developmental and humanitarian. In the past year, the majority of funds have been provided to alleviate the human suffering resulting from the drought. At the same time, the medium to long-term projects continue to address the underlying obstacles to food security, economic reform and self-sustaining development.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s long-term development objective in Mali is to assist in increasing rural productivity and household incomes. To this end, A.I.D. has reoriented its program strategy in the last three years to concentrate its resources on the agricultural sector in several ecological zones with good production potential. To further reinforce the above objective, A.I.D. is concentrating on (1) accelerating economic policy reforms affecting rural producers, the private sector, and the efficiency of Mali's public institutions; (2) enhancing food security through agricultural technology development, institutional development, and family planning programs to moderate the demand for food and services; and (3) improving project management and development planning through extensive training programs. An important additional element of the A.I.D. program is the provision of both drought emergency food aid as well as longer-term food for development.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985 - 1986)

In order to concentrate on the most serious development problems, nine older bilateral projects in diverse sectors have been phased out, and two more will terminate in 1986. Furthermore, the geographical locations of projects have been narrowed to two major regions rather than five. These changes have improved project management.

Policy Reform: The U.S. Mission has played a prominent role within the multi-donor group in working with the GRM to examine and develop practical programs of economic restructuring. There is significant consensus among donors, international financial institutions, and the GRM about what is to be done. Policy dialogue revolves around the question of how to execute the necessary changes.

The FY 1985 African Economic Policy Reform Program grant ($18.0 million) should result in (1) significant raising of incentives for private sector investment and reduction of disincentives to be reflected in changes in various laws, regulations, and tax rates; (2) a restructuring of the budget which will shift more funds to operating and development expenses, while public employment expenditures will decline relatively; (3) improvement in tax and customs administration; and (4) divesting and disbanding of some state enterprises which have burdened the Malian financial system.

The three year Cereals Market Restructuring Project, in the form of a P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program has helped the GRM to move toward its commitment to liberalize marketing of rice by 1986. This will provide better incentives to farmers to produce needed food for Mali.

A.I.D.'s policy dialogue with the GRM continues in regard to the reform of parastatal rural development operations within the context of the Operation Haute Vallee (688-0210) and the Livestock Sector II (688-0218) projects. These discussions are aimed at minimizing government involvement in the market place and making present operations more efficient and cost-effective.

Food Security: In FY 1985 the policy reforms noted above have been put in motion, an older generation of less effective projects have been phased-out, and the lessons of past evaluations and audits have been applied in the management of current agricultural production efforts. In the Operation Haute Vallee and Livestock Sector projects, these changes have resulted in revision of agricultural credit system policies, 95 percent of crop credit recuperation over the past two years, publication of operations manuals, establishment of computer-based record systems, improvements of veterinary extension systems, increases in technical and managerial training, organization of farmer associations, and implementation of user fees where appropriate. Follow-up audits have verified the achievements in improved project and financial management.

At the same time, the Agricultural Officer Training project, being implemented by the Title XII Southeast Consortium for International Development, has continued to demonstrate sound results, and has been extended for two years in order to complete a program of stengthening the agricultural curriculum.

To ensure that on-station research is responding to practical farming conditions, A.I.D. initiated a Farming Systems Research and Extension Project (688-0232) in FY 1985. This project will attempt to extend the crucial research-extension-farmer-training linkages so important to the advancement of agriculture and will contribute to institutional development of the agricultural research system.

In FY 1986, a Forestry Sector Development Project (688-0235) will be undertaken to deal with the basic problem of desertification and ecological balance in the Sahel -- as well as to explore ways in which forestry technology can enhance farmer productivity and incomes. The effort will be aimed at strengthening the national forestry service's policy reforms and planning capabilities, supporting on-farm agro-forestry work, and expanding research into promising indigenous and exotic tree species. Complementing this effort, the VITA Woodstove Commercialization Project (688-0237) seeks to establish a self-sustaining private sector-based system for producing and distributing durable, efficient, and affordable cookstoves in Bamako.

An important ingredient in achieving food security in Mali is the contribution that family planning can make to reducing the demand side of the food-population equation. Thus, an Integrated Family Health Services project is planned for FY 1986. This project will attempt to improve the health of women and children, extend Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT), as well as expand family-planning services. It will seek to lower Mali's infant and maternal mortality as well as fertility rates.

In 1986, the Mission will begin more detailed studies that could lead to U.S. investments in irrigated agriculture. Both rainfed and irrigated-agricultural investments will probably be necessary to help Mali endure periodic droughts and achieve food security.

Management and Planning Improvement: A.I.D. is assisting Mali in developing its human resources and strengthening its institutional capacity to manage development resources. Under the Development Leadership Training Project (688-0221), A.I.D. is funding 15 promising mid-level civil servants annually for U.S. Masters degrees in different aspects of business, public administration and development planning.

A.I.D. is also engaged in the improvement of the joint U.S./Malian management of the A.I.D. assistance program in several other ways. In the past year, management improvements have occurred within projects, as in the aforementioned cases of the Operation Haute Vallee and Livestock Sector projects. In addition, in-service training programs by the University of Pittsburgh and the Sahel Regional Financial Management project have contributed markedly to management consciousness and financial accounting improvements.

Drought Relief: To respond to the drought relief effort, the USG contributed over 70,000 metric tons (MT) of food through the P.L. 480 Title II program. In FY 1985, approximately 15,000 MT of grain were distributed through direct grants to PVOs. In addition the distribution of most free government-to-government food was handled by PVOs and was in almost all cases timely, accurately targeted and well administered. Within the U.S. Mission, an Embassy and USAID Drought Relief Unit was established to cope with relief operations. Coordination with the GRM, other donors and the PVO community during this crisis has reflected a high level of cooperation and close collaboration.

In FY 1986, free food aid distributions will be continued at reduced levels. PVOs are expected to assist the most seriously-affected communities through several discrete rehabilitation efforts.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

In conformance with the strategic goal of food security for Mali, A.I.D. plans to initiate a continuation of the Operation Haute Vallee (Phase II) crop production effort. A recent evaluation of the project has recommended a number of reforms required for the investment to be fully effective.

In FY 1987 A.I.D. will fund the following projects: $3,000,000 for Operation Haute Vallee II, $2,000,000 for Livestock Section II (688-0218), $2,000,000 for Semi-Arid Tropics Research II (688-0226), $1,000,000 for Integrated Family Health Services (688-0227), $40,000 for the Peace Corps Small Project Assistance, and $1,960,000 for Forestry Sector Development. The non-project reform efforts, Cereals Market Restructuring, and Economic Policy Reform Program will be continuing with food aid provided through P.L. 480 Title II (Section 206).

MISSION DIRECTOR: Eugene Chiavaroli

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MALI

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM													
AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING		G	688-0207	77	85	4,930	4,930	4,930	2,729	---	1,603	---	598
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT		G	688-0208	77	81	2,705	2,705	2,705	2,435	---	54	---	216
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE		G	688-0210	78	86	18,395	18,313	16,913	14,342	1,482	3,222	---	831
RENEWABLE ENERGY		G	688-0217	78	83	4,517	4,517	4,517	4,199	---	229	---	89
LIVESTOCK SECTOR II		G	688-0218	82	91	18,220	30,000	15,665	7,021	2,555	5,404	2,000	2,030
DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING		G	688-0221	81	84	4,566	4,566	4,566	1,797	---	950	---	915
TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL WOMEN		G	688-0225	80	80	500	500	500	303	---	197	---	---
SEMI-ARID TROPICS RESEARCH II		G	688-0226	81	88	3,750	7,250	3,750	3,099	2,000	651	2,000	1,775
INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES		G	688-0227	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	1,200	215	1,000	600
FARMING SYSTEMS R & D		G	688-0232	85	92	19,493	19,493	6,560	---	---	325	---	1,732
OPERATION HAUTE VALLE II	*	G	688-0233	87	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	831
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)		G	688-0234	83	87	200	200	120	79	40	40	40	81
FORESTRY DEVELOPMENT		G	688-0235	86	91	---	15,500	---	---	1,723	200	1,960	1,650
VITA WOODSTOVES (PVO)		G	688-0237	85	85	858	858	858	427	---	204	---	64
VILLAGE REFORESTATION		G	688-0937	83	83	160	160	160	9	---	75	---	76
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						78,294	128,992	61,244	36,440	9,000	13,869	10,000	11,488
GRANTS						78,294	128,992	61,244	36,440	9,000	13,869	10,000	11,488
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
MALI ECON POL REFORM PROG		G	688-0240	85	85	18,000	18,000	18,000	---	---	9,000	---	6,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MALI

CP 37

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,000	18,000	18,000	---	---	9,000	---	6,000
GRANTS					18,000	18,000	18,000	---	---	9,000	---	6,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					96,294	146,992	79,244	36,440	9,000	22,369	10,000	17,488
GRANTS					96,294	146,992	79,244	36,440	9,000	22,369	10,000	17,488
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MALI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE II	SDP			FY 1987 3,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number 688-0233	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1991	FY 1992

Project Purpose: To increase agricultural production and productivity of farmers in the Operation Haute Vallee (OHV) zone.

Project Description: The project evolves out of the eight year OHV I project, under which the Mission has assisted OHV to provide various agricultural sector services to farmers including on-farm research, extension of management support to OHV to improve agricultural planning, input supply, credit and cash crop marketing, functional literacy training and the construction of 398 kms of rural roads.

A recent external evaluation highlighted the areas to be dealt with in the Phase II effort. As a result, the new project will be directed at a phased transformation of the role and function of OHV into an extension and planning agency. The project will address major policy considerations regarding the respective roles of the public and private sectors, and advance technology transfer. The policy is to shift the provision of agricultural sector services to farmer cooperatives and other appropriate institutions as they are prepared to assume them. The project will provide for a gradual expansion of the private sector and agricultural cooperatives in the provision of agricultural input-output marketing and credit services.

A number of in-depth studies are being conducted in the Phase I project to generate the information needed to make decisions on the different emphases, extent and phasing of policy reform for OHV. These include an analysis of the private sector in OHV, a financial viability and sensitivity analysis of OHV and its component activities, a social/institutional profile to determine the best mix of organizations to accomplish project tasks, a technical analysis to review and identify specific technologies and interventions, a land use inventory and feasibility study for the rehabilitation and development of small scale irrigation works and a cost benefit analysis of roads built or proposed in OHV.

Relationship to CDSS - A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is central to both the policy reform and food security components of our development strategy. The current CDSS supports increasing agricultural production through policy and institutional reform in the public and private sector. The design of the OHV II project provides an opportunity to review the rural parastatal reform issue with the GRM. In addition, the CDSS supports improvements in the management and planning for agricultural development and strengthening of the research, extension, farming network. The project complements current USAID efforts in the strengthening of on-station, on-farm and farming systems research. The ICRISAT, SAFGRAD and FSR/E projects are carrying out major research and pre-extension activities in the OHV zone.

Host Country and other Donors: The GRM is implementing a major economic restructuring of their economy. Many Malian officials recognize the problems affecting the operation of rural parastatals and are seeking external assistance in resolving them.

Beneficiaries: The target group to be served by the project include an estimated 40,000 farm families in the OHV zone.

Major Outputs: Reorganization and development of the OHV extension and planning services; reform of OHV's role and structure by gradually privatizing input supply and produce marketing; transfer of the provision of small farmer credit to private or other appropriate banking institutions; assistance to farmers in formation and development of agricultural cooperatives and construction of 400 kms of farm to market roads.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life of Project
Technical assistance, training, commodities and construction	$10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1985	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	3,000	7,000	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (682) MAURITANIA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 1,656

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 480

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 0.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 7.8%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 47.0	MALE 46.0	FEMALE 47.9
(1970)	TOTAL 40.3	MALE 41.5	FEMALE 43.4

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1976) TOTAL 17% MALE .% FEMALE .%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (-). . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 30%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 4

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: MILLET ,SORGHUM ,RICE	53%	(1984)
CASH: . ,. ,.	.%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) CATTLE ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,RICE ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1977)	206 (78)	212 (79)	211
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1977)	243 (78)	231 (79)	242
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1977)	-37 (78)	-19 (79)	-32

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (78) 33.3% (79) 29.1%
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (78) 15.2% (79) 11.8%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 143 (83) 110 (84) 81
EQUIVALENT TO 2.4 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)IRON ORE ,PROCESSED FISH ,GUM ARABC/GYPSU

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 0 (1983) 1 (1984) 1
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981) 0% (1982) 0% (1983) 0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)CONSUMERS GOODS,PETROL PROD ,CAPITAL GOODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 29 (1983) 30 (1984) 28
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981) 9% (1982) 7% (1983) 8%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -116(82) -187(83) -63

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,SPAIN ,ITALY

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 237%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 37
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 11.7%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.7% (1978) 1.9% (1985) 2.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 13% (1985) 31%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 47

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1981) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 43.4% (15-64YRS) 53.2% (65+ YRS) 3.3%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 136

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1977) 14,505

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1977) PARASITIC DISEAS,DYSENTERY ,MALARIA
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN ILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 82%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 84%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1980)	TOTAL 36.3	MALE 46.3	FEMALE 26.1
SECONDARY..... (1980)	TOTAL 10.7	MALE 17.0	FEMALE 4.4
POST SECONDARY.. (1977)	TOTAL 0.3	MALE 0.6	FEMALE 0.1

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MAURITANIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	11.6	15.8	11.2	12.5	13.9	114.4	2.2	112.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	2.2	0.8-
Grants	11.6	15.8	11.2	12.5	13.9	113.0	-	113.0
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	2.7	8.5	6.3	5.1	4.9	48.3	2.2	46.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	2.2	0.8-
Grants	2.7	8.5	6.3	5.1	4.9	46.9	-	46.9
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	8.0	6.2	3.4	6.0	7.4	57.9	-	57.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	8.0	6.2	3.4	6.0	7.4	57.9	-	57.9
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	8.0	6.2	3.4	6.0	7.4	57.9	-	57.9
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	6.7	3.4	1.7	4.5	5.5	46.3	-	46.3
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.3	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	11.6	-	11.6
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	8.2	-	8.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	8.2	-	8.2
Peace Corps	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	8.2	-	8.2
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	11.6	15.8	11.2	12.6	14.0	114.6	2.2	112.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	2.2	0.8-
Grants	11.6	15.8	11.2	12.6	14.0	113.2	-	113.2
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	2.4	3.5
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	2.4	3.5
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	8.6	9.8	31.7	423.5
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	126.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.1
IDA	4.6	8.1	29.2	116.1
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	2.7	0.0	1.3	38.4
UNDP	1.3	1.7	0.0	21.0
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.3

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	13.0	19.0	77.0
France	22.9	22.8	133.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	13.7	16.8	75.9
Japan	9.0	3.6	15.9
Netherlands	1.0	2.8	15.5
Other	3.9	6.9	21.8
Total	63.5	71.9	339.1

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
70.4	N.A.	474.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	2	Negl	10
Eastern Europe	Negl	Negl	10
Total	2	-	20

MAURITANIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other a/
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	9,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,362
Total	9,362	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,362
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Total	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
Total	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000

a/ Sahel Development Program

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- $1.96 million to initiate an agricultural development program in the Senegal River Basin.
- $1.00 million to continue training in support of food security activities.
- $4.37 million in P.L. 480 Title II assistance to support maternal and infant nutrition care program and agricultural policy reform aimed at liberalizing cereals marketing activities via Title II Section 206 Program.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	2,778	5,245	7,176
Total AID	2,778	5,245	7,176
P.L. 480 **			
Title I			
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	6,902	2,034	4,370
Total P.L. 480	6,902	2,034	4,370
Total AID and P.L. 480	9,680	7,279	11,546

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	9,413	2,420	7,971	2,034	7,225	1,910
Government - to - Government	30,000	4,482	-	-	20,000	2,460
Title II Total	39,413	6,902	7,971	2,034	27,225	4,370
Total P.L. 480	39,413	6,902	7,971	2,034	27,225	4,370

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel	10	8	8
AID Direct Hire[a]	-	-	-
PASA[b]			
TOTAL	10	8	8

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA U.S. PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	17	-	17	26	-	26	34	-	34
Regional[e]	20	9	29	25	8	33	26	8	34
TOTAL	37	9	46	51	8	59	60	8	68

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA THIRD COUNTRY PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	1	-	1	15	-	15	31	-	31
Regional[e]	2	3	5	-	2	2	-	2	2
TOTAL	3	3	6	15	2	17	31	2	33

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

MAURITANIA

Development Overview

Although Mauritania experienced moderate rainfall during FY 1985, depredations by birds and insects have significantly compromised the crop harvest. Domestic production is now expected to satisfy only thirty percent of total food requirements. The debt service burden has reached an alarming 35 percent of the government's annual exports, while the low world mineral prices continued to limit the value of Mauritania's mining assets. The prolonged drought has steadily decimated the livestock sector. Though coastal fisheries have had an increasingly positive impact on GDP, it is a sector that remains largely unexploited.

The recurrent droughts have led to considerable social and economic change, notably increasing migration to the major urban centers such as Nouakchott and Nouadhibou and to the south of the country. Nouakchott, initially planned for 20,000 people, now has close to 350,000 inhabitants, and its 14 percent annual population growth rate is one of the highest in sub-Saharan Africa.

In spite of continuing economic difficulties, during calendar year 1985 the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) pursued the following significant policy reforms: devalued its currency; increased producer and consumer prices for grains; instituted a parastatal reform program; and rationalized its public sector investment strategy. These reforms fulfilled the requirements of the International Monetary Fund for a stand-by arrangement and, subsequently led to a partial rescheduling of the Government's debt. The GIRM, in tandem with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, undertook a comprehensive review of the country's economic situation and prepared an economic and financial recovery plan (1985 - 1988). The first Mauritania consultative group meeting was held in November 1985 to coordinate donor support for this plan.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

Principal U.S. objectives in Mauritania are to support the existence of a stable, moderate regime which will contribute to regional order, be supportive of U.S. objectives, respect human rights, and sustain the country's modest growth potential. The United States also has a humanitarian interest in providing food to a country that has been continually beset by famine and is consequently unable to satisfy the most fundamental human needs over the medium term.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The A.I.D. strategy addresses two priorities: the provision of short-term emergency assistance to meet food and health requirements; and the improvement of food security by increasing the capacity to produce,

transport, store and market food. This strategy is made operational through two programs: a relief program and a development assistance program. Based on an annual assessment of the impact of the drought, the relief program has made food available and provided funds to finance the costs related to ocean freight, inland handling and transportation, and management and distribution of the food. The development assistance program consists of projects addressing problems in rural road maintenance, rural health care, training, agricultural production research, and policy reform in the agriculture sector. A.I.D.'s program, subject to further analyses, will increasingly focus on developing the Dirol Plain region of the Senegal River Basin in order to enhance the food security situation of the country.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985 - 1986)

In FY 1985, Mauritania experienced a cereals deficit estimated at 120,000 MT. The U.S.G. provided over 50,000 MT in emergency and regular program commodities (e.g., wheat, powdered milk and butter oil), provided funds to purchase water trucks and spare parts (for trucks and well-drilling equipment), and initiated a grant to a U.S. private voluntary organization, CARE, to manage the in-country distribution of relief commodities.

In keeping with the program's emphasis on the Senegal River Basin, the Dirol Plain Operations Research Project (682-0934) is identifying improved water management and agricultural techniques for application in the Dirol Plain area of the Basin. It is being implemented by a U.S. private voluntary organization, Partnership for Productivity, and is expected to develop information and data needed to design a new project, the Mauritania River Valley Development Project (682-0237). The OMVS Agricultural Research II Project (682-0957) and the Rural Roads Improvement Project (682-0214) are directly reinforcing and complementing the GIRM's efforts to fully develop the Dirol Plain.

An evaluation of the initial multi-year (fiscal years 1983-1985) PL 480 Title II Section 206 program concluded that the 206 program strengthened the ability of the Food Security Commission (CSA) of GIRM to handle, transport, store and distribute food. It also confirmed weaknesses in the CSA's financial management systems. As a result, technical assistance is being provided to CSA through the Sahel Regional Financial Management Project. A new Section 206 Program, covering the fiscal years 1986-1988, is under design and will emphasize, among other policy reforms, the use of the private sector in food production and marketing activities. It will also increasingly focus local currency generations to support agricultural production activities. Regular Title II food aid and an outreach grant are supporting the maternal and infant nutrition care program being undertaken by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS).

MAURITANIA

The Human Resources Development Project (682-0233) is emphasizing training of technicians and administrators associated with food security with special emphasis on upgrading management skills within the fisheries sector.

In the health sector, the Rural Health Services Project (682-0230) will continue to promote immunization within the primary health care system. A.I.D. assistance will also introduce oral rehydration therapy and family planning techniques.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

From the $3,000,000 request, $1,960,000 will fund a new project, Mauritania River Valley Development (682-0237). This project will support the expansion of recessional and/or irrigated agriculture in the Senegal River Basin. The balance of $1,040,000 will fund the continuation of training and small-scale rural development activities.

In addition, a Food for Peace program of $4.37 million is proposed for FY 1987. This will consist of a new multi-year (fiscal years 1986-1988) PL 480 Title II Section 206 Program and a regular food aid program in support of the CRS maternal and infant nutrition care program.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Donald Miller

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT	G	682-0214	82	85	11,291	11,291	11,291	4,440	---	2,000	---	3,000
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES	G	682-0230	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,095	---	1,000	---	1,500
SECTION 206, PROGRAM SUPPORT	G	682-0231	83	83	106	106	106	---	---	35	---	35
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	682-0232	83	87	200	200	120	87	40	60	40	41
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	682-0233	84	88	6,000	6,000	3,731	127	1,100	1,400	1,000	1,700
MAURITANIA RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT	* G	682-0237	37	89	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,960	---
DIROL PLAIN OPERATIONS RESEARCH	G	682-0934	85	85	500	500	500	---	---	250	---	250
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II	G	682-0957	84	86	3,820	3,820	1,960	16	1,860	500	---	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
GRANTS					26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
GRANTS					26,917	31,917	22,708	5,765	3,000	5,245	3,000	7,176
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MAURITANIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
River Valley Development	SDP			FY 1987 1,960	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
682-0237 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1989	FY 1991

Purpose: To introduce improved water control technologies that result in increased agricultural production.

Project Description: The project will support a phased agricultural development program for the farmers living in and around the Dirol Plain on the Mauritania side of the Senegal River Basin. The first phase will be oriented toward enhancing recession agriculture. Subsequent phases would encompass a progressive transition to the ultimate goal of developing small irrigated perimeters with full water control.

The objective of enhanced recession agriculture is to ensure the certainty of a minimum number of hectares available for cultivation. Under normal conditions of rainfall and flooding, an estimated 6,000 hectares of the Dirol Plain are available for recession agriculture. With the construction of one or two weirs on the Dirol Creek and the diking of gaps in the ridge that divide the Plain, run off from the creek and retention of excess rainwater could provide twice the amount of hectarage during the dry periods than that which would normally be available without the weirs and diking.

The Dirol Plain has been selected because it has the potential of producing in excess of 12,000 tons of grain annually with only limited change in traditional technology. The Dirol Plain, also, provides an excellent site for developing a model for change from traditional recession agriculture to improved and controlled flood recession agriculture, and finally to irrigated agriculture with full water control.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy has a geographical focus on the Mauritania side of the Senegal River Basin. Implementation of this project is expected to boost domestic food production and, thereby, improve the food security situation in Mauritania.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Mauritania side of the Senegal River Basin is the only area of the country with the capacity for producing significant quantities of food. While this project focuses on the Dirol Plain, various other areas of the Mauritania side of the Senegal River Basin have been allocated for development to specific donors. For example: French assistance is predominant in the delta area; the Dutch and Chinese are active in the lower valley; the Germans and the European community have assisted in developing large irrigated perimeters in the middle valley; and the World Bank is financing small irrigated perimeters throughout the upper valley.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries will be approximately 24,000 people residing in the Dirol Plain. Currently, many of the people in the Dirol Plain rely on seasonal employment elsewhere and support from relatives in the cities. Women traditionally produce food crops and earn some income. Increased food production in the Dirol Plain can be expected to provide opportunities for effective employment for relatively large numbers of people both in agriculture and in associated industries and commerce.

Major Outputs: Construction of simple weirs, diking systems, and improved recession agriculture and farm plots.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Personnel, construction, commodities and other costs	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	1,960	3,040	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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COUNTRY: (642) MAURITIUS

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 1,011

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 1,160

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 2.8%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 13.1%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1975) 4.5%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 67.4	MALE 65.4	FEMALE 69.4
(1970)	TOTAL 62.2	MALE 60.2	FEMALE 64.4

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 79% MALE 86% FEMALE 72%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE
(.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 12%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 894

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: VEGETABLES ,POTATOES ,.	3%	(1984)
CASH: SUGARCANE ,TEA ,.	95%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) RAW SUGAR ,TEA ,MOLASSES

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,WHEAT ,VEGETABLE OILS

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1972) 28%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	234 (82)	211 (83)	242
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	380 (82)	338 (83)	341
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	-146 (82)	-128 (83)	-99
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1981)	2.0% (82)	0.8% (83)	0.8%
AS % OF GNP..... (1981)	0.7% (82)	0.3% (83)	0.3%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 42 (83) 21 (84) 26
EQUIVALENT TO 0.5 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)SUGAR ,TEXTILES

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	28 (1983)	30 (1984)	46
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	8% (1983)	9% (1984)	13%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)FOOD ,PETROLEUM PRODS,CONSUMER GOODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	24 (1983)	13 (1984)	11
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	7% (1983)	4% (1984)	3%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -30(83) -16(84) -36

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,FRANCE ,SOUTH AFRICA

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 50.7%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 84
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 22.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.4% (1978) 1.8% (1985) 0.9%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 42% (1985) 57%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 28 (1985) 20

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1981) 50.6%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 33.0% (15-64YRS) 62.9% (65+ YRS) 4.1%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 25

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 2,007

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) MALARIA ,SCHISTOSOMIASIS ,GONORRHEA
DEATH.. (1980) HEART DISEASE ,STROKE ,ILL-DEFINED CAUS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 118%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 99%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 103	MALE 102	FEMALE 103
SECONDARY..... (1979)	TOTAL 58.4	MALE 60.9	FEMALE 55.8
POST SECONDARY.. (1981)	TOTAL 0.7	MALE 1.0	FEMALE 0.4

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 3.9%

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (656) MOZAMBIQUE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 13,638

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1982) 397

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (.- .) . %

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (.- .) . %

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 51.7	MALE 50.0	FEMALE 53.5
(1970)	TOTAL 41.8	MALE 38.6	FEMALE 41.3

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 33% MALE 44% FEMALE 23%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -3.1%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 37%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 27

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,CASSAVA ,SORGHUM	30%	(1984)
CASH: CASHEWS IN SHELL ,SUGARCANE ,TEA	10%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) CASHEWS IN SHELL ,TEA ,COTTON

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,CORN ,WHEAT

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1970) 73%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (.) . (.) . (.) .
EQUIVALENT TO . MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)CASHEWS ,COTTON ,SUGAR

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	51 (1983)	28 (1984)	24
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.)	.% (.)	.% (.)	.%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)MACH/ELECTR. EQ,VEHICLES ,PETROLEUM PROD

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	29 (1983)	22 (1984)	25
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.)	.% (.)	.% (.)	.%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(.) .(.) .(.) .

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,PORTUGAL ,FRANCE

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (.) . %

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (.) .
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.5% (1978) 3.1% (1985) 2.8%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 6% (1985) 11%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 48 (1985) 46

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.7% (15-64YRS) 51.4% (65+ YRS) 2.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 158

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 33,342

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) MEASLES ,TUBERCULOSIS ,HEPATITIS
DEATH.. (1977) MALARIA ,TRYPANOSOMIASIS ,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 83%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1975) 10%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1983)	TOTAL 53.5	MALE 62.0	FEMALE 45.2
SECONDARY..... (1983)	TOTAL 6.9	MALE 9.4	FEMALE 3.6
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 0.1	MALE 0.2	FEMALE 0.0

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 88.1%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MAURITIUS

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	3.5	4.1	7.0	6.1	4.8	45.7	2.9	42.8
Loans	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	15.4	2.9	12.5
Grants	0.8	0.8	3.7	2.8	4.8	30.3	-	30.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.3	-	2.0	2.0	4.0	9.1	-	9.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.3	-	2.0	2.0	4.0	9.1	-	9.1
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	2.0	2.0	4.0	8.0		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	3.2	4.1	5.0	4.1	0.8	35.7	2.9	32.8
Loans	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	15.4	2.9	12.5
Grants	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	20.3	-	20.3
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	15.4	2.9	12.5
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	15.4	2.9	12.5
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	20.3	-	20.3
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.5	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	19.7	-	19.7
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.6
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	0.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	0.9
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	0.9
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	3.5	4.1	7.0	6.1	4.8	45.7	2.9	42.8
Loans	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	-	15.4	2.9	12.5
Grants	0.8	0.8	3.7	2.8	4.8	30.3	-	30.3
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	17.3	65.1	0.0	278.7
IBRD	12.2	60.2	0.0	196.2
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.2
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AOB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	4.2	0.0	24.0
UNDP	0.7	0.7	0.0	14.2
OTHER-UN	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3
EEC	4.0	0.0	0.0	21.3

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	7.0	3.0	19.0
France	15.8	17.4	112.6
United Kingdom	2.9	2.0	23.8
Australia	2.1	3.3	12.5
Japan	0.4	0.4	5.2
Other	4.5	1.2	9.4
Total	32.7	27.3	182.5

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
1.8	N.A.	2.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	10	10
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total		10	10

MAURITIUS

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-
Total	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	1,914	-
Total	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	1,914	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-
Total	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-

MAURITIUS

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- $3.0 million Economic Support Fund grant to finance the importation of essential commodities.

MAURITIUS

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	3,990	5,692	5,414
Total AID	3,990	5,692	5,414
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	–	–	–
Total P.L. 480	–	–	–
Total AID and P.L. 480	3,990	5,692	5,414

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

MAURITIUS

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total	–	–	–	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	–	–	–	–	–	–
Government - to - Government	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title II Total	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total P.L. 480	–	–	–	–	–	–

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

MAURITIUS

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel	–	–	–
AID Direct Hire[a]	–	–	–
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

MAURITIUS

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	5		–	6		–	6	
Regional[e]	–	–		–	15		–	–	
TOTAL	–	5		–	21		–	6	

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

MAURITIUS

Development Overview

Mauritius is an island nation covering some 720 square miles and has a population of about one million with a growth rate of 0.9% (1985). Mauritius is a middle income country with GNP per capita of $1,160 and high overall levels of literacy, nutrition and health care. However, pockets of poverty can be found in both rural and urban areas. On the island of Rodrigues, where about 30,000 persons live at low income levels, the development problems resemble those of much of rural Africa, including deteriorating crop land, high population growth, and poor physical infrastructure.

Mauritius' primary economic resources are its agriculture and its well-educated population. The country's relatively favorable climate is marred, nonetheless, by occasional severe cyclones. Partly because sugarcane can survive cyclones, the economy is currently dominated by sugarcane production which accounts for about 90% of the area under cultivation. Three quarters of the sugar is purchased by the EEC at preferential prices. The U.S. yearly quota for sugar is approximately 27,000 tons, or about 5% of the country's annual production.

Current economic problems date from the short-lived sugar boom of the early 70's, which was accompanied by increased government expenditures for social services and investments, and expansionary wage policies. After the subsequent downturn in sugar prices, expenditures of the Government of Mauritius (GOM) did not change quickly enough to reflect the reduction in revenues. Given the high propensity to import within the public and private sectors, expansionary fiscal, monetary and wage policies rapidly led to budgetary and balance of payments difficulties in the late 70's. In 1979, with its foreign exchange reserves almost fully exhausted, Mauritius entered into a stabilization program with the IMF. While cyclones and drought have hampered this effort, the GOM has continued to work closely with the IMF and the World Bank in addressing its difficult economic situation. These efforts have led to two major devaluations, three rounds of price increases to reduce subsidies, elimination of price controls, increases in interest rates, imposition of credit ceilings, tax reforms, limits on budget deficits, and successful implementation of a restrictive wage policy.

Good progress has been made in carrying out stabilization measures. The GOM has entered into a fifth Standby Arrangement with the IMF and has received two loans from the World Bank to support a structural adjustment program. These efforts are now having a major impact. Economic growth in 1984 was 4.2% and is estimated to be 5.5% in 1985. However, continued economic assistance is needed to help maintain economic growth and support the structural adjustments.

The GOM recognizes that if the economy is to grow and develop, it must be less dependent on world sugar prices and climatic factors. Accordingly, it has taken steps to expand and diversify the export base following, in part, a pragmatic, private sector approach. Drawing upon its well trained workforce, Mauritius has successfully developed a manufacturing Export

Processing Zone (EPZ), which now accounts for 40% of all export earnings. The steady growth of EPZ exports has contributed to foreign exchange earnings and expansion of domestic employment. The GOM also is undertaking research and extension activities in non-sugar agriculture, and is working to improve the livestock sector and expand fishing.

U. S. Interests and Objectives

The elected government is sensitive to U.S. concerns in the strategic Indian Ocean region. Mauritius has a flourishing democratic political system. The GOM welcomes US naval ship visits and provides laborers for the U.S. naval support facilities on Diego Garcia. It is in the U.S. interest that Mauritius succeed in its program of economic reforms, which is characterized by fiscal and financial responsibility, and close cooperation with the IMF and the World Bank.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D has not undertaken direct project assistance in Mauritius. Program assistance, through commodity importation and a cash grant in support of economic policy reform is helping Mauritius in its economic structural adjustment program. The local currencies generated under these programs are used to support agricultural diversification, increase employment, and promote foreign investment and trade, especially in the Export Processing Zone.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

A.I.D. provided $7.0 million in Economic Support Fund resources in FY 1985. A $2.0 million CIP and a $5.0 million cash grant in support of economic policy reforms were approved and implemented. In FY 1986, a $1.914 million CIP is budgeted for the importation of U.S. goods. The local currency generated by these programs is being used to support priority development activities (training industrial building construction, and small business and industry loans), which otherwise would be difficult to carry out because of fiscal restrictions under the GOM's stabilization program.

A Housing Investment Guaranty Program of $6.0 million has been approved, and in FY 86 the first $2.0 million disbursement will be made.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A.I.D. is requesting $3.0 million of Economic Support Funds to continue financing essential imports from the U.S.

DIRECTOR, REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE, EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (REDSO/ESA): John W. Koehring (Resident in Nairobi)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MAURITIUS

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
HOUSING TA GRANT	G	642-0002	79	80	250	250	250	58	---	192	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					250	250	250	58	---	192	---	---
GRANTS					250	250	250	58	---	192	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	642-0006	85	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	G	642-0007	86	86	---	1,914	---	---	1,914	1,000	---	914
ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	642-0008	85	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,500	---	2,500
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	* G	642-0009	87	87	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,000	11,914	7,000	---	1,914	5,500	3,000	5,414
GRANTS					7,000	11,914	7,000	---	1,914	5,500	3,000	5,414
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					7,250	12,164	7,250	58	1,914	5,692	3,000	5,414
GRANTS					7,250	12,164	7,250	58	1,914	5,692	3,000	5,414
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MAURITIUS

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Commodity Import Program (CIP VI)	3,000	-	-	FY 1987 3,000	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
642-0009	[X] NEW	-	-	-	FY 1987	FY 1987	FY 1988
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To provide additional short-term, balance of payments relief through a Commodity Import Program emphasizing critical imports needed by the private sector.

Project Description: Grant funds will be made available to finance U.S. dollar costs of private sector commercial imports from the U.S. These imports would be vegetable oil, chemical fertilizer, agricultural equipment, spare parts, computers and other items. The provision of foreign exchange will continue to strengthen the capability of the Government of Mauritius to support its structural adjustment program and essential social and development activities. The local currency generated from these imports will be deposited in a special account. Local currency generations will be used to build upon prior years' initiatives and to promote: (1) private foreign investment and export of industrial production; (2) the expansion of tourism; (3) agricultural diversification; (4) productive private sector enterprises; (5) small scale rural community development activities, and (6) local training.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This program is consistent with A.I.D.'s strategy of providing commodity imports in support of the GOM's structural adjustment program.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project will be financed solely by A.I.D. A number of other donors, including IMF and IBRD, are currently providing similar assistance. The IBRD is planning its third Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL III) for 1987. GOM projections point to the need for program assistance through the end of the decade.

Beneficiaries: The majority of Mauritius' people will benefit from the economic stability which this grant will support. The direct beneficiaries will be the private sector entrepreneurs who will have access to the imported commodities, which will contribute to increasing their productivity and income. Small farmers and entrepreneurs, as well as the unemployed, will benefit from the private sector jobs and investment opportunities financed by the local currency generations. Consumers of imported goods will benefit from expanded exports supported by the program.

Major Outputs:

Increased private sector development in such areas as agricultural diversification, exports and tourism.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Commodity grant	3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	3,000	-	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (656) MOZAMBIQUE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 13,638

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1982) 397

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (.- .) . %

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (.- .) . %

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 51.7	MALE 50.0	FEMALE 53.5
(1970)	TOTAL 41.8	MALE 38.6	FEMALE 41.3

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 33% MALE 44% FEMALE 23%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -3.1%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 37%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 27

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,CASSAVA ,SORGHUM	30%	(1984)
CASH: CASHEWS IN SHELL ,SUGARCANE ,TEA	10%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) CASHEWS IN SHELL ,TEA ,COTTON

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,CORN ,WHEAT

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1970) 73%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (.) . (.) . (.) .
EQUIVALENT TO . MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)CASHEWS ,COTTON ,SUGAR

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 51 (1983) 28 (1984) 24
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)MACH/ELECTR. EQ,VEHICLES ,PETROLEUM PROD

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 29 (1983) 22 (1984) 25
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(.) .(.) .(.)

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,PORTUGAL ,FRANCE

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (.) . %

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (.) .
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.5% (1978) 3.1% (1985) 2.8%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 6% (1985) 11%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 48 (1985) 46

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.7% (15-64YRS) 51.4% (65+ YRS) 2.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 158

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 33,342

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) MEASLES ,TUBERCULOSIS ,HEPATITIS
DEATH.. (1977) MALARIA ,TRYPANOSOMIASIS ,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 83%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1975) 10%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1983)	TOTAL	53.5	MALE	62.0	FEMALE	45.2
SECONDARY.....	(1983)	TOTAL	6.9	MALE	9.4	FEMALE	3.6
POST SECONDARY..	(1980)	TOTAL	0.1	MALE	0.2	FEMALE	0.0

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 88.1%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY MOZAMBIQUE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	18.9	8.7	0.6	9.7	18.3	94.4	1.1	93.3
Loans	9.0	4.8	-	-	-	14.0	1.1	12.9
Grants	9.9	3.9	0.6	9.7	18.3	80.4	-	80.4
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	-	-	-	8.9	20.4	-	20.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	8.9	20.4	-	20.4
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	7.0	8.5		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	18.9	8.7	0.6	9.7	9.4	74.0	1.1	72.9
Loans	9.0	4.8	-	-	-	14.0	1.1	12.9
Grants	9.9	3.9	0.6	9.7	9.4	60.0	-	60.0
Title I · Total Sales Agreements	9.0	4.8	-	-	-	14.0	1.1	12.9
Repayable in U.S. Dollars · Loans	9.0	4.8	-	-	-	14.0	1.1	12.9
Payable in Foreign Currency · Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II · Total Grants	9.9	3.9	0.6	9.7	9.4	60.0	-	60.0
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	9.9	3.9	0.6	9.7	9.4	60.0	-	60.0
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing · FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	18.9	8.7	0.6	9.7	18.3	94.4	1.1	93.3
Loans	9.0	4.8	-	-	-	14.0	1.1	12.9
Grants	9.9	3.9	0.6	9.7	18.3	80.4	-	80.4
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	14.8	-	-	-	-	36.1	32.4	3.7
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	14.8	-	-	-	-	35.9	32.2	3.7
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.2	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	17.4	47.4	58.4	222.8
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	0.0	0.0	45.0	45.0
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	45.2	0.0	116.9
UNDP	17.4	2.2	0.0	37.5
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	13.4	23.4
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	2.0	13.0	58.0
Sweden	46.3	36.7	216.3
Netherlands	29.5	16.8	99.5
Italy	27.4	33.9	77.0
Norway	16.5	18.0	74.5
Other	39.1	43.5	212.0
Total	160.8	161.9	737.3

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
3.2	N.A.	24.5

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	15	5	220
Eastern Europe	10	10	195
Total	25	15	415

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---
Total	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---
1986								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	9,570	---	---	---	---	---	9,570	---
Total	9,570	---	---	---	---	---	9,570	---
1987								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---
Total	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizer, handtools, trucks, and tractors to rehabilitate private commercial and small farmers.
-- Raw materials, such as rubber products for tractor tires and plastic for irrigation pipe, to revitalize and/or expand indigenous private companies.
-- Incentive goods, such as zinc sheeting, for stimulation of farm production.
-- Food assistance through P.L. 480, Title I and, if necessary, emergency relief P.L. 480, Title II programs.

MOZAMBIQUE

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	---	---	---
Grants	4,904	9,800	9,895
Total AID	4,904	9,800	9,895
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	17,000	7,900	10,000
(of which Title III is)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Title II	8,371	8,969	---
Total P.L. 480	25,371	16,869	10,000
Total AID and P.L. 480	29,375	26,669	19,895

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 85 (Actual)		FY 86 (Estimated)		FY 87 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	32,000	5,000	20,000	2,700	31,000	4,000
Rice	33,000	9,500	10,000	3,000	11,000	3,000
Feedgrains	18,000	2,500	20,000	2,200	28,000	3,000
Vegoil	---	---	---	---	---	---
Non-food	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title I Total	83,000	17,000	50,000	* 7,900	70,000	10,000
(of which Title III is)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	14,145	2,242	15,418	4,410	---	---
Government - to - Government	42,250	6,129	40,000	4,559	---	---
Title II Total	56,395	8,371	55,418	8,969	---	---
Total P.L. 480	139,395	25,371	98,918	16,869	70,000	10,000

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

* FY 1986 figures exclude $2.5 million which was reduced from commodity allocations to pay for ocean freight costs.

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	4	4	5
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	4	4	5

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	3
Regional[e]	–	–	–	5	2	7	5	2	7
TOTAL	–	–	–	8	2	10	8	2	10

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	2	2
TOTAL	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	2	2

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

Development Overview

A severe economic crisis has gripped Mozambique for the past several years. Clear evidence of the crisis abounds: gross domestic product is now only two-thirds of its 1973 level; industries operate at 30% of installed capacity; commercial agricultural production for export has declined 52% since 1981; current account deficits average 23% of GNP; national external debt amounts to 120% of GNP. Mozambique's net foreign exchange reserves are totally depleted. Despite debt rescheduling, the debt service ratio at the end of 1984 equalled 174% of exports of goods and services; Mozambique's outstanding total debt is $2.4 billion, with arrears of $545 million as of 1984.

This economic crisis stems from a colonial legacy which contributed little to equitable development benefitting the majority of the population and inappropriate economic policies in the post-independence years. At independence in 1975, 93% of the population was illiterate, annual per capita income was $150, and life expectancy was only 44 years. Moreover, from 1975 to 1983, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique (GPRM) pursued economic policies that generally did not work. It assumed control of many firms, following the mass exodus of the Portuguese. A centrally-planned economy emphasized the public sector, investing scarce resources on state farms, communal villages, parastatals, and heavy industry. Policies restricted private sector activity resulting in severe curtailment of the market economy.

The local currency (metical) decreased sharply in value, consumer goods became unavailable for sale, and foreign exchange for spares and raw materials diminished substantially. With the lack of consumer goods and controlled prices for agricultural products, farmers had little incentive to produce a surplus for urban centers.

In addition, Mozambique faced, from 1981 to 1984, its worst drought in a century. In some areas, no rain fell for three years; in others, rainfall was far below normal. Agricultural production plummeted: corn and rice harvests in southern Mozambique were more than halved and almost the entire vegetable crop was lost. Two and a half million people in central and southern Mozambique suffered from acute food shortages. Furthermore, a violent rural insurgency has dislocated thousands of Mozambicans, cut communications, and isolated many areas. This has deepened the food deficit, hampered relief activities, and limited the effectiveness of development activities. These problems followed other adverse external factors, such as the oil price shock and the loss of much employment in South Africa.

In 1983, the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress pragmatically acknowledged policy errors, criticizing the inefficiency of state farms, the lack of support for private agriculture, and the inappropriateness of new investment in heavy industry. The Economic Action Plan (1984-86) mandated that the state sector minimize new investment, use present land and equipment more efficiently,

and emphasize basic consumer goods production. It also encouraged aid to family and commercial farmers and establishment of producer prices which would yield a real financial return and stimulate food and export crops.

Despite the currently depressed situation, the potential for economic recovery and development in Mozambique is high. It lies in Mozambique's rich resource base, concentrated in the underexploited energy, minerals, and agricultural sectors. To realize this potential will require the GPRM to address long-term constraints (e.g., the shortage of trained manpower, the need for generally stimulative economic policy reforms, the restoration of a market economy) and to overcome short-term problems, including domestic insecurity and a difficult financial situation.

Some progress has been made. The literacy rate has increased from 7% in 1975 to 28% in 1980. Health care has improved, and half the population has access to preventive health services. In 1984, Mozambique joined the IMF and IBRD and negotiated a rescheduling of most of its existing debt. More recently, liberalization of certain agricultural prices and foreign exchange regulations has been very successful and there are indications that economic reform is continuing at a deliberate pace.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

Mozambique, with some of the best natural harbors in Africa, occupies a strategic location along Southern Africa's Indian Ocean coast. Its transportation network is key to the economic viability of the landlocked states in the region. It possesses potentially rich mineral, petroleum, and natural gas deposits.

Mozambique continues to play a key diplomatic role in the resolution of outstanding regional issues. In signing of the 1984 Nkomati Accord with South Africa, it demonstrated its commitment to non-intervention and underlined its desire for regional stability.

The GPRM has sought closer links with the West: the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress urged new economic relationships with Western governments, international financial institutions, and private foreign investors. Mozambique is currently collaborating with the IMF and IBRD to develop fiscal and monetary policy reforms aimed at economic recovery and expansion. Mozambique is also participating in Lome III. Negotiations concluded with the Paris Club have led to debt rescheduling and potential economic development activities. An OPIC agreement was signed in 1984. An American trade and investment mission was accorded a warm welcome in early 1985: Mozambican officials frankly acknowledged their country's developmental problems, explored their interests in Western assistance, and identified areas of United States investment opportunity.

The United States has welcomed this broader orientation by the GPRM and the concrete actions of the GPRM to mature and deepen its bilateral and multilateral relationships with the Free World. United States interests are

best served in Southern Africa by encouraging Mozambique's critical role as a stabilizing force. Within the Mozambican context, the United States seeks to support the GPRM policy initiatives to rehabilitate the private sector and to assist the GPRM in developing an economic recovery program.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The A.I.D. strategy in Mozambique is to promote the private sector, particularly the private agricultural sub-sector, by expanding the dynamic productive capacity of private commercial farmers and by assisting other public and private institutions which directly support private sector growth.

The GPRM has recognized that growth in its economy is dependent upon a healthy, vigorous private sector. After eight disastrous years of promoting state enterprise, the GPRM has revised its policies to provide the private sector with the means of production needed to accelerate and sustain increased productivity. The A.I.D. strategy is to support and encourage this change in policy direction.

The A.I.D. Private Sector Rehabilitation Program is designed to resuscitate the private sector via two discrete sub-projects: a commodity import program to stimulate private agricultural production and a technical assistance and training component to assist private sector rehabilitation. The commodity import component includes spare parts for farm equipment, new agricultural equipment to replace that which is beyond repair or to expand current production capacity, agricultural inputs and implements, raw materials for private indigenous companies producing agricultural-related products, and incentive goods to stimulate agricultural production. Technical assistance will encourage foreign investment promotion, assist divestiture planning in key sectors of the economy, develop a pool of trained Mozambicans from which private sector enterprises can draw, and train agricultural machinery repair technicians.

A.I.D. Program (FY 1985-1986)

A.I.D. signed its first project agreement with the GPRM in FY 1984. The Private Sector Rehabilitation Program (656-0201) focuses on supplying badly needed agricultural inputs and equipment to private farmers in southern Mozambique and on providing the expertise and training necessary to reactivate the private sector. A.I.D. provided $13,000,000 in FY 1985 (of which $12,000,000 was for commodity imports). In FY 1986, A.I.D. plans to obligate $9,570,000 for the program.

Through an A.I.D.-financed contract with Shearson Lehman Brothers, the GPRM has obtained general financial advisory services related to the Paris Club debt rescheduling agreement and is developing external operations and debt management systems for the Bank of Mozambique. Arthur D. Little, another A.I.D. financed contractor, is assisting the Ministry of Mineral Resources in arranging foreign private investment for an ammonia production plant.

The technical assistance program may be implemented, in part, through a trilateral agreement between the United States, Mozambique, and Portugal. Over a four year period, Portugal expects to contribute $400,000 to the program.

Under the commodity import component, financing is provided for agricultural inputs urgently needed by private family and commercial farmers in two agriculturally rich provinces of Mozambique. In addition to agricultural inputs, implements, and equipment, the program provides specific raw materials needed by private producers of agriculture-related goods, as well as incentive goods needed to induce surplus agricultural production. All commodities will be sold through existing commercial channels, using to the maximum extent possible, the private sector to transport and retail the goods.

In FY 1985, in response to severe drought and cyclone damage, the United States made 42,250 MT of P.L. 480, Title II corn (valued at $6.1 million) available to the GPRM on a bilateral basis; of that amount, 7,000 MT were distributed free of charge to drought victims, while the remaining 35,250 MT were distributed through normal commercial channels. Sales proceeds are targetted to agricultural and rural development projects, primarily to promote small private farm production. In addition, World Vision transported another 12,850 MT of corn (valued at $1.9 million) to Mozambique, while Church World Services utilized 1,295 MT of various commodities (valued at $378,000) in a direct feeding program, benefitting some 35,000 drought victims. Finally, under Section 416, 5,640 MT of dairy products (valued at $5.7 million) was provided to the GPRM for feeding programs in hospitals, schools, and factories. In addition, Mozambique procured some 86,500 MT of wheat, corn, and rice (valued at $17 million) under the Title I (concessional sales) program. In light of the GPRM's balance of payments problems and the drought emergency situation, the Title I loan also covered ocean transportation (estimated at $4 million).

For FY 1986, the United States has already approved 55,419 MT under P.L. 480, Title II, 43,500 MT of commodities under Title I, and a further 5,640 MT of dairy products under Section 416. Approximately one-third of the Title II amount will be distributed free by United States private voluntary agencies and the GPRM's disaster coordinating unit, with the rest distributed through commercial channels. Additional P.L. 480, Title II commodities may be needed during 1986 to meet food shortages related to the drought and rural insurgency. The P.L. 480, Title I program of $10.0 million planned for FY 1986 will assist in meeting the normal food deficit requirements in urban and rural areas.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987):

The FY 1987 request includes $15.0 million to continue the Private Sector Rehabilitation Program into its fourth and final phase. The two major components of the program -- technical assistance and training and the commodity import mechanism -- will remain as core elements. Consideration will be given, however, to increasing the number of private farmers benefitting from the program by expanding the program to other geographic areas in Mozambique. Based on evaluation results, new means of involving the private sector in importing, transporting, and retailing imported commodities will be explored.

P.L. 480, Title I program, at a $10.0 million level in FY 1987, will provide badly needed food, on a highly concessional basis to the urban and rural population. Local currency generated will be used to help support agricultural reform measures. Title II emergency food assistance will continue.

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER - Alan Silva

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION	G	656-0201	84	87	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	---	500	---	498
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,000	1,000	1,000	2	---	500	---	498
GRANTS					1,000	1,000	1,000	2	---	500	---	498
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION	G	656-0201	84	87	37,000	44,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	9,300	15,000	9,400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					37,000	44,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	9,300	15,000	9,400
GRANTS					37,000	44,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	9,300	15,000	9,400
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					38,000	45,570	21,000	4,904	9,570	9,800	15,000	9,898
GRANTS					38,000	45,570	21,000	4,904	9,570	9,800	15,000	9,898
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

COUNTRY: (683) NIGER

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 6,491

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 240

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -1.2%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 11.8%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 46.1	MALE 44.5	FEMALE 47.8
(1970)	TOTAL 41.4	MALE 40.4	FEMALE 42.3

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 10% MALE 14% FEMALE 6%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -0.1%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 33%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 44

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: MILLET ,SORGHUM ..	25%	(1984)
CASH: COWPEAS	10%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) LIVESTOCK ,COWPEAS ..

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,SORGHUM ,RICE

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1983) 90%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1978)	224 (79)	294 (80)	367
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1978)	280 (79)	351 (80)	487
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1978)	-56 (79)	-57 (80)	-120
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,				
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES..	(1978)	4.3% (79)	4.5% (80)	3.6%
AS % OF GNP.....	(1978)	1.0% (79)	1.0% (80)	1.0%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD.
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 34 (83) 58 (84) 89
EQUIVALENT TO 0.7 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1982)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)URANIUM ,LIVESTOCK ,COWPEAS

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 1 (1983) 4 (1984) 1
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981) 0% (1982) 0% (1983) 1%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)PETROLEUM PROD ,PRIMARY MATERIA,MACHINERY

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 11 (1983) 2 (1984) 2
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1980) 4% (1981) 3% (1982) 3%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1980) -302(81) -228(82) -69

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,NIGERIA ,ITALY

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 71.3%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 73
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 19.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.9% (1978) 3.0% (1985) 3.4%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 8% (1985) 15%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 52

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 46.4% (15-64YRS) 51.1% (65+ YRS) 2.6%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 135

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 38,791

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,SKIN INFECTIONS ,INTESTINAL INFEC
DEATH.. (1964) MENINGITIS ,MALARIA ,MEASLES

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 94%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 33%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL 25.1	MALE 32.5	FEMALE 17.9
SECONDARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL 5.9	MALE 5.6	FEMALE 2.1
POST SECONDARY..	(1980)	TOTAL 0.2	MALE 0.4	FEMALE 0.1

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 12.8%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY NIGER

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	12.7	17.5	17.8	24.1	29.3	207.8	1.2	206.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	1.2	2.3
Grants	12.7	17.5	17.8	24.1	29.3	204.3	-	204.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	9.5	13.7	13.0	21.0	26.4	130.6	1.2	129.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	1.2	2.3
Grants	9.5	13.7	13.0	21.0	26.4	127.1	-	127.1
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	10.0		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.0	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.5	50.6	-	50.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.0	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.5	*	-	50.6
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	1.0	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.5	50.6	-	50.6
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.0	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.5	50.6	-	50.6
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	26.6	-	26.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	26.6	-	26.6
Peace Corps	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	26.6	-	26.6
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.2	9.7	1.0	8.7
Credits or Loans	-	2.3	2.0	1.2	-	5.5	1.0	4.5
Grants	-	0.2	0.4	1.3	2.2	4.2	-	4.2
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	1.0	2.0	3.1	-	3.1
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	2.3	2.0	1.2	-	5.5	1.0	4.5
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.1	-	1.1
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	12.7	20.0	20.2	26.6	31.5	217.5	2.2	215.3
Loans	-	2.3	2.0	1.2	-	9.0	2.2	6.8
Grants	12.7	17.7	18.2	25.4	31.5	208.5	-	208.5
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	3.7	1.7
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	3.7	1.7
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	46.7	34.6	34.0	513.2
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6
IDA	30.1	11.7	16.8	242.9
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	12.5	20.0	12.0	73.0
UNDP	4.1	2.9	0.0	52.3
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	5.2	15.1
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	127.3

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	21.0	16.0	76.0
France	40.2	29.4	259.3
Germany, Fed. Rep.	38.1	27.6	207.9
Canada	6.0	6.4	60.6
Japan	9.4	11.0	54.5
Other	11.9	12.3	85.5
Total	126.6	102.7	743.8

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
85.2	N.A.	131.7

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	2
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total	-	-	2

NIGER

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	20,000
Total	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	20,000
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	20,785	-	-	-	-	-	4,785	16,000
Total	20,785	-	-	-	-	-	4,785	16,000
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	17,000
Total	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	17,000

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Support agricultural economic policy reforms through local cost financing of on-going agricultural productivity activities. ($7 million ESF: $3 million SDP)

- Initiate health/population sector policy reforms through the continuation of a health sector grant, local currency from which will finance local costs of health/population interventions such as reduced infant/child morbidity/mortality, malaria control, oral rehydration therapy and family planning. ($7 million SDP)

- Strengthen organizations involved in village-level training, credit and agriculture input management in self-managed cooperatives. ($1 million SDP)

- Initiate applied research/extension in the irrigation area. ($5 million SDP)

NIGER

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	--	--	--
Grants	18,456	29,573	29,499
Total AID	18,456	29,573	29,499
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	--	--	--
(of which Title III is)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Title II	19,904	--	--
Total P.L. 480	19,904	--	--
Total AID and P.L. 480	38,360	29,573	29,499

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat						
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	7,898	3,397	--	--	--	--
Government - to - Government	125,000	16,507	--	--	--	--
Title II Total	132,898	19,904	--	--	--	--
Total P.L. 480	132,898	19,904	--	--	--	--

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	22	21	21
PASA[b]	4	4	4
TOTAL	26	25	25

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	43	9	52	39	31	70	69	38	107
Regional[e]	12	17	29	15	14	29	18	20	38
TOTAL	55	26	81	54	45	99	87	58	145

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	31	11	42	32	34	66	19	33	52
Regional[e]	33	3	36	31	5	36	31	5	36
TOTAL	64	14	78	63	39	102	50	38	88

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

NIGER

Development Overview

Niger is among the poorest and least developed countries in West Africa. With a per capita income of $240, it has a literacy rate of only 7 percent and a rapidly growing population of 6.3 million, 47 percent of which is under the age of 15. Only a quarter of this landlocked country is useful for agriculture and livestock and even this area is vulnerable to drought. Thus, the ability to increase agricultural production, the economy's most important sector, is limited.

Niger's food situation is threatened by deteriorating soils, climate conditions and rapid population growth. The prolonged drought years of 1968-1973 and 83-84 severely damaged the fragile land resource base and overgrazing of pasture still occurs, further diminishing these resources.

Despite these constraints, Niger had substantial real growth between 1975-1980, stimulated by uranium prices and favorable rainfall. Uranium earnings financed about a third of the Government of Niger (GON) budget and contributed to rapid growth in construction, industry, and the commerce/transport/services sector during 1975-80.

The boom ended in 1981 with a sharp fall in the demand for uranium and a mediocre harvest. In 1982 and 1983 there was a moderate increase in the uranium price but the decline in uranium demand and revenues therefrom have kept the economy in a state of recession. While the 1983 harvest was near average, the country's pastoral zone suffered from insufficient rainfall. The failure of the 1984 rains resulted in the worst harvest and grazing conditions that the country has experienced since early in the 20th Century.

The GON has a stabilization and recovery program which responds to the decline in government revenues. Stringent short-term measures are in place, including a cut in the national investment budget. A stand-by arrangement has been negotiated with the International Monetary Fund and a Compensatory Financing Facility has also been negotiated because of the falling uranium export earnings. The government has adopted a two-year interim consolidation plan which calls for restricted capital expenditures while giving priority to the maintenance and effective utilization of high-priority development programs. The GON recognizes as well the need for significant policy reforms to enhance the attainment of its development objectives.

U.S. INTERESTS AND OBJECTIVES

United States interests in Niger are both strategic and humanitarian. We have a strategic interest in the preservation of Niger's pragmatic and western-oriented government, particularly in the face of the Libyan threat. President Kountche's oft-expressed concern over that threat against regional security is shared by the U.S. Further deterioration of Niger's economic situation may increase its vulnerability to Libyan-inspired subversion.

NIGER

Our humanitarian interests center on providing relief from the immediate deleterious effects of the drought and associated food shortages, as well as on the economic development of the country. Besides the short-term measures to help the government stabilize its present budget and financial problems, longer-term efforts are being made to assist Niger to achieve its priority goal of becoming food self-sufficient in cereal grains. However, at this stage it is still necessary to anticipate the possible need for emergency food assistance.

The West also has a potentially important economic interest here. Uranium and other mineral resources give Niger a degree of importance beyond that of other Sahelian countries.

A.I.D. DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s overall objective in Niger is to increase food production and eventually achieve food self-reliance. Current strategy objectives call for short-term economic stabilization, medium-term increased agricultural production, and long-term human and institutional development.

Economic stabilization objectives include maintenance of existing investment activities, more effective use of available resources and reform of agricultural policies. The main tool in achieving this objective is policy dialogue within the context of the Agriculture Sector Development Grant (ASDG). A.I.D. stabilization objectives also include strengthening institutional capabilities for evaluation and financial management.

The agricultural production objectives concentrate on development of participatory self-managed organizations and the private sector to increase food production. Dryland agriculture, livestock production, some limited irrigation activities and agriculture research programs are the essential components of this objective.

Institutional and human resources objectives focus on areas that contribute directly to increased agricultural production. A.I.D. is pursuing this objective primarily through participant training within bilateral projects or as part of the Sahel Manpower Development Program. Education activities support literacy and numeracy training to foster the development of self-managed agricultural organizations. Long-term institutional development activities and agricultural production are inextricably linked in a country with widespread malnutrition caused by endemic parasitic and infectious diseases that reduce the ability of the population to work at the time when labor requirements for agricultural production are at their peak. The Mission will increasingly emphasize the policy dimensions of the health sector in the shorter term.

NIGER

Drought Impact

A.I.D.'s major bilateral projects were affected to varying degrees by the drought in 1984. Integrated Livestock Production was hardest hit and emergency relief measures to assist herders in the pastoral zone had to be taken. Presently the project is being evaluated and redesigned to take into account such periodic drought impact. Implementation of policy reforms under the Agricultural Sector Development Grant was affected to a degree, particularly livestock trade liberalization and cereal marketing. Local currency funds were authorized for several drought-related support requirements. Applied agricultural extension and development of technical packages were disrupted under the Niamey Department Development Project (NDD II) and the long-term effect may be that the northern zone of the project will have reduced emphasis on dryland agriculture. The project assisted many affected people to undertake small-scale irrigated gardening to compensate for cereal crop losses.

Under the Niger Cereals Research Project experimental plots suffered due to lack of moisture at the right time, but measures have been taken to modify testing and prevent a similar recurrence. The Agricultural Production Support Project adapted to the crisis by dramatically increasing seed production to help cover farmer seed losses.

The Rural Health Improvement Project (RHIP), in response to drought conditions, carried out nutritional surveys aimed at groups needing emergency medical care and feeding programs. With the almost average levels of moisture during this year's rainy season the most adverse aspects of the drought have been ameliorated. Emergency food assistance will still be needed in isolated pockets of continued drought and several proposed PVO recovery projects will address the continuing need for improved water supply in these most affected areas.

A.I.D. PROGRAM (FYs 1985 - 1986)

Economic Stabilization

In support of Niger's economic reform efforts $9.5 million was obligated in FY 85 ($4.5 million SDP and $5 million ESF) as the second increment to the Agricultural Sector Development Grant (ASDG). ($10,285,000 will be obligated in FY 1986 - $5.5 million from SDP and $4.785 million from ESF). The ASDG is the key instrument in the policy dialogue process with the GON. Obligated increments will be disbursed as the GON meets specified conditions which are tied to progress made in policy reform implementation. The technical assistance team for the policy unit will be at full strength in FY 86 and there will be an interim evaluation at the end of FY 86.

NIGER

Agricultural Production

Increased food production through more effective delivery of services and goods to farmers, increased numbers of personnel able to manage rural development activities and institutionalization of participatory, self-managed organizations are key elements of the agricultural production objectives.

The Agricultural Production Support Project ($5,287,000) provides support to the GON policy reform of parastatal divestiture, improvement of agricultural credit and creation of viable producer cooperatives. Such efforts will continue to improve credit opportunities, input supplies, and strengthen cooperatives, leading to further liberalization of the market and reducing costs for seed multiplication.

Niamey Department Development II ($2,000,000) will focus on the development and strengthening of self-managed village organizations and on data collection in each ecological subzone to determine which elements are profitable and which should be dropped. Village-level training will be done through new village-based farmer training centers.

The Integrated Livestock Production Project, affected severely by the drought, is undergoing an evaluation/redesign. The project, with technical assistance being supplied by Tufts University, is continuing its drought recovery activities in FY 86, including the establishment of an early warning system to measure biomass availability.

Niger Cereals Research Project, being implemented through Purdue University, will more sharply focus on institutional development benchmarks, increased emphasis on linkages between research centers and increased on-farm testing of technical packages.

Institutional Development and Human Resources: During FY 1985/86, all bilateral education/literacy projects will be phased out. An in-house appraisal of the participant training portfolio will take place in FY 86. Forestry and Land Use Planning Project ($384,000) will increase total funding and be extended an additional year to complete institutionalization of the planning and model sites management activities. The Health Sector will continue to support the improvement of primary health services and institutionalization of the management planning unit in the Ministry of Health by Tulane University under the Rural Health Improvement Project, which will be extended and receive a final funding tranche to bring the project to conclusion. ($950,000). The Niger Comprehensive Health Program ($2,839,000) will be initiated in late FY 86 addressing specific health and population policy reforms in the areas of population growth, cost recovery for health care components, the restructuring of health expenditures in the recurrent cost budget, health management efficiency, drug procurement and the deployment of trained health personnel.

NIGER

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

In FY 1987 A.I.D. will assist the GON with economic and financial stabilization support to foster recovery of the economy and development aid to continue efforts to increase the country's productive capacity. One new project -- Applied Irrigation Research and Coordination -- will be undertaken and fully funded in FY 1987.

Economic Policy Reform: Economic support efforts will continue to stress policy reform. The Agricultural Sector Development Grant (683-0246/0247) will remain the focal point of this effort. The proposed FY 1987 program includes $7 million of ESF and $3 million SDP funds. Policy reform goals will be to develop the agricultural input supply system with increasing private sector participation; abolish uniform prices for cereals; tender official purchases and sales; and establish village-level storage for grain reserves. An agricultural credit study will be completed during the year.

Agricultural Production: The FY 1987 request includes $7,000,000 for two agricultural projects. The Niamey Department Development II Project ($1,000,000) will continue strengthening agricultural extension, training and support for development of local organizations, credit for use of technical packages, and a local investment fund for micro-activities. The Applied Irrigation Research and Coordination Project ($5,000,000) will start the process of institutionalizing applied systems research with extension linkages in the irrigation subsector. Applied research will be conducted in soil fertility and micro-irrigation.

Human Resources and Institutional Development: The Niger Comprehensive Health Program ($6,960,000) will continue to carry on an intensive policy dialogue in health and population. Program development will extend family planning services beyond Niamey and provide oral rehydration therapy, an expanded program of immunization, malaria control and nutritional surveillance. Collaboration with the Peace Corps in the implementation of Small Project Assistance ($40,000) will continue in FY 1987.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Peter Benedict

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: NIGER

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT	G	683-0208	78	78	2,000	2,000	1,970	1,865	---	105	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,000	2,000	1,970	1,865	---	105	---	---
GRANTS					2,000	2,000	1,970	1,865	---	105	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT	G	683-0208	78	86	13,429	13,429	13,429	8,453	950	3,500	---	1,450
NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH	G	683-0225	82	85	11,660	11,660	11,660	3,757	---	2,600	---	2,600
RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	683-0226	79	82	5,030	5,030	5,030	3,321	---	325	---	1,384
EVALUATION ASST TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING	G	683-0229	81	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	985	---	500	---	250
FORESTRY AND LAND USE PLANNING	G	683-0230	80	86	3,839	4,223	3,839	2,469	384	900	---	700
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT	G	683-0234	82	87	19,900	19,900	14,613	3,892	4,287	3,700	1,000	4,000
LITERACY TRAINING	G	683-0237	81	81	1,810	1,810	1,145	756	---	389	---	---
NIAMEY DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PHASE II	G	683-0240	81	87	13,582	16,582	13,582	7,585	2,000	3,200	1,000	3,000
INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION	G	683-0242	83	83	17,500	17,500	13,394	4,520	---	3,500	---	3,250
RURAL IRRIGATED AGRI DEV II (PVO)	G	683-0245	83	83	750	750	750	467	---	283	---	---
RURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT	G	683-0246	84	87	15,000	17,500	7,500	27	5,500	5,250	3,000	6,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	683-0249	83	86	200	200	120	43	40	65	40	80
IRRIGATED AGRICULTURE	* G	683-0250	87	88	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT II	G	683-0256	86	90	---	15,000	---	---	2,839	---	6,960	2,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: NIGER

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
MATERNAL LANGUAGES TEXTS	G	683-0937	84	84	348	348	348	92	---	256	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					105,048	131,932	87,410	36,367	16,000	24,468	17,000	24,714
GRANTS					105,048	131,932	87,410	36,367	16,000	24,468	17,000	24,714
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
RURAL DEV. SECTOR GRANT-ESF	G	683-0247	83	87	17,000	28,785	15,000	10,000	4,785	5,000	7,000	4,785
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					17,000	28,785	15,000	10,000	4,785	5,000	7,000	4,785
GRANTS					17,000	28,785	15,000	10,000	4,785	5,000	7,000	4,785
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					124,048	162,717	104,380	48,232	20,785	29,573	24,000	29,499
GRANTS					124,048	162,717	104,380	48,232	20,785	29,573	24,000	29,499
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

GLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: NIGER

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
APPLIED IRRIGATION RESEARCH AND COORDINATION	SDP			FY 1987 5,000	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
683-0250	[X] NEW				FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1990
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To establish and institutionalize a system of applied research and extension services in irrigated agriculture subsector focusing particularly on soil fertility and small-scale irrigation.

Project Description: Niger has considerable potential for irrigated agriculture; however, little effort has been devoted to irrigation research and the adaptation of small farm systems to irrigated agriculture due to the overwhelming emphasis placed on dryland crop production. This planned project will:

- Conduct applied research on cropping systems, water management, cultural techniques and water management/pumping systems for small-scale irrigation systems;
- Undertake applied research on soils analyses, fertility and water management at the small farm level; and
- Establish an operational research/extension testing and information exchange unit to interact with existing GON technical services, research institutions, operational irrigation projects and cooperatives and the private sector.

Relationship Of Project To A.I.D. Country Strategy: Increasing agricultural (particularly food crop) production is the key element of A.I.D.'s development strategy over the next two decades. This project will provide a firm foundation of data and field testing to help Nigerien farmers increase their productivity through irrigated technologies. The United States is accepted by most aid-donors as the leader in the fields of applied research and extension services. Additionally, the U.S. development program in Niger already includes a number of agro-activities which relate directly to irrigated agriculture.

Host Country And Other Donors: The Government of Niger (GON) has been giving increasingly greater attention to the expansion of irrigated agriculture as a supplemental alternative to dryland agriculture. Although its longer term strategy is not yet well articulated, the GON has recognized that drought recurrences will plague Niger with some regularity, although not necessarily on a predictable basis. Short term objectives are to bring into cultivation 1,000 hectares of new or rehabilitated irrigation perimeters per year. The World Bank, French Caisse Centrale and Kuwaiti Development Fund are collaborating with the GON on a program involving the rehabilitation of 18 existing perimeters. The European Development Fund has a substantial technical assistance component primarily in the areas of production, extension, maintenance and credit. The African and Kuwaiti Development Banks are financing development of new perimeters. Dutch volunteers are providing technical assistance in irrigation projects and the Dutch are interested in a longer term involvement in this sector. Africare, Lutheran World Relief and Church World Service are among the larger PVO donors in micro-level irrigation projects.

Beneficiaries: The staff of the various agro/extension/water resource agencies responsible for irrigation activities will be the direct beneficiaries who will pass the new technologies and systems adaptations on to the small-farmer level.

Inputs:	Life of Project ($ 000s)
- Technical Assistance	3,000
- Commodities	1,500
- Participant Training	750
- Other Direct Costs	750

Outputs:	
- Irrigation Co-op Management Units Established	xxx
- Number of hectares of existing perimeters returned to production	xxx
- Irrigation research/extension unit established	xxx
- Farmers benefiting from new technology	xxx

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	5,000	1,000	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

GON Ministry of Agriculture
Undetermined contractors or Title XII institutions

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (696) RWANDA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 6,249

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 270

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 2.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 11.2%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 47.4	MALE 45.8	FEMALE 49.0
(1970)	TOTAL 48.0	MALE 46.4	FEMALE 49.6

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 50% MALE 61% FEMALE 39%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -0.7%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1981) 46%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 371

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: PULSES ,PLANTAINS ,SWEETPOTATOES	81%	(1984)
CASH: COFFEE ,TEA ,.	3%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COFFEE ,TEA ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,DAIRY PRODS. ,RICE

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1978)	99 (79)	134 (80)	152
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1978)	113 (79)	152 (80)	163
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1978)	-14 (79)	-17 (80)	-12
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,				
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES..	(1978)	12.3% (79)	12.1% (80)	13.1%
AS % OF GNP.....	(1978)	1.6% (79)	1.8% (80)	1.9%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 128 (83) 111 (84) 107
EQUIVALENT TO 4.7 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COFFEE ,TEA ,CASSITERITE

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	0 (1983)	0 (1984)	16
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981)	0% (1982)	0% (1983)	0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)TEXTILES ,FOODSTUFFS ,MACHINES

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	10 (1983)	13 (1984)	10
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981)	4% (1982)	5% (1983)	7%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -94(82) -106(83) -74

TRADING PARTNERS: KENYA ,BELGIUM ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 26.8%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 4
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 3.4%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.5% (1985) 3.8%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 3% (1985) 5%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 50 (1985) 54

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 47.2% (15-64YRS) 49.9% (65+ YRS) 2.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 125

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 31,335

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,INFLUENZA ,MEASLES
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 88%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 54%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 83.3	MALE 86.6	FEMALE 80.1
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 1.9	MALE 1.8	FEMALE 1.0
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 0.2	MALE 0.3	FEMALE 0.0

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 18.9%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY RWANDA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	4.1	7.4	9.0	8.6	12.8	67.4	-	67.4
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	4.1	7.4	9.0	8.6	12.8	67.4	-	67.4
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	1.9	3.4	6.5	5.3	8.3	37.2	-	37.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.9	3.4	6.5	5.3	8.3	37.2	-	37.2
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	1.1		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.2	3.9	2.4	3.2	4.4	29.6	-	29.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.2	3.9	2.4	3.2	4.4	29.6	-	29.6
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	2.2	3.9	2.4	3.2	4.4	29.6	-	29.6
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	6.3	-	6.3
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.8	4.0	23.3	-	23.3
c. Other Economic Assistance	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	-	0.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	-	0.6
Peace Corps	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	-	0.6
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.1	1.5	*	0.1	*	1.7	0.9	0.3
Credits or Loans	-	1.5	-	-	-	1.5	0.9	0.6
Grants	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.2	-	0.2
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	1.5	-	-	-	1.5	0.9	0.6
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	0.1	*	*	0.1	*	0.2	-	0.2
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	4.2	8.9	9.0	8.7	12.8	69.1	0.9	68.2
Loans	-	1.5	-	-	-	1.5	0.9	0.6
Grants	4.2	7.4	9.0	8.7	12.8	67.6	-	67.6
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.7	0.2
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	0.7	0.2

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	54.2	40.8	21.2	454.8
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1
IDA	36.3	9.0	16.3	234.7
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	10.4	30.3	4.9	113.7
UNDP	5.3	1.2	0.0	34.8
OTHER-UN	2.2	0.0	0.0	10.3
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.2

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	9.0	9.0	43.0
Belgium	26.3	21.4	184.6
Germany, Fed. Rep.	25.3	23.8	131.3
France	11.8	9.2	79.2
Other	26.7	30.8	138.5
Total	99.1	94.2	576.6

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
0.5	N.A.	4.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	1
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	18,238	5,000	1,238	–	–	–	12,000	–
Total	18,238	5,000	1,238	–	–	–	12,000	–
1986								
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
1987								
Loans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grants	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	6,000	6,000	–	–	–	–	–	–

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Reinforce Rwanda's agricultural data collection and analysis capacity with a new Agricultural Statistics and Analysis project (approximately $1.6 million).

-- Continue to demonstrate new agricultural technologies through the adaptive research and extension efforts of the Farming Systems Improvement ($3.8 million) and related projects.

-- Continue to encourage employment generation and promote small and medium size private enterprises through the FY 1985 AEPRP funded PRIME project and the Private Enterprise Development project ($564,000).

-- Continue to provide assistance to the national family planning and child health system.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	5,407	12,265	11,518
Total AID	5,407	12,265	11,518
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	5,712	3,967	5,057
Total P.L. 480	5,712	3,967	5,057
Total AID and P.L. 480	11,119	16,232	16,575

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat						
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	13,305	4,223	13,749	3,967	18,100	5,057
Government - to - Government	6,791	1,489	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	20,096	5,712	13,749	3,967	18,100	5,057
Total P.L. 480	20,096	5,712	13,749	3,967	18,100	5,057

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	5	7	7
PASA[b]	1	1	0
TOTAL	6	8	7

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	3	23	26	19	24	43	25	1	26
Regional[e]	3	30	33	6	13	19	7	4	11
TOTAL	6	53	59	25	37	62	32	5	37

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	11	11	–	10	10	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	13	13	2	1	3	2	4	6
TOTAL	–	24	24	2	11	13	2	4	6

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

RWANDA

Development Overview

Rwanda is among the poorest countries in the world with a per capita GNP of $275 in 1984. It is also the most densely populated country in Africa. If current population and land use trends continue, Rwanda will exhaust its arable land by the end of the century.

The principal causes of poverty and the leading constraints to development in Rwanda are: (1) continued population pressure on a limited land base; (2) few opportunities for productive employment outside agriculture; (3) a low level of agricultural technology and an incentive structure which restricts the profitability of farming; and, (4) a low absorptive capacity due to inadequate development of Rwanda's human resources.

Rwanda is at a crucial stage in the evolution of its development strategy and programs. The economic policies which served Rwanda well during the 1970s are now being reexamined after the economic crisis of 1981-83 and the shock of the drought in 1984. Since coffee accounts for over half of Rwanda's export income, the precipitous decline in world coffee prices in 1981 not only contributed to a $35 million balance of payments deficit, the first such deficit in many years, but it also held down growth of government revenues. This took place just as major commitments were undertaken in the education sector. The result was the first of the budget deficits that have continued since then.

In order to restore equilibrium without resorting to excessive foreign borrowing, the Government of Rwanda instituted a number of import and price restrictions in March 1983. These austerity measures were effective in stabilizing Rwanda's balance of payment situation in spite of the 1984 drought. Improvements were made in both expenditure control and revenue collection. The impact of the austerity program and the drought has been fairly sharp. The rate of growth of GDP fell from a positive 2.0 percent in 1983 to a minus 1.5 percent in 1984.

The Government has addressed this situation by reexamining its economic goals and objectives. Since early 1985, the Government has been formulating an integrated set of policy measures under an economic recovery program. These measures are, in part, being supported by A.I.D. under the African Economic Policy Reform Program, which aims at increasing off-farm employment through the promotion of small and medium scale enterprises. It is anticipated that these measures will help absorb the pool of labor which cannot find land or employment in agriculture.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

Relations between Rwanda and the United States are excellent. The Government of Rwanda's philosophical orientation and commitment to indigenous and foreign private enterprise as a stimulus to development are compatible with that of the United States. Over the years the United States has become an important bilateral donor in Rwanda.

RWANDA

Rwanda continues to manage its affairs in a manner that successive U.S. administrations have supported. Its human rights record is good, and the country has taken steps towards a more representative government and an improved judicial system. It has supported a many U.S. positions in international fora.

U.S. exports to Rwanda total $6.2 million (1984). U.S. investment is in tea where one American firm, the largest and most successful enterprise in the sector, serves as a model of efficient operations and appropriate incentives to farmers.

Before the economic crisis of 1981-83, Rwanda's economic performance was among the best in Africa. With movement toward stabilization in 1984-85, the country's economic and political performance is still significantly better than its neighbors. It is in the U.S. interest to encourage and promote Rwanda's development goals and economic recovery program to safeguard economic and political stability in the country and the region.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s primary objectives in Rwanda are: to raise agricultural productivity and profitability; to promote employment generation and private enterprise development, especially among small and medium enterprises; to provide access to family planning and health services; and to develop Rwanda's human resources. These objectives directly address Rwanda's principle development constraints.

To achieve these objectives, assistance is being provided in the following ways:

Developing research and extension programs to provide the technologies with which agricultural production can be increased. Getting agriculture moving requires new technologies to raise productivity and a growing market for agricultural products. Improved technologies are being demonstrated on farmers fields through practical farming systems research activities. A.I.D.'s program of support to rural enterprises will raise the profitibility of farming by raising demand for agricultural products.

Raising off-farm employment opportunities by improving incentives for private enterprise through policy changes and the provision of resources and management assistance to small and medium scale enterprises. Compared to large enterprises, especially those owned and operated by the Government, smaller firms are less dependent on imported inputs and are more labor intensive. However, the sector faces severe constraints including inadequate agricultural incentives, limited availability of training and management services, and difficult access to bank credit and foreign exchange. A.I.D.'s program of support to small enterprises seeks to promote the following policy measures: changes in the Investment Code

to extend its benefits to smaller firms; changes in the administrative procedures of the Guarantee Fund established for smaller firms; divestiture of parastatal operations; decontrol of prices; and, review of the tariff, tax and trade regimes to provide additional stimulus to enterprise development and employment.

Disseminating information, education and services pertaining to family planning and health care for mothers and children. Lowering the rate of population growth is an essential element for maintaining a viable economy.

Developing the human resource base to provide the trained and skilled individuals needed for a growing economy. The Government of Rwanda is becoming increasingly concerned about the growing demand for education and its failure to meet it. A.I.D. will analyse key Rwandan educational institutions in FY 1986 to determine the development constraints in the educational sector.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985 - 1986)

A.I.D.'s program emphasizes the agricultural and health sectors and employment generation through private enterprise.

Agricultural sector programs continue to address problems of research and marketing. Research needs are being addressed through several important activities. The Agricultural Survey and Analysis project (696-0115) has conducted a census of the agricultural sector. The data are now providing useful information to Rwandan planners in the preparation of the next Five Year Plan. A 1985 evaluation of the project determined that it was successful in establishing infrastructure and training personnel for the collection and processing of agricultural data. However, the project fell short of its objective in raising Rwandan capability to analyse this data. The evaluation strongly recommended a follow-on activity, focusing specifically on strengthening analytical capability and undertaking special policy related studies. The Farming Systems Improvement Project (FSIP) (696-0110) has begun trials on farmers fields. An important policy decision was made enabling research scientists to supervise extension agents. Two regionally funded projects are complementing FSIP activities in the same geographic area. The Ruhengeri Resource Analysis and Management project (698-0427) is providing information for land use planning and the Communal Afforestation project (698-0424.01) is promoting agroforesty. A 1985 survey in the region indicated that farmers interplanting recommended tree species also reported significantly higher yields of food crops. The final research activity is a component of the Food Storage and Marketing project (696-0116). It attempts to improve storage techniques and develop methods to reduce the cooking time for beans.

A.I.D.'s program in agricultural marketing is being redefined as the cooperative movement is being decentralized and as new opportunities are identified. To this end, a special study was initiated in 1985 under the centrally funded Food Security project with Michigan State University.

The study will examine the role of prices on farmers' marketing decisions and the interaction between farmers and private traders. It is anticipated that this study will find that it is more appropriate to provide assistance in agricultural marketing through the private sector. As the Local Crop Storage (696-0107) and the Food Storage and Marketing (696-0116) projects both come to an end, A.I.D. will continue its support of marketing through grassroots training of cooperative members and the promotion of cooperative unions. The Fish Culture project (696-0112) and the Agricultural Education project (696-0109) will be completed during the program period.

Major employment generation activities are the Private Enterprise Development project (696-0121) and the Policy Reform Inititiatives in Manufacturing and Employment program (PRIME) (696-0127). Under the first activity, Technoserve, a U.S. PVO, has started training local entrepeneurs in financial and other management skills and is providing management advisory services to private enterprises. The PRIME program, and African Economic Policy Reform Program initiative, will provide local currency and foreign exchange credits to small firms. Several policy changes to improve investment incentives and promote the more efficient allocation of industrial resources have been made, including the elimination of the prior deposits previously required for the importation of non-luxury goods.

In the health sector, the major activity is the the Maternal Child Health Care and Family Planning project (696-0113). Started in 1981, this project finances the development of education, training, research, technical assistance and services in support of a national family planning program. Family planning services are currently available in 30 hospitals and 60 health centers. The Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421.96) assists the Ministry of Public Health in improving its national immunization program and in establishing a nationwide program of oral rehydration therapy for diarrheal diseases. Related to the health sector are the PL 480 Title II food programs implemented by the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA). These two U.S. PVOs have programs in child feeding, nutrition education and food-for-work.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A.I.D. is requesting a total of $6.0 million in Development Assistance in FY 1987 for Rwanda. One new project, the Agricultural Surveys and Policy Analysis project (696-0127), will build on the success of its predecessor (696-0115). It will continue needed surveys and upgrade analytical skills so information can be used for policy and planning by a broad range of users. Approximately $1.6 million will be obligated for this project in FY 1987. The balance of FY 1987 funding will be used complete funding for the Farming Systems Improvement and the Private Enterprise Development projects.

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE: Emerson J. Melaven

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: RWANDA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
LOCAL CROP STORAGE	G	696-0107	79	80	2,573	2,573	2,573	2,047	---	500	---	26
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G	696-0109	79	83	5,126	5,126	5,126	4,012	---	900	---	214
FARMING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G	696-0110	84	88	13,000	13,000	4,700	416	4,500	1,200	3,800	1,500
FISH CULTURE	G	696-0112	81	82	2,470	2,450	2,450	975	---	800	---	675
RWANDA AGRICULTURE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS	G	696-0115	81	83	3,706	3,706	3,706	2,374	---	800	---	532
FOOD STORAGE AND MARKETING II	G	696-0116	81	83	2,900	2,900	2,900	1,429	---	750	---	621
COOPERATIVE TRAINING CENTER (PVO)	G	696-0119	81	83	935	897	897	654	---	243	---	---
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	696-0121	84	88	4,064	4,064	1,000	310	1,500	750	564	750
COOPERATIVE CREDIT AND TRAINING (PVO)	G	696-0122	85	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	500	---	500
CROPPING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G	696-0123	83	83	515	515	515	402	---	113	---	---
AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND ANALYSIS	• G	696-0127	87	89	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	1,636	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					36,789	43,731	25,367	12,621	6,000	6,556	6,000	5,318
GRANTS					36,789	43,731	25,367	12,621	6,000	6,556	6,000	5,318
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH / FAMILY PLANNING	G	696-0113	81	84	6,250	6,250	6,250	2,624	---	1,700	---	1,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,250	6,250	6,250	2,624	---	1,700	---	1,700
GRANTS					6,250	6,250	6,250	2,624	---	1,700	---	1,700
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: RWANDA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
POLICY REFORM INITIATIVE IN MFG. & EMPLO	G	696-0126	85	85	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,500
GRANTS					12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					55,039	61,981	43,617	15,245	6,000	12,256	6,000	11,518
GRANTS					55,039	61,981	43,617	15,245	6,000	12,256	6,000	11,518
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: RWANDA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Statistics and Analysis		1,636		FY 1987 1,636	Life of Project Funding 7,000

Number 696-0127	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1989	FY 1991

Purpose: To strengthen the analytical capability of key Rwandan institutions to enable them to better use information for policy formulation and planning in agriculture and related sectors.

Project Description: One of the factors restraining Rwanda's development is a weak capacity to formulate programs and policies and to determine their impact on development objectives. Rwandans have demonstrated their capability to collect and process a broad range of data on the economy. However, the ability to analyze and present this data in ways that will be useful to policy makers and planners, needs to be strengthened. Also, policy makers need to be made aware of the usefulness of information and analysis in their decision making.

This proposed project will provide technical assistance and training to upgrade the data processing and analysis efforts of the Agricultural Survey and Analysis Unit (ASAU) of the Ministry of Agriculture. The unit was established under the earlier project (Agriculture Survey and Analysis Project 696-0115). A 1985 evaluation strongly recommended a second phase which would focus on increasing the analytical capacity of ASAU and to broaden the scope of the project to include other key Rwandan institutions. The project will provide micro-processing equipment and continue to provide local cost support for salaries and per diem for on-going survey work.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The previous project provided valuable information about rural families and their agricultural activities. However, ASAU needs to broaden the surveys and special studies it undertakes to be able to evaluate the impact of rural development projects and better enable public and private decision making based on analyzed data.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be the people of Rwanda insofar as better information and improved analytical skills will lead to policies and programs that increase incentives and opportunities in the rural economy. Information about the market orientation of farmers, their propensity to save, invest and consume will be invaluable in the development of strategies to raise off-farm employment and stimulate small enterprises. Policies to strengthen agricultural linkages with non-agricultural sectors need a broad information base, as do private investment and farm cropping decisions.

Host Country and Other Donors: AID has been the primary donor in this activity; however the ASAU has cooperated with the French in processing the Household Budget and Consumption Survey. This survey was originally to be analyzed in France, but ASAU agreed to make its technical resources available to the Ministry of Plan and thus assured that the analyzed data be available in country. In cooperation with FAO, ASAU has also established an early warning and crop forecasting system in the Ministry of Agriculture that was especially useful in determining the magnitude and location of crop shortfalls during the 1984. The World Bank has recently approved a project to strengthen the programming and evaluation sections in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Major Outputs: Surveys and more fully institutionalized capacities to base agricultural policies on analyzed data.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Grants to the Government of Rwanda to defray to cost of surveys and agricultural data and policy analyses	$7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Principal Contractors or Agencies
Through September 30, 1985	—	—	—	To be selected.
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	—	—		
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	—	—	—	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	1,636	5,364	7,000	

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (658) SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 105

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 310

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -1.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 8.8%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 66.0	MALE 64.1	FEMALE 68.0
(1970)	TOTAL .	MALE .	FEMALE .

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1981) TOTAL 57% MALE 73% FEMALE 42%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 34%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 249

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: ROOTS AND TUBERS ,BANANAS ,.	4%	(1984)
CASH: COCOA BEANS .. ,.	90%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COCOA BEANS ,COPRA ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,WHEAT ,DAIRY PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1981) 56%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(.) . (.) . (.) .

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (.) . (.) . (.) .
EQUIVALENT TO . MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COCOA ,COPRA ,COFFEE

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1970)	0 (1973)	1 (1976)	2
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.)	.% (.)	.% (1976)	28%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)FOOD PRODUCTS ,MACH/ELECT EQ ,FUELS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1969)	0 (1973)	0 (1977)	1
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.)	.% (.)	.% (1977)	6%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -6(82) -22(83) -7

TRADING PARTNERS: PORTUGAL ,NETHERLANDS ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (.) . %

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (.) .
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.7% (1978) 2.7% (1985) 2.0%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 24% (1985) 38%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 45 (1985) 28

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 41.2% (15-64YRS) 54.0% (65+ YRS) 4.8%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 65

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 2,130

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) INFLUENZA ,INTESTINAL INFEC,MALARIA
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 94%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1982) 80%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 111	MALE 112	FEMALE 108
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 53.1	MALE .	FEMALE .
POST SECONDARY.. (.)	TOTAL .	MALE .	FEMALE .

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 0.0%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.6	-	3.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.6	-	3.6
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	1.6	-	-	-	1.9	-	1.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	1.6	-	-	-	1.9	-	1.9
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.7	-	1.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.7	-	1.7
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	1.7	-	1.7
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.2	-	1.2
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	-	0.5
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.6	-	3.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.2	1.0	3.6	-	3.6
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	0.3	0.3	8.1	19.3
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	0.2	3.1	12.0
UNDP	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.9
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	N.A.
Eastern Europe	-	-	5
Total			5

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	300	300						
Total	300	300						

FY 1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS
-- $300,000 for the incremental funding of the trilateral Agriculture Training project.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	-	100	250
Total AID	-	100	250
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	-	100	250

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures
** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total (of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government						
Title II Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel	–	–	–
AID Direct Hire[a]	–	–	–
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	5	–	5	10	–	10
TOTAL	–	–	–	5	–	5	10	–	10

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Development Overview

Sao Tome and Principe became independent in 1975 after 500 years as a Portuguese colony. The country is one of Africa's smallest and poorest and is comprised of two small islands located 275 and 175 miles, respectively, off the northern coast of Gabon. The population, estimated at 100,000, is located mainly on Sao Tome. Per capita income is estimated to be $360. Eighty percent of the labor force (estimated to be 22,500 in 1975) is working in agriculture, 5% in industry and the remaining 15% in services. The population growth rate is estimated to be 2.0%, and life expectancy is 65.6 years, one of the highest in sub-Saharan Africa.

The economy of Sao Tome and Principe is heavily dependent on the principal export of cocoa produced on state-owned plantations which occupy over 80% of the best agricultural land. The balance of the more marginal cultivated land is used for growing subsistence crops, but total production is not adequate to meet the needs of the population and most foods have to be imported.

Under the Portuguese administration, agriculture was directed toward the production of export crops and almost all food was imported from Angola and Europe. After independence the Government of Sao Tome and Principe nationalized all the plantations, resulting in a sudden departure of Portuguese plantation managers and technicians. Sao Tome and Principe suffered a decline in production which, coupled with a depressed world market for their products, dealt the country a severe economic blow which it is still trying to overcome. The Sao Tome and Principe recovery strategy has three components: (1) to increase yields of export crops; (2) to diversify crop production into other export crops in order to make the country less dependent on cocoa; and (3) to increase production of lands of marginal suitability for basic food crops.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The United States has maintained unbroken diplomatic relations with Sao Tome and Principe since its independence. The government, which is Marxist-oriented, has relied heavily in the past on the Soviet Union for development assistance. While Sao Tome and Principe retains close links with the Soviet Union and its allies, the United States is encouraging the country to adopt a more balanced foreign policy and to develop closer ties with the West, including our NATO ally, Portugal. Through a series of actions over the past two years, the Government of Sao Tome and Principe has indicated its willingness to engage in a political dialogue with the United States. Portugal is re-establishing development links with the country but, because of its own financial situation, does not have sufficient resources to undertake a major program.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

A.I.D. Development Strategy

U.S. assistance is programmed at a very modest annual level. The strategy is to explore with Sao Tome and Principe ways to increase agricultural productivity in cooperation with the Government of Portugal under a trilateral donor arrangement.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985 - 1986)

Agriculture Training project (658-0002) was begun in FY 1986. The project is designed to provide basic managerial and agricultural technical training to foremen of cocoa and coffee plantations and first level agricultural and agribusiness managers to help them increase production. The project also will provide commodity support for the construction of training facilities. The Portuguese will provide technical assistance and will supervise the completion of the construction of a training facility.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

In FY 1987, A.I.D. is requesting $300,000 for incremental funding for project activities begun in FY 1986.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Laurance Bond (Director, REDSO/WA, and resident in Abidjan, Ivory Coast)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
TRILATERAL AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE	G	658-0002	86	88	---	1,200	---	---	600	100	300	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	1,200	---	---	600	100	300	250
GRANTS					---	1,200	---	---	600	100	300	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					---	1,200	---	---	600	100	300	250
GRANTS					---	1,200	---	---	600	100	300	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (685) SENEGAL

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 6,755

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 440

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -0.5%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 8.9%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1960) 3.2%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 46.7	MALE 45.9	FEMALE 47.5
(1970)	TOTAL 42.4	MALE 41.5	FEMALE 43.4

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1961) TOTAL 6% MALE 10% FEMALE 1%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -4.1%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 16%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1984) 175

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: MILLET ,CORN ,RICE	31%	(1984)
CASH: PEANUTS ,COTTON ,.	25%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) PEANUT OIL .. ..

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1984) 30%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1981)	413 (82)	442 (83)	444

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1981)	646 (82)	579 (83)	624

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1981)	-233 (82)	-137 (83)	-180

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,

AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (75) 10.3%

AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (75) 2.1%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,

($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 24 (83) 23 (84) 4

EQUIVALENT TO 0.2 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1982)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)PEANUTS ,PHOSPHATE ROCK ,FISH

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	1	(1983)	2	(1984)	2
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1980)	0%	(1981)	0%	(1982)	0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)FOOD ,CONSUMERS GOODS,MACHINERY

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	37	(1983)	42	(1984)	104
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1980)	6%	(1981)	6%	(1982)	5%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -378(82) -362(83) -313

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,UNITED KINGDOM ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 88.2%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,

($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 208

AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 26.2%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.1% (1985) 3.3%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 30% (1985) 36%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 51 (1985) 51

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1978) 3.8%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:

(0-14YRS) 44.4% (15-64YRS) 52.7% (65+ YRS) 2.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 102

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 13,783

MAJOR CAUSES OF

DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,INFLUENZA ,MEASLES

DEATH.. (1982) ENTERIC DISEASE ,MALARIA ,ACUTE RESP. INFE

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 97%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 42%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	47.3	MALE	57.3	FEMALE	37.4
SECONDARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	13.3	MALE	17.0	FEMALE	8.2
POST SECONDARY..	(1980)	TOTAL	2.2	MALE	3.6	FEMALE	0.8

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SENEGAL

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	27.0	35.5	30.9	33.1	51.2	274.2	0.6	273.6
Loans	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	1.6	0.6	1.0
Grants	20.0	28.5	23.9	26.1	51.2	272.6	-	272.6
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	10.0	14.8	16.2	19.1	34.6	146.8	-	146.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	10.0	14.8	16.2	19.1	34.6	146.5	-	146.8
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	5.0	10.0	15.1		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	15.1	18.6	12.7	12.2	14.7	101.9	0.6	101.3
Loans	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	1.6	0.6	1.0
Grants	8.1	11.6	5.7	5.2	14.7	100.3	-	100.3
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	1.6	0.6	1.0
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.6	1.0
Title II - Total Grants	8.1	11.6	5.7	5.2	14.7	100.3	-	100.3
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	3.1	4.2	0.6	0.3	9.3	45.6	-	45.6
Voluntary Relief Agencies	5.0	7.4	5.1	4.9	5.4	54.7	-	54.7
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	25.5	-	25.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	25.5	-	25.5
Peace Corps	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	25.5	-	25.5
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.5	14.7	8.1	6.6
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	8.1	0.1-
Grants	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.5	6.7	-	6.7
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	2.0	4.6	-	4.6
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	8.1	0.1-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.1	-	2.1
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	27.2	35.7	31.2	33.5	53.7	288.9	8.7	280.2
Loans	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	9.6	8.7	0.9
Grants	20.2	28.7	24.2	26.5	53.7	279.3	-	279.3
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	10.4	2.7-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	10.4	2.7-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	63.9	79.6	37.5	904.1
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.9
IFC	0.0	3.2	0.0	36.0
IDA	32.2	62.1	24.0	372.6
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	12.8	13.0	13.5	73.0
UNDP	6.7	1.3	0.0	43.6
OTHER-UN	1.2	0.0	0.0	7.4
EEC	11.0	0.0	0.0	212.6

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	33.0	46.0	194.0
France	97.9	87.9	589.8
Germany, Fed. Rep.	18.1	19.7	80.4
Canada	15.3	20.3	75.8
Japan	6.3	15.3	40.7
Other	23.3	17.9	103.3
Total	193.9	207.1	1,084.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
11.5	N.A.	81.7

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	10
Eastern Europe	-	-	35
Total	-	-	45

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other a/
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	37,104	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	22,104
Total	37,104	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	22,104
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	30,484	-	-	-	-	-	11,484	19,000
Total	30,484	-	-	-	-	-	11,484	19,000
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	20,000
Total	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	20,000

a/ Sahel Development Program

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Economic and sectoral policy change through an Economic Support Fund program emphasis in favor of private sector - $15.0 million. (ESF)
- Agricultural input and distribution focused on increasing private sector inputs, and expansion in seed multiplication enterprises - $9.0 million. (SDP)
- Reforestation and environmental rehabilitation through village tree planting and conservation - $2.5 million. (SDP)
- Expansion and decentralization of health and family planning services - $5.8 million. (SDP)
- Application of new technology and management practices leading to increased production - $2.6 million. (SDP)
- Continuation of P.L. 480 Title I ($5.0 million) to reinforce the shift of economic functions from the public sector to the private sector. (Title I)

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	24,292	40,413	41,369
Total AID	24,292	40,413	41,369
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	–	5,500	5,000
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	6,661	3,443	2,831
Total P.L. 480	6,661	8,943	7,831
Total AID and P.L. 480	30,953	49,356	49,200

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rice	--	--	18,000	5,500	18,000	5,000
Feedgrains	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegoil	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-food	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title I Total	--	--	18,000	5,500	18,000	5,000
(of which Title III is)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	20,587	4,812	16,228	3,443	13,535	2,831
Government - to - Government	14,000	1,849	--	--	--	--
Title II Total	34,587	6,661	16,228	3,443	13,535	2,831
Total P.L. 480	34,587	6,661	34,228	8,943	31,535	7,831

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	25	23	23
PASA[b]	0	0	0
TOTAL	25	23	23

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA U.S. PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	40	55	95	50	60	110	65	70	135
Regional[e]	16	23	39	30	52	82	47	60	107
TOTAL	56	78	134	80	112	192	112	130	242

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA THIRD COUNTRY PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	0	5	5	0	20	20	5	25	30
Regional[e]	0	9	9	5	20	25	10	14	24
TOTAL	0	14	14	5	40	45	15	39	54

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SENEGAL

Development Overview

Senegal is recovering from an unprecedented economic crisis resulting from a combination of successive drought years, declines in international prices of two of Senegal's major exports (peanuts and phosphates), the OPEC-initiated increases in international oil prices of the mid and late 1970s, and a host of counter-productive economic policies earlier espoused by the Government of Senegal (GOS) over the quarter century since independence. A rapid increase in population and erratic agricultural production has led to growing national food deficits, while inappropriate labor laws and business monopoly practices have constrained potential industrial growth. Despite this year's good rainfall, the problem of dealing with drought and desertification remains serious.

As evidenced by its two major policy statements in 1984, New Agricultural Policy (NAP) and the Medium and Long-Term Economic Program, the GOS is striving to revise its economy by tightening fiscal policy, restricting credit, reforming the parastatals, and reducing the government's direct economic role. The New Agricultural Policy aims at (a) reduction of the role of the parastatal rural development agencies, (b) increased efficiency in the supply of agricultural inputs, (c) alternative crop production strategies to those followed previously, (d) a greater share for rural development in the allocation of investment resources, and (e) environmental protection and conservation. The Medium and Long-Term Economic Program aims at (a) improving fiscal performance and management of government agencies and public sector enterprises, (b) strengthening the programming and administration of public investments, and (c) supporting economic reform by providing improved incentives to private sector activity in agriculture, the fishing industry, and tourism.

The Diouf administration has moved energetically during the last three years, primarily in connection with IMF standby agreements, to introduce a number of austerity measures aimed at reducing financial imbalances in the short term. These measures included cutting public employment and government subsidies and reducing consumer subsidies by raising the prices of basic commodities, abolishing two rural developent agencies, (RDAs) and stabilizing the public wage bill.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

Senegal is a rarity in the Third World: a relatively open, democratic, political system with a free press and a strong attachment to the rule of law and human rights at home and abroad. The country's foreign policy is moderate and pro-Western with a record of positive influence in international fora out of proportion to its power and resource base. Senegal has consistently opposed Communist and Libyan interference in Africa and made its sea and airport facilities available to the United States and other friendly powers. The United States Government is particularly interested in supporting the moderate leadership of President Diouf, who is also Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

SENEGAL

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s current development strategy for Senegal has attempted to address Senegal's fundamental problems: a complex centralized system involving the State both in supplying services and in marketing monopolies that are costly to administer and that discourage farm production and off-farm enterprises; a burgeoning population with a high level of illiteracy, suffering from generally poor health and underemployment; and declining fuelwood reserves and soil fertility. Our strategy addresses these constraints, in part, at the non-project level through support for President Diouf's economic reform program and at the project level through delivery of improved technology and services. Our current policy dialogue and agricultural program incorporate two principal conclusions:

-- Senegal's general economic position has taken a precipitous downward turn. The A.I.D. program must take account of Senegal's severe balance of payments and liquidity crisis; and

-- Senegal's parastatal rural development agencies, cooperatives and rural credit systems are in serious difficulty. A.I.D. supports efforts to reform and reorganize this rural infrastructure, and to find alternative (preferably private) institutions through which to support farmers and rural enterprises.

A.I.D.'s agriculture strategy has four objectives: 1) continuing government decontrol and commercialization of the rural production process; 2) promoting production through improved agronomic practices; 3) enhancing natural resource management to combat the accelerating deterioration of soil and forestry resources engendered by the continuing drought situation; and 4) increasing land under irrigation.

A.I.D.'s health strategy, continues to focus on: 1) increasing the rural population's ability to raise per-capita food production; and 2) decreasing population growth to a rate consistent with agricultural and economic realities in Senegal. A recent evaluation of the Family Health Project documented the significant progress which has been made in improving access to family planning services and the corresponding increase in contraceptive usage. The main components of A.I.D's health and population projects consist of: 1) assistance for the model self-supporting village health system -- to improve the health conditions of agricultural producers -- with a view to the system's extension throughout the country; and 2) much expanded support for burgeoning Senegalese family planning activities in both urban and rural areas.

A.I.D.'s strategy emphasizes non-project aid using PL 480 Title I and the Economic Support Fund (ESF) as essential elements of the on-going policy reform program with the GOS. Almost 60 percent of the FY 1986 and FY 1987

program will be non-project assistance designed: 1) to ease budgetary difficulties; and 2) to achieve further policy change aimed at accelerating the structural reform program, in conjunction with the IMF, the World Bank, and France. The remaining portion of earlier PL 480 Title III proceeds continues to provide local currencies for productive undertakings.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985 - 1986)

Economic Stabilization Support and Policy Reform: The FY 85 ESF program, while enabling partial recapitalization of the banking sector, required the GOS to begin implementation of its agricultural reform program. The FY 86 ESF will build upon the reforms achieved in earlier programs and will be used where appropriate toward offsetting GOS expenses associated with institutional and policy change in the agricultural sector. Immediate objectives are: (a) restructuring the regional development agencies involved in cereals production and (b) fundamentally reorganizing the distribution and marketing of cereals inputs and outputs. The long-run goals are (a) facilitating access of private sector producers including small and medium-size enterprises to bank credit, (b) adjusting the land tenure system to facilitate reforestation. The A.I.D. projects are intended to support the GOS program of economic reform and structural change to which the World Bank, IMF, the French and other donors also contribute. A.I.D. has taken the lead in the agricultural sector with the following new projects: P.L. 480 Title I, the Agricultural Production Support project and ESF IV.

Project Assistance: Program project assistance financed through the Sahel Development Program is continuing to support activities in agriculture, rural health and nutrition, and soil and forestry conservation and will increasingly involve the development of the private sector through indigenous and international PVOs.

The Casamance Regional Development Project (685-0205), strengthens the government's extension and research services in one of the most promising rainfed areas of the country. Through applied research, extension, small anti-salt water intrusion dams, rural works, and women's development activities, rice and maize production yields of 2.5 tons and 2.0 tons per hectare have been achieved (vs 1.4 for rice and 1.1 for corn outside the program.)

The Agriculture Production Support program (685-0269), proposed for initial funding in FY 1986, will reinforce the GOSs structural reform program by strengthening input supply channels through (a) training programs, (b) improved techniques for input supply and related services, and (c) importation of raw materials (fertilizer, parent seed stock, equipment) for local production and sale.

The Bakel Small Irrigated Perimeters Project (685-0208), a pilot program for irrigated agricultural production on the Senegal River is in the process of raising the cultivated hectarage to 1,100 hectares and has produced yields of six to eight tons of rice per hectare as opposed to the 2.5 ton/hectare under traditional techniques. An evaluation conducted by A.I.D.s Bureau for Policy and Program Coordination has noted the particularly high farmer participation in the project and the significant improvement in yields.

The Irrigation and Water Management Project (685-0280), which began in FY 1985, will extend the Bakel pilot program to support the establishment of up to 1,500 additional hectares of irrigated production in the Senegal River Valley and will raise the economic and technical performance of the village irrigation systems. The project will maximize advantages of the new regime of water control that will be possible upon completion of the Diama Dam in December 1985 and the Manantali Dam in early 1987.

A.I.D. also continues to be a major donor to Senegal's agricultural research program. Under the Agriculture Research and Planning Project (685-0223), Michigan State University has helped Senegal's Agriculture Research Institute (ISRA) establish farming systems research teams in the three principal growing zones. In addition, A.I.D.'s OMVS Senegal River Agricultural Research Project (685-0957 and 625-0957) is intended to strengthen OMVS's planning, coordination and expansion of research on irrigated crops in the Senegal River Basin.

The Reforestation and Soil Conservation Project (685-0283) represents an initial effort to launch a national campaign which will focus on the planting of selected varieties of trees and promote incentives for villages that actively participate in the program.

Family Health Phase II (685-0248), a follow-on project to Family Health Phase I (685-0217) will continue to support health and family plannning activities reflecting the GOS policy of decentralization and greater village participation in health services. An important goal of the project is the provision of family planning services to 15 percent of eligible couples. This project will expand health and family planning services from urban areas to rural areas. By the end of the project, it is expected that family planning services will be available in all of Senegal's regional health centers and 25 percent of village health posts.

Through a contract with Texas Tech. University new management training modules are being developed at the National School of Applied Economics (ENEA) under the Rural Management Training Project (685-0256).

The Community and Enterprise Development Project (685-0260), which began in FY 1984, uses indigenous as well as international private and voluntary organizations (PVOs) to strengthen village producer groups and small

off-farm enterprises in the Sine Saloum Region through training (including functional literacy) and credit.

The Transfer of Technology Project (685-0281), which began in July 1985, is an umbrella project which finances training, consultant and pilot project activities to introduce new technology and to improve management performance among public and private organizations. Emphasis is placed on transfering technologies and management techniques which are important but which are too small to be treated as separate projects.

P.L. 480, Title II will continue at relatively constant levels, with nutritional dietary supplements for over 200,000 mothers and children. A Title II multiyear evaluation guides current and proposed Title II assistance.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

ESF funding requested for FY 1987 will provide critically needed budgetary support to the Senegalese Government with initial disbusements tied directly to continued policy change within the agricultural sector. In subsequent years the Mission expects to introduce reform measures in the areas of reforestation, family planning, bank credit and land tenure.

Sahel Development Program funds will be used in FY 1987 for the continuation of projects started in FY 1986. These projects include agricultural production support, reforestation and environmental rehabilitation and expansion of health and family planning services. There will also be a $5.0 million P.L. 480 Title I program in FY 1987 to continue the shift of economic functions from the public sector to the private sector.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Sarah Jane Littlefield

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT I	G	685-0202	75	83	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,273	---	100	---	27
CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	685-0205	78	84	23,710	23,710	23,710	19,033	---	2,077	---	2,600
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	G	685-0208	77	84	3,999	3,999	3,999	3,342	---	200	---	457
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	685-0217	79	84	2,548	2,548	2,548	2,088	---	460	---	---
SAED TRAINING	G	685-0218	78	82	4,530	4,530	4,530	3,629	---	901	---	---
YOUTH JOB DEV-YMCA/ORGN REHAB TRNG(PVO)	G	685-0222	79	83	3,285	3,285	3,285	3,205	---	80	---	---
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING	G	685-0223	81	85	5,445	5,350	5,350	3,239	---	1,200	---	911
SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II	G	685-0235	80	83	7,700	7,700	7,700	5,421	---	1,600	---	679
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES II	G	685-0242	84	85	9,225	9,225	9,225	1,099	---	2,000	---	2,500
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES II	G	685-0243	85	89	20,000	20,000	9,450	---	---	3,000	5,855	3,200
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	G	685-0249	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,723	---	277	---	---
MILLET PROCESSING	G	685-0250	81	85	900	900	900	616	---	284	---	---
RURAL MANAGEMENT (ENEA)	G	685-0256	82	84	3,365	3,365	3,365	1,231	---	1,200	---	400
COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	685-0260	84	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	134	---	3,000	---	3,500
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT	G	685-0269	86	90	---	20,000	---	---	10,460	6,500	9,040	5,000
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	685-0270	83	87	200	640	120	98	40	50	40	52
IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT	G	685-0280	85	86	5,000	8,500	5,000	---	3,000	2,500	---	2,000
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SERVICES	G	685-0281	85	91	5,000	5,000	2,200	---	---	1,500	2,565	2,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
REFORESTATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION		G	685-0283	86	87	---	8,000	---	---	5,500	1,000	2,500	2,000
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II		G	685-0957	84	88	3,596	3,595	2,043	---	---	1,000	---	1,043
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						114,903	146,747	99,825	50,131	19,000	28,929	20,000	26,369
GRANTS						114,903	146,747	99,825	50,131	19,000	28,929	20,000	26,369
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND													
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND III		G	685-0287	85	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND IV		G	685-0288	86	86	---	11,484	---	---	11,484	11,484	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND V	*	G	685-0289	87	87	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	15,000	15,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						15,000	41,484	15,000	15,000	11,484	11,484	15,000	15,000
GRANTS						15,000	41,484	15,000	15,000	11,484	11,484	15,000	15,000
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY						129,903	188,231	114,825	65,131	30,484	40,413	35,000	41,369
GRANTS						129,903	188,231	114,825	65,131	30,484	40,413	35,000	41,369
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND V	ESF			FY 1987 15,000	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
685-0289	[X] NEW				FY 1987	FY 1987	FY 1987
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: Assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) to maintain economic, political and social stability while fostering structural and agricultural reforms needed to remedy the underlying problems of the economy.

Project Background: Since 1978 the aggregate impact of adverse external factors (semi-drought weather conditions resulting in poor crop harvest, oil price increases, appreciation of the dollar against the CFA, etc.) and inappropriate GOS policies and priorities have resulted in placing Senegal's basic stability at risk. The resulting macro-economic crisis has delayed the progress in attaining longer-term development objectives. Shortage of public resources has led to: (1) a marked decline in local and recurrent cost funding for projects; (2) a reduction in the GOS's ability to provide basic services; (3) a crowding-out effect in domestic capital markets as the GOS has increasingly resorted to borrowing to meet urgent needs; and (4) an inability of the GOS to service external public debt. In response, Senegal has announced a New Agricultural Policy aimed at reducing the GOS role in management of the agricultural sector in favor of increased private initiative. Additionally, at a Senegal Consultative Group meeting held in December 1984, the GOS presented a medium and long-term program to the country's donors which outlined, inter alia, a reform plan to improve fiscal performance and public sector management. The GOS has already begun to reduce the role of the government Rural Development Agencies (RDAs) and has issued termination notices to 1,500 employees of RDAs.

A $15.0 million grant is proposed for FY 1987 as budgetary assistance in implementation of the structural and sectoral reform. The uses of equivalent amounts of local currency funds made available by the GOS will focus on recapitalization of the banking system. Conditionality under the grant will require the GOS to implement specific policy reforms.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. objective in Senegal is to assist the country to attain food self reliance by the year 2000. This program requires Senegal to continue making the difficult policy and organizational decisions necessary to attain this objective by stabilizing the economy and stimulating agricultural production.

Host Country and Other Donors: An agricultural policy and institutional reform package was developed by the GOS in late Calendar Year 1983 and an agricultural policy reform package was subsequently presented to the major donors at the Senegal Consultative Group (CG) meeting in December 1984 which will focus on a market oriented pattern of activity rather than domination of operations by parastatal organizations. These changes have already begun with announced reductions of staffing of several Rural Development Agencies. Additionally, to encourage greater domestic cereals production, producer prices of food crops were raised in 1984, and restrictions on purchase, storage and sale of cereal crops were removed; the price of imported vegetable oil was increased in August 1984, and the price of imported rice was raised by 23 percent in January 1985. Other donors assisting the GOS in economic stabilization are France, Saudi Arabia, the IMF and the World Bank. They, like the U.S., are conditioning their assistance on the GOS's implementation of certain financial and agricultural sector reforms.

Beneficiaries: Farmers will benefit from structural reforms which promote more efficient provision of agricultural services. In addition, the equivalent of $15.0 million in local currency will be made available by the GOS to recapitalize the banking system.

Outputs	Amounts ($000)
Policy changes in the agricultural sector	$15,000
A.I.D. Inputs	
Budgetary Support to GOS	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	15,000	-	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: None

AID 370-7 (11-85)

COUNTRY: (662) SEYCHELLES

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 66

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS, .) .

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 3.4%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (.- .) . %

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 70.2	MALE 68.3	FEMALE 72.2
(1970)	TOTAL .	MALE .	FEMALE .

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1971) TOTAL 58% MALE 56% FEMALE 60%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(.) .%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1981) 1,276

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: COCONUTS	65%	(1984)
CASH: COCONUTS ,CINNAMON ,.	87%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COPRA ,CINNAMON ,COCONUTS

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,RAW SUGAR ,DAIRY PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1977) 20%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1976) 17 (77) 24 (78) 28

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1976) 18 (77) 22 (78) 32

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1976) -0 (77) 3 (78) -4

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 13 (83) 10 (84) 5
EQUIVALENT TO 1.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)CINNAMON ,COPRA ,FISH

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 0 (1983) 3 (1984) 0
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981) 5% (1982) 6% (1983) 56%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)MANUFAC'D GOODS,FOOD ,TOBACCO & BEVGS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982) 3 (1983) 3 (1984) 3
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981) 5% (1982) 3% (1983) 4%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -75(82) -79(83) -69

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,BAHRAIN ,SOUTH AFRICA

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 48.0%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 3
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 54.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 0.9% (1985) 1.2%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 27% (1980) 37%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 31 (1985) 25

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 36.6% (15-64YRS) 57.2% (65+ YRS) 6.3%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 14

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 2,322

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) GONORRHEA ,MUMPS ,SYPHILIS
DEATH.. (1969) SYPHILIS ,FLU & PNEUMONIA ,HEART DISEASE

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (.) .%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 82%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 153	MALE 155	FEMALE 151
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 33.5	MALE 29.1	FEMALE 38.0
POST SECONDARY.. (1981)	TOTAL 2.3	MALE 0.6	FEMALE 4.2

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SEYCHELLES

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	1.0	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	11.6	-	11.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.0	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	11.6	-	11.6
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	-	7.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.8	-	7.8
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	6.0		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	-	2.7
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	-	2.7
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	-	2.7
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	-	2.7
c. Other Economic Assistance	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	-	1.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	-	1.1
Peace Corps	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	-	1.1
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	1.0	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	11.6	-	11.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.0	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	11.6	-	11.6
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	0.0	8.3	12.2	43.7
IBRD	0.0	0.0	6.2	6.2
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	8.0	6.0	34.2
UNDP	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.8
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	2.0	3.0	7.0
United Kingdom	6.1	4.2	46.0
France	4.3	5.1	33.1
Germany, Fed. Rep.	0.7	0.2	5.3
Australia	0.9	0.1	3.4
Other	0.7	1.2	3.8
Total	14.7	13.8	98.6

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
0.6	N.A.	7.1

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	20	30
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total	-	20	30

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Total	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	1,914	-
Total	1,914	-	-	-	-	-	1,914	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-
Total	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- $2.5 million Economic Support Fund grant to finance the importation of essential commodities.

- $0.2 million for PL-480 Title II commodities.

SEYCHELLES

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	631	1,997	1,914
Total AID	631	1,997	1,914
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	255	210	204
Total P.L. 480	255	210	204
Total AID and P.L. 480	886	2,207	2,118

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 85 (Actual)		FY 86 (Estimated)		FY 87 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total	–	–	–	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	829	255	703	210	712	204
Government - to -	–	–	–	–	–	–
Government	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title II Total	829	255	703	210	712	204
Total P.L. 480	829	255	703	210	712	204

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel	–	–	–
AID Direct Hire[a]	–	–	–
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY85 (Actual)			FY86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	8	8		–	6		–	6	
Regional[e]	–	–		–	–		–	–	
TOTAL	8	8		–	6		–	6	

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SEYCHELLES

Development Overview

Seychelles is a middle-income country ($1,350 GNP per capita income in 1983) with a population of about 65,000 persons, 88% of whom live on the island of Mahe. Health conditions are similar to Western developed nations. The Seychelles' development problems are many: (1) a population growing faster than employment opportunities; (2) excessive dependence on tourism and bilateral and multilateral assistance flows, (3) limited physical resources, (4) increasing government control of the economy, including several recent nationalizations, which will tend to undermine long-term broad-based economic growth in the Seychelles, and (5) limited land area suitable for agriculture production.

Tourism is the most important sector in the economy. At its peak in 1980, tourism contributed about 50% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 20% of all formal employment, 25% of all government revenue and 90% of foreign-exchange earnings from exports and goods and services. Accordingly, when the tourist industry entered a period of decline in the early 1980's, the impact on the economy was severe. Recently, the tourist industry has begun to recover. However, Seychelles' economic prospects for the near future are likely to remain dim. The overall government deficit in 1983 amounted to 21% of total expenditures which required a significant increase in borrowing from the domestic banking system. The balance of payments situation was also difficult. In spite of an impressive effort to reduce imports and increase receipts from tourism, a decline in net official capital inflows has led to an overall deficit.

The Government of Seychelles (GOS) realizes that it faces a difficult economic future and is attempting to diversify the economy and increase self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Toward this end the GOS has undertaken an effort to promote the fishing industry, a program which forms the investment centerpiece of the GOS 1984-88 Plan. This program, which has attracted external support, is expected to increase foreign exchange earnings from fisheries several-fold by the early 1990s and to expand the sector's contribution to GDP from 3% to 10%.

U.S Interests and Objectives

The U.S. interests in the Seychelles relate to its strategic location in the Indian Ocean and the presence of a U.S. satellite tracking station on the island. A stable socio-economic environment is compatible with U.S. interests.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The Government of Seychelles faces severe budgetary and balance of payments constraints. A.I.D.'s strategy is to help ease those constraints by

providing balance of payments support and use of the generated local currencies to support development activities, primarily infrastructure, which are included in the GOS development plan.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

In FY 1985, $2.0 million was provided to finance the importation of petroleum to operate the island's electric generating plant. In FY 1986, 1.914 million is planned for this purpose.

Maternal/child health and school feeding programs are also underway under the auspices of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), using P.L. 480 Title II resources. Approximately $210,000 in such commodities is being provided in FY 86.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A.I.D. requests a $2.5 million Economic Support Fund grant to finance petroleum imports. P.L. 480 Title II commodities valued at $204,000 will also be provided.

DIRECTOR, REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SERVICES OFFICE, EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA (REDSO/ESA): John W. Koehring (Resident in Nairobi)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SEYCHELLES

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	662-0006	85	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	603	---	1,397	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	G	662-0007	86	86	---	1,914	---	---	1,914	600	---	1,314
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	* G	662-0008	87	87	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
GRANTS					2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
GRANTS					2,000	6,414	2,000	603	1,914	1,997	2,500	1,914
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SEYCHELLES

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Commodity Import Program (CIP VI)	2,500	-	-	FY 1987 2,500	Life of Project Funding 2,500

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
662-0008 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING	-	-	-	FY 1987	FY 1987	FY 1988

Purpose: To help the Government of Seychelles (GOS) improve its balance of payments position.

Project Description: Grant funds will continue to be made available to finance the importation of medium fuel oil for electricity generation, as a continuation of the ESF assistance begun in FY 1982. The local currency generated from the sale of this petroleum will be deposited in a special account and will be used to improve local productive capabilities. As in prior years, infrastructure improvements such as road maintenance, and social services such as rural health systems, will also be financed by local currency generations.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This grant-funded program of import support is consistent with A.I.D.'s strategy to ease the GOS balance of payments constraints.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Project will be financed solely by A.I.D. A number of other donors--notably Britain and France--are currently providing similar balance of payments assistance. It is expected that such assistance will grow (in terms of both levels and donors) as the stabilization exercise continues.

Beneficiaries: The majority of Seychelles' people will benefit from the economic stability which this grant supports. They will also benefit from the project's local currency investments in infrastructural improvements.

Major Outputs:

Improved road infrastructure and rural health systems.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Commodity grant	2,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	2,500	-	2,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (636) SIERRA LEONE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 3,883

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 330

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 1.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 14.7%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1969) 5.6%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 38.5	MALE 37.8	FEMALE 39.3
(1970)	TOTAL 34.0	MALE 33.5	FEMALE 34.4

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1963) TOTAL 7% MALE 10% FEMALE 4%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -2.3%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 29%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 88

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,. ,.	23%	(1984)
CASH: PALM KERNELS ,COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE	.%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,PALM KERNEL

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RICE ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	205 (82)	155 (83)	102
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	308 (82)	287 (83)	263
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	-104 (82)	-133 (83)	-162
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1978)	3.6% (79)	3.2% (83)	4.0%
AS % OF GNP..... (1978)	1.0% (79)	0.8% (83)	0.9%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 8 (83) 16 (84) 8
EQUIVALENT TO 1.0 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)DIAMONDS ,IRON ORE ,PALM KERNELS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	10	(1983)	2	(1984)	13
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981)	33%	(1982)	10%	(1983)	2%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)MACH/TRANSP EQ ,MFRD GOODS ,FOODSTUFFS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	19	(1983)	5	(1984)	7
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981)	12%	(1982)	8%	(1983)	4%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -129(82) -150(83) -26

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,UNITED STATES ,NIGERIA

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 38.2%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 10
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 9.2%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.0% (1978) 2.4% (1985) 2.6%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 18% (1985) 25%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 49

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1971) 6.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 42.6% (15-64YRS) 54.4% (65+ YRS) 3.0%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 195

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 17,786

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1979) GONORRHEA ,PARASITIC DISEAS,MALARIA
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 84%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 16%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1977)	TOTAL 46.7	MALE 56.6	FEMALE 37.0	
SECONDARY..... (1979)	TOTAL 15.4	MALE 20.4	FEMALE 9.3	
POST SECONDARY.. (1977)	TOTAL 0.5	MALE 0.8	FEMALE 0.2	

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SIERRA LEONE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	7.1	9.4	10.4	8.7	8.5	119.2	4.5	114.7
Loans	1.2	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.0	19.7	4.5	15.2
Grants	5.9	7.1	7.4	5.1	5.5	99.5	-	99.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	2.0	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.0	29.6	-	29.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.0	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.0	29.6	-	29.6
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	2.6	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.6	47.6	4.5	43.1
Loans	1.2	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.0	19.7	4.5	15.2
Grants	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	27.9	-	27.9
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	1.2	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.0	19.7	4.5	15.2
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	1.2	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.0	19.7	4.5	15.2
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	27.9	-	27.9
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	1.4
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.6	26.5	-	26.5
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	42.0	-	42.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	42.0	-	42.0
Peace Corps	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.9	42.0	-	42.0
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	*	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	*	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	*	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	7.1	9.4	10.4	8.7	8.5	119.3	4.5	114.8
Loans	1.2	2.3	3.0	3.6	3.0	19.7	4.5	15.2
Grants	5.9	7.1	7.4	5.1	5.5	99.6	-	99.6
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	17.6	11.4
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	17.6	11.4
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	21.0	22.5	5.6	212.8
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.7
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
IDA	20.0	21.5	0.0	119.0
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	0.0	1.1	37.5
UNDP	1.0	1.0	0.0	26.8
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	4.5	8.7
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	8.0	9.0	45.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	14.9	10.4	69.2
United Kingdom	6.7	4.9	33.6
Japan	10.1	1.6	32.9
Netherlands	1.4	1.5	22.5
Other	16.0	8.6	36.5
Total	57.1	36.0	239.7

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
0.3	N.A.	11.6

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	35
Eastern Europe	-	-	-
Total	-	-	35

SIERRA LEONE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-

FY 1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- $1.3 million for on-going project, Cropping Systems Development, which emphasizes technology diffusion and adaptive food crop research.

- $4.0 million in P.L. 480 Title I assistance, which provides balance of payments support and needed food commodities.

- $1.1 million in P.L. 480 Title II supports feeding and health and nutrition education programs for mothers and their children under 5 years.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	1,354	2,578	2,319
Total AID	1,354	2,578	2,319
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	4,000	4,000	4,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,578	1,083	1,074
Total P.L. 480	5,578	5,083	5,074
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,932	7,661	7,393

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	15,000	2,000	13,000	2,000	16,000	2,000
Rice	6,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	7,000	2,000
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total	21,000	4,000	20,000	4,000	23,000	4,000
(of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	4,892	1,578	3,900	1,083	3,900	1,074
Government - to - Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	4,892	1,578	3,900	1,083	3,900	1,074
Total P.L. 480	25,892	5,578	23,900	5,083	26,900	5,074

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	2	1	1
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	2	1	1

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	35	11	46	25	10	35	20	15	35
Regional[e]	9	4	13	9	4	13	9	4	13
TOTAL	44	15	59	34	14	48	29	19	48

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	12	12	–	15	15	–	15	15
Regional[e]	3	5	8	3	5	8	3	4	7
TOTAL	3	17	20	3	20	23	3	19	22

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SIERRA LEONE

Development Overview

Sierra Leone continues to experience serious economic problems. The average annual growth rate dropped from 1.8 percent during 1975-80 to below zero in real output during 1980-84. The budget deficit estimated for the year ending June 1985 was $82 million, and the estimated external debt was $390 million. Projections for 1985-86 indicate a deficit of $76 million with an external debt of $423 million. Sierra Leone held a Presidential election in October 1985. The new Government has indicated a willingness to initiate policy reforms to facilitate economic recovery.

Agricultural production, which accounts for two-thirds of total employment, is still declining. This is largely the result of the poor macro-economic policies pursued by the Government and the absence of effective institutional linkages between the Ministry of Agriculture, the research community and the farmers. The provision of assistance to the Government to establish the linkages between agricultural research and extension and a continuation of policy dialogue efforts aimed at policy reform appear to be the best approaches for U.S. assistance.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S. interests in Sierra Leone are developmental. A major concern is the possibility of continuing deterioration of the economy which will make instability more likely. Such an eventuality will reduce prospects for economic recovery and provide an opportunity for those countries which seek to exploit political unrest in Africa. A critical objective is to influence the Government to continue to undertake macro-economic policy reforms.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s development strategy focuses on increasing food crop production. This is the priority area for the Government. The strategy aims to strengthen the Government's institutional framework in the areas of agricultural research and extension and to encourage the Government to pursue market oriented policies to achieve an effective and efficient agricultural sector. A.I.D. also provides P.L. 480 Title I food grain commodities to meet part of the country's annual food deficit and as a mechanism to achieve further economic policy reforms. The local currency generated from P.L. 480 Title I provides a means to finance high priority food production activities.

A.I.D. Program (FY's 1985-1986)

In FY's 1985 and 1986, A.I.D. focused its program primarily on the agricultural sector. The emphasis was on the development of institutions for strengthening agricultural research and extension. The U.S. effort focused on food crop research and the diffusion of the new technologies to farmers.

The Adaptive Crop Research Project (ACRE)(636-0102) is already fully funded. The project establishes a research and extension model for adoption and

expansion by the Government. Recent surveys indicate a high rate of acceptance by small and medium-size farmers of the new technologies developed under this project.

In FY 1986 a total of $1.3 million will fund a new Cropping Systems Development project (636-0170) which will build upon the achievements of the ACRE project. This new project will assist the Government's effort to absorb and integrate within the Ministry of Agriculture the various agricultural research and extension projects financed by the major donors. The project will also provide a means for the Government to address technical and policy issues necessary to stimulate agriculture production.

In FY 85 the provision of $4.0 million of P.L. 480 Title I assistance stimulated significant reforms in commodity pricing policies by the Government and helped to reduce the food deficit. The reforms included the use of the private sector to import and distribute commodities and a reduction in price subsidies.

P.L. 480 Title I assistance of $4.0 million planned in FY 1986 will continue to provide a means of meeting the food deficit and will promote further economic reforms through policy dialogue. The local currency generated from the Title I program will be used for activities intended to increase food availability. P.L. 480 Title II commodities valued at $1.1 million in FY 1986 are to improve mother and child nutrition. Distribution of these commodities is by Catholic Relief Services.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

The $1,300,000 in Development Assistance requested for FY 1987 provides funds for the Cropping Systems Development project (636-0170) to cover the incremental costs of technical assistance, commodity purchases and participant training programs. P.L. 480 Title I assistance should continue at a level of $4,000,000. In addition, $1,074,000 in P.L. 480 Title II commodities will continue the program of improving mother and child nutrition.

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER: James W. Habron

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SIERRA LEONE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ADAPTIVE CROP RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	636-0102	78	84	9,063	9,063	9,063	6,244	---	2,000	---	819
CROPPING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	G	636-0170	86	90	---	8,500	---	---	1,300	500	1,300	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,063	17,563	9,063	6,244	1,300	2,500	1,300	2,319
GRANTS					9,063	17,563	9,063	6,244	1,300	2,500	1,300	2,319
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
OICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING II (PVO)	G	636-0169	82	82	679	679	679	601	---	78	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					679	679	679	601	---	78	---	---
GRANTS					679	679	679	601	---	78	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					9,742	18,242	9,742	6,845	1,300	2,578	1,300	2,319
GRANTS					9,742	18,242	9,742	6,845	1,300	2,578	1,300	2,319
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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Somalia

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (649) SOMALIA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 7,595

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 250

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -0.8%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 20.1%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 43.1	MALE 42.3	FEMALE 44.0
(1970)	TOTAL 37.2	MALE 36.6	FEMALE 37.7

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 6% MALE 11% FEMALE 3%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (.- .) . %

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1982) 44%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 16

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: SORGHUM ,CORN ,MILK	45%	(1984)
CASH: BANANAS ,SHEEP ,GOATS	1%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) LIVESTOCK ,BANANAS ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,RICE ..

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1979)	287 (80)	301 (81)	394

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1979)	518 (80)	489 (81)	547

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)

(1979)	231 (80)	188 (81)	152

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,

AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES..	(1976) 20.1%	(77) 16.2%	(78) 25.0%
AS % OF GNP.....	(1976) 3.3%	(77) 3.1%	(78) 6.5%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,

($MILLIONS, U.S.)	(1982) 14 (83)	16 (84)	6

EQUIVALENT TO 0.4 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)LIVESTOCK ,HIDES & SKINS ,BANANAS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	1 (1983)	0 (1984)	1
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981)	0% (1982)	1% (1983)	0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)TEXTILES ,CEREALS ,TRANSP EQ

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	51 (1983)	50 (1984)	84
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981)	21% (1982)	12% (1983)	15%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -195(82) -301(83) -272

TRADING PARTNERS: ITALY ,SAUDI ARABIA ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 98.6%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,

($ MILLIONS, U.S.).....	(1983)	22
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO)....	(1983)	24.7%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 10.1% (1985) 3.0%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 23% (1985) 34%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 47

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1983) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 43.6% (15-64YRS) 53.7% (65+ YRS) 2.7%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 163

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 15,631

MAJOR CAUSES OF

DISEASE (.)	UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (.)	UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 86%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 33%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1980) TOTAL 35.5	MALE 45.3	FEMALE 25.7
SECONDARY.....	(1980) TOTAL 6.9	MALE 10.2	FEMALE 3.7
POST SECONDARY..	(1979) TOTAL 0.6	MALE 1.1	FEMALE 0.1

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SOMALIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	67.3	57.0	55.8	69.7	81.7	466.3	16.5	449.3
Loans	17.7	15.0	14.5	15.0	16.0	115.6	16.5	99.1
Grants	49.6	42.0	41.3	54.7	65.7	350.7	-	350.7
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	17.3	12.1	34.4	47.9	50.6	238.6	7.5	231.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	16.0	7.5	3.5
Grants	17.3	12.1	34.4	47.9	50.6	222.6	-	222.6
(Economic Support Fund)	5.0	-	20.0	21.0	35.0	80.9		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	50.0	44.9	21.4	21.8	31.1	222.2	9.0	213.2
Loans	17.7	15.0	14.5	15.0	15.0	99.6	9.0	90.6
Grants	32.3	29.9	6.9	6.8	15.1	122.6	-	122.6
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	17.7	15.0	14.5	15.0	16.0	99.6	9.0	90.6
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	17.7	15.0	14.5	15.0	16.0	99.6	9.0	90.6
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	32.3	29.9	6.9	6.8	15.1	122.6	-	122.6
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	32.3	29.9	6.9	6.8	15.1	121.9	-	121.9
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	0.7
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	5.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	5.5
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	5.5
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	20.0	20.4	25.4	30.6	33.0	129.4	10.5	118.9
Credits or Loans	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	-	60.0	10.5	49.5
Grants	-	0.4	15.4	20.6	33.0	69.4	-	69.4
a. MAP Grants	-	-	15.0	20.0	32.0	67.0	-	67.0
b. Credit Financing - FMS	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	-	60.0	10.5	49.5
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.4	-	2.4
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	87.3	77.4	81.2	100.3	114.7	595.7	27.0	568.7
Loans	37.7	35.0	24.5	25.0	16.0	175.6	27.0	148.6
Grants	49.6	42.4	56.7	75.3	98.7	420.1	-	420.1
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	33.0	38.3	49.1	495.2
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
IDA	23.0	31.5	20.6	255.0
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	3.2	0.0	27.9	83.9
UNDP	6.8	1.8	0.0	58.0
OTHER-UN	0.0	5.0	0.0	18.8
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.5

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	33.0	48.0	237.0
Italy	49.3	60.3	181.8
Germany, Fed. Rep.	23.9	25.1	166.4
United Kingdom	4.4	3.8	24.4
Sweden	2.3	1.9	22.7
Other	30.9	24.1	97.1
Total	143.8	163.2	729.4

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
160.7	N.A.	528.1

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	165
Eastern Europe	25	-	40
Total	25	-	205

SOMALIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	50,737	12,250	2,550	2,200	2,737	1,000	30,000	
Total	50,737	12,250	2,550	2,200	2,737	1,000	30,000	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	36,783	8,434	2,838	1,500	2,000	-	22,011	
Total	36,783	8,434	2,838	1,500	2,000	-	22,011	
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants	48,410	11,438	2,772	1,200	3,000	-	30,000	
Total	48,410	11,438	2,772	1,200	3,000	-	30,000	

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Economic Support Fund continues to finance import of vital commodities in support of the agricultural and private sectors.
- Continue policy dialogue to encourage increased reliance on private sector initiatives.
- Improve irrigated agricultural production in the Shebelle Valley.
- Focus efforts in Agricultural/Livestock sector on production of cereals to reduce imports and the marketing of livestock to increase export.
- Continued use of P.L. 480 Title I food sales to ease foreign exchange outflows and use of P.L. 480 Title II for refugee relief programs.

SOMALIA

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	19,361	80,726	53,042
Total AID	19,361	80,726	53,042
P.L. 480 **			
Title I			
(of which Title III is)	(20,000)	(16,700)	(20,000)
Title II			
Total P.L. 480	20,000	16,700	20,000
Total AID and P.L. 480	39,361	97,426	73,042

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	32,000	5,000	18,000	1,900	52,000	4,000
Rice	17,000	5,000	16,000	4,800	18,000	6,000
Feedgrains	13,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	8,000	8,000	14,000	10,000	15,000	10,000
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	70,000	20,000	48,000	16,700*	85,000	20,000
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	70,000	20,000	48,000	16,700	85,000	20,000

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

*Above excludes $3.3 million to pay for ocean freight cost.

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	27	26	26
PASA[b]	5	9	8
TOTAL	32	35	34

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	41	22	63	38	62	100	22	10	32
Regional[e]	7	11	18	4	5	9	2	–	2
TOTAL	48	33	81	42	67	109	24	10	34

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	6	6
Regional[e]	4	6	10	4	5	9	2	–	2
TOTAL	4	6	10	4	15	19	2	6	8

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SOMALIA

Development Overview

Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world with a per capita income of less than $300 per year and an external debt exceeding $1.3 billion. Efforts toward economic development are constrained by limited natural resources and a harsh and variable climate. Only about 14 percent of the land is arable and drought occurs frequently. Eighty percent of the population earn their livelihood in the agricultural sector, mainly by nomadic herding and subsistence farming pastoralism. Prior to the 1983 Saudi ban on cattle imports, Somalia pastoralists produced over 80 percent of the country's export foreign exchange, though livestock continues to be the major source of export earnings. Manufacturing for either domestic consumption or export is practically non-existent. Although crop production has continued to increase, agriculture remains a long term challenge.

For over 10 years Somalia practiced "scientific socialism." The experience left the country with government-owned factories and service industries characterized by poor management and low productivity. Prices on agricultural products were kept low, resulting in insufficient incentives for farmers. Skilled managers and technicians left the country for higher wages offered in the Gulf States. In addition, during the 1970s, a series of events--including a severe drought in 1974-75, the outbreak of regional hostilities in 1977-78, an ensuing inflow of refugees, and the severance in 1978 of relations with the Soviet Union which up to then had been the major source of financial and technical assistance--contributed to economic stagnation and added to domestic and external financial deficits.

The Somali government undertook major policy shifts in 1981, embarking on a stabilization program and beginning reforms and policy changes to encourage private sector participation in the economy and promote production. Progress has been slow, but steady, as the GSDR has decontrolled agriculture prices, shut down some government enterprises, and restructured the foreign exchange regime. There have been several currency devaluations, and in January 1985, the GSDR legalized a freely floating exchange market. The government has also removed most import and export restrictions and has made some progress toward civil service reform.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U.S. interests in Somalia are based on geopolitical, developmental, and humanitarian considerations, which require both economic and military assistance. Economic assistance contributes toward improving relations between the United States and Somalia, and it further encourages close cooperation in a region strategically important to the United States. The United States' humanitarian interests are served by working with other donors to lessen the refugee burden on the fragile Somali economy and to improve the well being of the Somali people. Specific U.S. economic

objectives are: a) support for GSDR efforts to stabilize the economy by meeting balance of payments needs, reducing the budget deficit, and controling inflation; and b) stimulate structural adjustments within the economy - particularly by increasing the role of the private sector - to build a base for economic growth.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The A.I.D. development strategy for Somalia has two thrusts: a) short-term macroeconomic stabilization; and b) longer-term structural adjustment and development. Both call for policy reform. Self-sustaining economic growth will occur only if long-term development programs are undertaken. To ignore these long-term requirements by concentrating solely on immediate balance of payments difficulties would result in an indefinite need for balance of payments support. However, unless short-term balance of payments needs are met, the GSDR will necessarily default on debt and/or be unable to meet critical import needs, and long-term development will not take place. Therefore, a careful balance must be struck between these two objectives.

A.I.D's macroeconomic stabilization program provides balance of payments and budgetary support to the government. Critical are policy changes designed to address causes of the GSDR balance of payments and budgetary deficit difficulties and promotion of private sector activity. The key tools used in this portion of the strategy are (1) the Commodity Import Program (CIP), (2) PL-480 food imports, (3) investment in the Kismayo Port rehabilitation, and (4) the Policy Initiatives and Privatization Project (PIPS).

In the longer-term development program, A.I.D.'s strategy focuses on building a base for productivity. It will focus on the agricultural sector which is the base for economic growth in Somalia. Assistance in manpower development will spread across all sectors but will emphasize agriculture, finance, and development planning.

Until recently, A.I.D.'s effort with the refugee program has been limited to care and feeding with emphasis on self-reliance. In March 1983, the Government established a policy of permitting all refugees who did not wish to be repatriated to Ethiopia to settle permanently in Somalia. Since that time, the U.S. has joined with other bilateral and multilateral donors in helping the government to establish a framework to implement this decision. The settlement efforts are expected to benefit up to an estimated 30-40,000 families during the next four years. A.I.D.'s strategy utilizes approaches which emphasize productivity rather than social services as the basis for settlement, and it stresses the integration of refugees into the communities where they settle.

AID Program (FYs 1985 - 1986)

In the agriculture sector, AID continued training activities under the Agricultural Extension Training and Research project (649-0101). This project ended in December 1984 and was AID's first effort to develop and test information programs useful to small grain producers in several related pilot areas. The Agriculture Delivery System project (649-0112) builds upon the pilot extension program and is expanding the concept into a National Extension Service. The Bay Region Development project (649-0113) established a variety of trials with sorghum and other crops demonstrating yield increases of up to 100 percent in some of these trials. The activities of these agricultural projects are providing an excellent training forum for extension and research personnel.

$3,984,000 will be used in FY 1986 for the start of a Somali National Agricultural Research Program (649-0126) which will focus on soil and water problems in irrigated agriculture.

In FY 1985, the Policy Initiatives and Privatization project (649-0132), and the Juba Development Analytical Studies project (649-0134) were continued. Both activities provide the resources to conduct additional studies required to implement AID's development strategy for Somalia.

In support of the livestock sector, A.I.D. is implementing the Central Rangelands Development Project (CRDP) (629-0108) and the Livestock Marketing and Health Project (LMHP) (649-0119). The CRD project, a large multi-donor project, was revised to concentrate on strengthening the effectiveness of the Ministry of Livestock in developing, testing and transferring relevant range management techologies to livestock producers and to develop the range management teaching and research capacity of the Faculty of Agriculture, Somalia National University. The LMH project is aimed at restoring the contribution of cattle exports to the Somali balance of payments, specifically the reinstatement of live cattle shipments to Saudia Arabia, banned since mid-1983 due to the threat of rinderpest. In 1986, $700,000 is being be used for the Livestock Marketing project (649-0109) in order to support livestock producers and to facilitate access to foreign markets. Approximately 35 additional wells will be drilled under the Groundwater Development Project (649-0104) designed to provide water for livestock and in agricultural areas.

A well-drilling program under the Comprehensive Groundwater Development project (649-0104) was continued in FY 1985. Under this project 100 production and exploratory wells out of a planned total of 135 have been drilled in support of the Bay Region Development (649-0113) and the Central Rangelands Development (649-0108) projects.

In FY 1985, two assistance projects -- funded under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act -- provided support to the refugee population, the CDA Forestry (649-0122) and the Refugee Self-Reliance project (649-0123). Both projects are being implemented by U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs).

In health, AID continued to support primary health care activities through the Rural Health Delivery project (649-0102). Through FY 1985, when the project was completed, over 200 nurses, midwives and sanitarians had been trained at the project's two national training centers and have returned to their villages to provide primary health care. The FY 1984 Family Health Services Project (649-0131) supports demographic studies (including the 1986 National Census of Population), family health education, clinical services and operations research. Through this project and other centrally-funded resources AID continued its support of family health activities in FY 1985. In 1986, $2,838,000 will be used for the Family Health Services Project (649-0131) to support implementation of project activities in five regions. Clinical training as well as refresher training were initiated in FY 1985, and support will be provided to the 1986 National Census of Population and Housing.

In Education and Human Resources, $2,000,000 will be provided to the Somalia Management Training and Development project (649-0119). The project -- funded from both the ARDN and the HRD accounts -- will address the critical manpower constraints affecting Somalia's public and private sectors.

The ESF-funded Commodity Import Program (CIP) is an integral part of AID's development strategy for Somalia. The CIP provides the necessary short-term support to promote economic and financial stability and to encourage continued policy reforms. The FY 1985 Commodity Import Program (649-0125) provided foreign exchange to finance the importation of commodities for the agricultural sector. This $27.0 million program financed agricultural inputs such as seeds and equipment, spare parts, and light equipment for manufacturing. The program has been critical for the encouragement of the Somali private sector which received approximately 85 percent of the resources. In the FY 1986 Commodity Import Program III (649-0130) ($22,001,000) about 85 percent of the resources also are programmed for the private sector. In FY 1987, $30,000,000 is planned for the Commodity Import Program.

In 1986, $4,250,000 is requested to finance PVO activities in the rural development, agriculture, health, and small industrial sectors.

An FY 1986 PL-480 Title I program of $20,000,000 will require that the GSDR continue to adopt policy changes in support of civil service reform, increased food production, and a greater role for the private sector in distribution. These policy changes, particularly those related to an increased role for the private sector, are vital to the agricultural sector's future performance. PL-480 Title II food ($8,000,000) is planned to continue supporting the refugee feeding programs.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

$30.0 million from the Economic Support Fund account is requested in FY 1987 to finance essential commodity imports through Commodity Import Program V. This activity is critical to the implementation of AID's strategy for the economic recovery and stabilization program.

An initial $4,455,000 is requested in FY 1987 to initiate the Shebelle Water Management (649-0129) which will increase agricultural production in the Shebelle region through improved irrigation systems and practices.

In FY 1987, an additional $4,000,000 in ESF is requested for the Policy Initiatives and Privatization (649-0132) project to continue support of the GSDR's economic recovery and policy reform activities, and especially to assist the private sector increase its participation in the economy.

The PL-480 Title I program will continue at $20,000,000 to maintain our support of the GSDR's economic stabilization program. Through the PL-480 Title I program AID will maintain its policy dialogue on food production and livestock.

Under Education and Human Resources $3,000,000 will continue the Somalia Management Training and Development project (649-0119). The project aims to increase the quality and quantity of managerial and technical manpower in selected key ministries and institutions involved in rural development and in the private sector.

In Health $2,772,000 is requested for the continuation of the Family Health Services project (640-0131). In FY 1986 it is anticipated that adequate family health education services will be initiated through this project in five regions. In addition, a census pre-test will be conducted for the expected enumeration in FY 1987.

$4.2 million is requested to finance PVO activities in the agricultural and health development sectors.

The Agricultural Research and Manpower Program (649-0126) will receive an additional $3,760,000 to continue its activities related to applied agricultural research, planning, and extension.

MISSION DIRECTOR - Louis A. Cohen

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0104	79	84	12,244	12,244	12,244	7,735	---	4,040	---	469
CENTRAL RANGELANDS DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0108	79	83	14,944	14,944	14,944	6,500	---	2,000	---	2,000
LIVESTOCK MARKETING	G	649-0109	84	86	11,000	11,000	10,300	55	700	2,500	---	2,500
AGRICULTURAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS	G	649-0112	79	83	8,635	8,635	3,635	6,059	---	1,649	---	927
BAY REGION DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0113	80	83	11,171	11,171	11,171	5,104	---	3,500	---	2,500
AGRICULTURE RES. & MANPOWER	G	649-0126	86	87	---	8,500	---	---	3,984	500	4,455	1,500
SHEBELLE WATER MANAGEMENT	* G	649-0129	87	97	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	3,760	500
JUBA DEVELOPMENT ANALYTICAL STUDIES	G	649-0134	83	86	8,000	8,550	8,000	1,063	550	2,385	---	2,000
PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	649-0138	85	88	8,700	8,700	900	---	2,750	1,500	3,000	1,500
PROJECT DESIGN & SUPPORT	G	649-0510	85	C	---	---	300	34	450	400	223	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					74,694	133,744	66,494	26,550	8,434	18,974	11,438	14,096
GRANTS					74,694	133,744	66,494	26,550	8,434	18,974	11,438	14,096
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	649-0131	84	87	10,100	10,100	4,490	295	2,838	3,000	2,772	1,195
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					10,100	10,100	4,490	295	2,838	3,000	2,772	1,195
GRANTS					10,100	10,100	4,490	295	2,838	3,000	2,772	1,195
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	G	649-0102	79	83	15,200	8,938	8,938	8,410	---	528	---	---
COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	649-0104	79	84	6,556	6,556	6,556	6,291	---	265	---	---
PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	649-0138	85	88	3,500	4,700	2,000	---	1,500	1,500	1,200	1,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT DESIGN & SUPPORT	G	649-0510	85	C	---	---	200	125	---	75	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					25,256	20,194	17,694	14,826	1,500	2,368	1,200	1,500
GRANTS					25,256	20,194	17,694	14,826	1,500	2,368	1,200	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR DEV.	G	649-0119	85	91	18,500	18,500	2,700	---	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
PROJECT DESIGN & SUPPORT	G	649-0510	85	C	---	---	37	1	---	36	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					18,500	18,500	2,737	1	2,000	2,036	3,000	2,000
GRANTS					18,500	18,500	2,737	1	2,000	2,036	3,000	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	649-0138	85	88	2,800	2,800	1,000	---	---	750	---	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,800	2,800	1,000	---	---	750	---	250
GRANTS					2,800	2,800	1,000	---	---	750	---	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM I	G	649-K602	82	82	18,500	18,500	18,500	17,965	---	535	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	649-K603	83	83	16,000	16,000	16,000	13,435	---	2,563	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	G	649-K604	85	85	27,000	27,000	27,000	---	---	18,000	---	9,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	649-K605	86	86	---	21,011	---	---	21,011	15,000	---	5,001
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	• G	649-K606	87	87	---	26,000	---	---	---	---	26,000	2,000
KISMAYO PORT REHABILITATION	G	649-0114	82	85	42,000	42,000	42,000	2,628	---	16,000	---	16,000
POLICY INITIAT. & PRIVITIZATION STUDIES	G	649-0132	83	88	2,500	7,500	2,500	512	1,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					106,000	158,011	106,000	34,540	22,011	53,598	30,000	34,001
GRANTS					106,000	158,011	106,000	34,540	22,011	53,598	30,000	34,001
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Shebelle Water Management		3,760		FY 87 3,760	Life of Project Funding 50,000

Number 649-0129 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 87	Estimated Final Obligation FY 97	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 99

Purpose: To increase Somali irrigated agricultural production by strengthening GSDR capacity to manage, maintain, rehabilitate, and expand the Shebelle's primary irrigation infrastructure and private sector management of secondary infrastructure, and by improving irrigated cultivation practices.

Project Description: The project will improve efficiency in Shebelle water use by strengthening basin-wide water management functions, conducting research supportive to the irrigation program and rehabilitating irrigation infrastructure. The Shebelle River is Somalia's major resource for near and medium term increase in crop production. Shebelle water is limited, with availability constrained by gross inefficiencies in current water use. In the Shebelle River valley, much of the land is irrigable, but existing irrigation infrastructure was developed in colonial times and is presently in a state of disrepair. GSDR institutions responsible for water control are weak and ineffective. As a result, water management is inefficient, limiting crop yields and hectarage under cultivation.

Relationship to Project to AID Country Strategy: Agricultural sector strategy is designed to support the GSDR's objectives of: (a) increasing crop and livestock production by improving current production systems and practices, and (b) strengthening the country's capacity to plan and manage agricultural sector development.

Host Country and Other Donors: FAO has been assisting the GSDR to draft a water law which provides the legal basis for the allocation of water from the Shebelle River and the assessment of water user fees. Financial and technical feasibility studies by the GSDR, World Bank and KFW are underway on the rehabilitation requirements of the basin's irrigation system. During project preparation, the Mission will participate in a multi-donor negotiation process, designed to ensure that all needed project functions are covered by AID and other donors.

Beneficiaries: The nation as a whole will benefit from the irrigated crop production increases and resultant foreign exchange earnings and savings. Small farmers in the Shebelle valley will benefit directly from increased incomes and the expanded availability of water for irrigated production.

AID-Financed Inputs: Funds for water management and agricultural research will support technical assistance, training, commodities, and minimal construction and logistics. Funds for irrigation rehabilitation will cover A and E fees.

		Life of Project ($ millions)
(A)	Water Management	
	Technical Assistance	7.0
	Commodities and Facilities	2.5
	Training	3.0
(B)	Agriculture Research	
	Technical Assistance	10.0
	Training	1.5
	Commodities and Facilities	6.0
(C)	Irrigation Rehabilitation	20.0
(D)	Total	50.0

Major Outputs: AID funds will contribute to some of the following system-wide water management functions: water resource planning and liaison with private sector water user associations, irrigation management, cadastral survey and land registration, and financial management. Research will address the following issues: soils, irrigable crops and production and marketing socio-economics. AID's contribution to the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure is expected to improve production on approximately 2,000 Ha of land by improving water delivery and drainage.

Policy efforts will focus on appropriate management of the water resource, cost recovery through user fees, and adequate land tenure legislation.

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	3,760	46,240	50,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Somalia

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Commodity Import Program V	ESF			FY 87 26,000	Life of Project Funding 26,000

Number	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
649-K-606 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 87	FY 87	FY 88

Purpose: To provide balance of payments support through a Commodity Import Program (CIP), emphasizing procurement of those commodities which are critical to the support of the agricultural sector and a revitalized private sector.

Project Description: Somalia is recovering from a severe economic crisis stemmed from a drought, a Saudi ban on importing Somali cattle, Saudi cutoff of an oil grant, and a slow pace in stabilization efforts. The crisis led to a critical shortage of foreign exchange and a substantial government budget deficit which required inflationary financing by the central bank.

The drought has ended and the GSDR has devalued the Somali shilling by 50 percent to stimulate exports. However, even if the remaining problems are favorably resolved, Somalia will continue to need balance of payments and budgetary assistance in the foreseeable future. In addition to the economic policy reforms at the micro and macro level, the GSDR also altered its position vis-a-vis the role of the private sector in Somalia's economic development. Indicators to this effect include, inter alia, decontrol of agricultural prices, allowing private leasing of land, increased distribution of agricultural inputs to private farmers, reduced role of government agencies and parastatals, private importation of petroleum and fuel products, the abolishment of certain parastatals, and encouraging foreign and domestic investment.

Somalia's economy still faces considerable problems. Critical imports remain in short supply. Shortages of skilled manpower continue to constrain the capacity of the Government to cope with the problems it faces. In short, while the economy has improved as a result of stabilization measures, full recovery is far from achieved.

As with the previous CIPs, the CIP V will provide foreign exchange to promote both increased agricultural exports and domestic food production. The program will finance raw materials, spare parts, and capital equipment required directly by agriculture.

Approximately 85 percent of the resources provided under the CIP V will be made available to private sector importers and entrepreneurs.

Relation of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will support A.I.D.s strategy of increasing agricultural production both for domestic consumption and export, and thereby raising the incomes of rural subsistence farmers and pastoral nomads.

Host Country and Other Donors: Other donors, including the IMF, are currently providing similar balance of payments assistance. It is to be expected that such assistance will grow as the GSDR stabilization actions evolve and expand.

Beneficiaries: The majority of Somalia's people will benefit from the economic stability which this grant seeks to support. The direct beneficiaries will be the small farmers and small private sector entrepreneurs who will have access to imported farm inputs, raw materials, etc., hence contributing to increasing their productivity and income.

Major Outputs: Outputs will include more efficient operation of businesses and industries, and avoidance of private plant closures. Emphasis will be placed on developing export capabilities within the agricultural, agroindustrial, and light industrial sectors.

AID-Financed Inputs: The fourth ESF funded CIP Grant for $20 million will make foreign exchange available to Somalia in FY 1987. The CIP-generated local currency proceeds will be used for development projects which will be mutually agreed upon by the GSDR and USAID.

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	–	–	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	–	–	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	26,000	–	26,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					237,350	343,349	198,415	76,212	36,783	80,726	48,410	53,042
GRANTS					237,350	343,349	198,415	76,212	36,783	80,726	48,410	53,042
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (674) SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 32,465

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 2,490

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (.- .) . %

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (.- .) . %

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS
(1985) TOTAL 62.5 MALE 60.7 FEMALE 64.3
(1970) TOTAL 54.5 MALE 56.1 FEMALE 58.9

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1960) TOTAL 57% MALE 57% FEMALE 57%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE
(1975-1984) -1.5%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1980) 6%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 32

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,SORGHUM ,CATTLE	32%	(1984)
CASH: BEEF AND VEAL ,CORN ,POULTRY MEAT	30%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) GREASE WOOL ,FRUIT ,RAW SUGAR

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) CORN ,RICE ,COTTON

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1970) 28%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1978) 10,351 (79) 12,831 (80) 18,558
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1978) 12,760 (79) 15,144 (80) 20,404
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1978) -2,409 (79) -2,313 (80) -1,846
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 3,560 (83) 3,483 (84) 2,281
EQUIVALENT TO 2.0 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(.) . .

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)1,220 (1983)1,578 (1984)1,458
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981) 10% (1982) 8% (1983) 9%

MAJOR IMPORTS(.) . .

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)2,733 (1983)2,438 (1984)2,613
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981) 19% (1982) 18% (1983) 18%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -57(82) 715(83) 3,960

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,UNITED KINGDOM ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (.) . %

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (.) .
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.4% (1978) 2.4% (1985) 2.4%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 48% (1985) 52%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) 37 (1985) 33

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1975) 50.2%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 40.5% (15-64YRS) 55.8% (65+ YRS) 3.7%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 86

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1973) 1,983

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) UNKNOW TLMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 116%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(.) .%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1972)	TOTAL	125	MALE	106	FEMALE 105
SECONDARY.....	(1970)	TOTAL	19.0	MALE	20.1	FEMALE 17.8
POST SECONDARY..	(1973)	TOTAL	3.8	MALE	.	FEMALE .

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(.) . %

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	(8,058)	--	--	--	(3,000)	--	(5,058)	--
Total	(8,058)	--	--	--	(3,000)	--	(5,058)	--
1986								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	(15,765) 4,785	--	--	--	(3,840)	--	(11,925) 4,785	--
Total	20,550*	--	--	--	(3,840)	--	16,710*	--
1987								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	(15,000) 10,000	--	--	--	(3,000)	--	(12,000) 10,000	--
Total	25,000*	--	--	--	(3,000)	--	22,000*	--

Non-add figures in parentheses represent South Africa Program activities funded by Southern Africa Regional Account.

* Indicates total funding proposed for Disadvantaged South Africans, including funding requested under Southern Africa Regional Program.

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Scholarships provided to over 325 non-white South Africans for study in the United States and South Africa.
-- Continued training and support to black trade unions.
-- Human rights funding to support change in South Africa and provide direct aid to the victims of apartheid.
-- Direct assistance to South African community organizations and leaders in expanding local level community outreach programs.
-- Support for South African private organizations in development of alternative and non-formal education programs.
-- Aid to black entrepreneurs and businessmen through improved training and expanded credit programs.

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	---	---	---
Grants	---	2,700	8,500
Total AID	---	2,700	8,500
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	---	---	---
(of which Title III is)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Title II	---	---	---
Total P.L. 480	---	---	---
Total AID and P.L. 480	---	2,700	8,500

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 85 (Actual)		FY 86 (Estimated)		FY 87 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rice	---	---	---	---	---	---
Feedgrains	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegoil	---	---	---	---	---	---
Non-food	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title I Total	---	---	---	---	---	---
(of which Title III is)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government - to - Government	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title II Total	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total P.L. 480	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	1	3	3
PASA[b]	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	3	3

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Regional[e]	247	--	247	250	--	250	250	--	250
TOTAL	247	--	247	250	--	250	250	--	250

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

Development Overview

South Africa is in a state of political, social, and economic crisis due in very large part to that country's misguided policy of "apartheid". Apartheid excludes 72% of the population from the central processes of government on the basis of race. It imposes a legal framework of dehumanizing restrictions on black South Africans that are an affront to fundamental values. It determines on the basis of race, where an individual can live, work, travel, eat, and go to school. It endangers United States' interests by threatening the stability of this vital region. It directly contributes to the social and economic deprivation of the population it legally disenfranchises.

The South African government must play a key role if change is to come about through peaceful means. This will require good will on all sides, but, to open a dialogue, unambiguous governmental commitment to end apartheid and a clear statement regarding the political process for power sharing are essential. Meanwhile, it is a hopeful sign that there are black and white leaders and community groups outside the government who through their own efforts are working creatively and cooperatively to transform South African society through peaceful means.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The principal goals of U.S. policy toward South Africa are to seek the end of the legal structure of apartheid and to encourage a peaceful political process leading to the establishment of a government based on the consent of the governed. This would lay the foundation for regional stability which is severely threatened by the apartheid policies presently in place.

The President's Executive Order of last September was designed to convey the united opposition of the American people to the apartheid system, by withholding support to the institutions of apartheid and by committing the U.S. to help in concrete ways to support institutional change in South African society. In the later category, the President's Executive Order includes the expansion of A.I.D. programs in education, training, and human rights. The U.S. aid program is intended to:

-- demonstrate our commitment to the transformation of South African society by working with non-governmental groups and institutions in South Africa which are committed to racial equality.

-- build ties between the United States and the black community in South Africa.

-- help disadvantaged groups in concrete ways.

-- strengthen the capabilities of black community organizations and leaders who will play a crucial role in South Africa's future.

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

The increased importance of the South Africa program is also signaled in this Congressional Presentation. In previous years, A.I.D.'s strategy and program plans in South Africa were included under the Southern Africa Regional Program. This year there has been a change, and the South Africa program is presented as a separate, independent program, although a significant portion of the funding comes from the Southern Africa Regional budget.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The A.I.D. program in South Africa is an integral and important element of our overall policy toward that country. The program demonstrates that our relations with South Africa are not limited to a narrow range of issues or to dialogue only with the South African Government. The A.I.D. program demonstrates our nation's concrete support for individuals and groups striving for political change and the elimination of South Africa's apartheid system. The program helps to build important links to the black community while at the same time meeting the very real needs of this community. A.I.D. programs are designed to encourage, wherever possible, matching contributions from other private South African and U.S. sources to help resolve the serious problems facing the country.

A primary objective of the A.I.D. program is to assure that strong and responsible leadership is available to assume increasingly greater positions of responsibility and authority in both the public and private sectors. A.I.D. projects address educational and skills training through tutorial and scholarship programs, institutional support efforts, as well as programs for black entrepreneurs and trade union leaders. In addition, there are funds for human rights and self-help activities.

The South Africa A.I.D. program is different from programs elsewhere in the world. Our program works directly with private voluntary organizations, local groups and individuals in South Africa, not through the South African Government. Our objectives are changing policy, laws and human rights practices, not economic growth.

A.I.D. Program FYs 1985-1986

During fiscal years 1985 and 1986 the United States increased substantially its aid program to the black majority in South Africa. In FY 1985 $8 million was committed to scholarship programs, labor union training, human rights and self-help projects. In order to carry out the President's Executive Order of September 1985, A.I.D. is committing an additional $20.5 million from ESF and DA funds in FY 1986 for South African programs. This additional commitment demonstrates the high priority the United States attaches to mobilizing public and private support for change in South Africa. The principal activities and funding levels are described below.

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

A. Continuing Projects Funded from the Southern Africa Regional Program

1. The Training for Disadvantaged South Africans Project (674-0213). This project finances graduate and undergraduate study at U.S. colleges and universities. Priority fields of study include agriculture, business administration, chemistry, economics, engineering, and physics. Students in other science-oriented and social science disciplines are also eligible. The program is designed for disadvantaged students who are resident in South Africa. Approximately 80 to 100 new students are selected annually and placed in U.S. universities. The project began in FY 1982 and will continue through FY 1989 at a total projected life of project cost of $30 million. In FY 1986, we plan to commit an increased level of $5.0 million to this project from Southern Africa Regional funds (DA and ESF).

2. A significant development during the Fiscal 1985 period was the start-up of the new Internal Bursaries project (674-0230) under which scholarships are provided to disadvantaged South Africans to study at local universities. During the project's five year life, it is expected that over 400 students will receive scholarships. For Fiscal 1986, A.I.D. expects to provide $5.5 million from Southern Africa Regional funds for this program. This project and other planned FY 1986 grants to private community organizations in South Africa will carry out the President's commitment of up to $8.0 million for scholarships and education programs.

3. Under the Labor Union Training Project (674-0223), a grant is made to the AFL-CIO's African-American Labor Center (AALC) to finance its program of assistance to black South African trade unions. The project has helped black trade unions in a number of different areas including union organization, collective bargaining, membership drives, grievance handling and health and occupational safety issues. The project also has assisted emerging unions to strengthen their structures through accelerated trade union education and skills training. A.I.D. provided $993,000 in FY 1985 to AALC and, in conformance with the President's Executive Order, an additional $1.5 million is planned for FY 1986 from Southern Africa Regional funds.

4. The Human Rights Fund (674-2801) is aimed at promoting political, economic, social, and juridical rights. $1 million was obligated in FY 1985 and $1.5 million is planned for Fiscal 1986. The President's Executive Order established this increased level of assistance for human rights and specified that $500,000 of this amount will go for direct legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and their families. The Human Rights Funds are being used to support legal resource centers which provide legal aid for political defendants, fund research to oppose the enforcement of apartheid laws, investigate police actions which result in loss of life, as well as various non-formal, community based education programs.

5. The design of an expanded South Africa program requires increased funding from the Planning Management and Research Project (674-0206). $775,000 is programmed for that purpose. The Special Self-Help Fund (674-9901) includes aid to finance small, community based efforts directed toward improving their economic and social conditions, and $275,000 is planned for FY 1986 out of Southern Africa Regional funds.

B. New Activities in FY 1986

In January 1986, A.I.D. undertook an intensive review of its program in South Africa through contact with about 25 different community organizations as well as national and local civic leaders from the black community. What emerged from these discussions were proposals to undertake three new project beginning in FY 1986 which would implement the objectives contained in the President's Executive Order, and demonstrate the clear commitment of the United States to promoting change in South Africa. A total of $6.0 million is planned for obligation in FY 1986 to undertake the new projects, of which $1.215 million is budgeted in the Southern Africa Regional program and $4.785 million is made available from ESF funds earmarked by A.I.D. specifically for South Africa.

1. Community Outreach and Leadership Development (674-0301). Throughout South Africa today an expanding number of local and regional community organizations are emerging to cope with a broad range of community social and economic problems. This development reflects a growing consensus in South Africa that economic and social change requires that local and private associations of citizens organize themselves.

As new groups form, or existing organizations expand their programs, leadership is coming forward which is often untrained and lacks the management capability to undertake urgent community needs. Many of the new organizations are registering as private trusts so that they can receive tax free donations from South African and international sources. Some have applied for and/or received human rights or self-help grants from the United States. These programs include privately funded community service projects operating out of South African university campuses, projects sponsored by neighborhood civic groups in the Crossroads Squatter Camp near Cape Town, adult education and training programs operated out of the Funda Center in Soweto, and numerous church sponsored health and welfare community programs in rural areas, to name only a few. None of these programs are associated with the South African Government.

In response to this grassroots emergence of neighborhood development organizations and leaders, and to help established organizations expand their operations, A.I.D. will start in FY 1986 a Community Outreach and Leadership Development project. The project is planned to cost $10.0 million over a five-year period with initial obligation this fiscal year of $2.0 million. While only two to three grant recipients will be funded during the first year, other grantees will be included as the project progresses. Where possible these institutional grants will be awarded on a matching basis with other private U.S. or South African donors.

2. Alternative and Non-Formal Education (674-0302). During the past year South Africa has been beset by a rapidly escalating militancy among black and colored secondary school students that has resulted in serious disruptions to the formal education system. Professional educators, parents and individuals in the private sector are concerned both about the

possibility of further school closures, and the poor quality of instruction within the formal system when it is operating. As a result, groups of concerned South Africans have formed all over the Republic to develop non-formal educational programs at the community level and to train and retrain teachers for the formal system. The objective is to improve the quality of education and to sensitize teachers to the broader needs of the communities they serve. These community-based efforts are undertaken as private initiatives and are not financed or sponsored in any way by the South Africa Government's Department of Education and Training.

The number of private groups which are now coming forward with new or expanded non-formal and alternative education programs is a demonstration of the extent to which South Africans are now prepared to take into their own hands the resolution of South Africa's education crisis. A.I.D. proposes to respond with a five-year program of support beginning in FY 1986. Up to $10.0 million will be committed over this period, and of that amount $2.0 million is planned in FY 1986 ($1.215 million from Southern Africa Regional funds and $785,000 from additional ESF funds earmarked for South Africa). These funds will be used to finance direct grants to South African organizations working in areas such as (a) development of preparatory materials to help black students gain entrance to universities in South Africa, (b) training and retaining of teachers outside the formal system, (c) development of supplemental materials to assist students at all levels, and (d) support for community efforts to work with students and teachers outside the classroom in a variety of alternative education programs. We propose to undertake direct grants to South African community organizations and matching grants with other private U.S. and South African donors.

3. Black Business Development and Expansion (674-0303). If the South African economy is to survive the political transition now taking place, there must be a concerted effort both to develop skills and management capacity within the black business community and to increase access of that community to financial markets. In the eyes of many black South Africans, apartheid and an economic system based on private enterprise are seen as inter-linked. In fact, nothing could be more alien to the private enterprise system than a highly regulatory, exclusionary political system based on race--with all the distortions that system causes in terms of markets for goods, access to labor, and mobility.

A.I.D. has been assisting the small black entrepreneur in South Africa through a training project developed with the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce (NAFCOC). That project, Entrepreneurial Training for Disadvantaged South Africans, began in FY 1983 and will continue to receive a high priority in allocation of A.I.D. funds. The project is being implemented under contract with a minority owned U.S. firm which is assisting NAFCOC in developing a new training curriculum for the black entrepreneur. Beginning in FY 1986 this training activity will be incorporated into project 674-0303.

It is clear, however, that training alone will not suffice if the black business community is to expand its influence over the economic growth of South Africa. If South Africa's black population is to have an opportunity to shape its own destiny, the emerging black business community must gain access to financial credit. That objective can only be achieved if South Africa's lending institutions begin to give priority to the financial needs of the black community, or if the black community itself begins to mobilize capital to finance black business investment.

In order to increase opportunities for black business and thereby help prepare the economy for the political transition taking place, A.I.D. plans to start a new project in FY 1986 focused on the twin objectives of entrepreneurial training and credit expansion. A five-year project requiring $12.0 million is planned. In FY 1986 $2.0 million will be obligated to finance credit expansion to the black community through a South African black owned and managed banking institution. A.I.D.'s funds will permit expansion of the bank's capital base thereby permitting a leveraging of more resources into the black economy. It is anticipated that matching funds will be forthcoming from other U.S. and South African corporate or financial sources during the life of project.

Requested Year Program FY 1987

The South Africa program proposed for FY 1987 expands upon the increased level of activity begun the previous year. A.I.D. requests $25.0 million for South Africa programs in FY 1987, of which $15.0 million is budgeted in the Southern Africa Regional Program (DA and ESF), and $10.0 million is proposed to come from a special ESF allocation for South Africa. This special allocation is requested in recognition of the urgency of the internal political crisis in South Africa today.

Southern Africa Regional funds will be required to finance a core program of high priority continuing activities in South Africa. $5.725 million is requested to provide increased scholarship programs in the United States under Training for Disadvantaged South Africans (674-0213). Several hundred South Africans will continue to receive scholarships under the South African Bursaries project (674-0230) and $5.5 million will be required for that program in FY 1987. Similarly, both the South Africa Human Rights (674-9801) and Labor Union Training for Disadvantaged South African (674-0223) projects will require $1.5 million each in FY 1987 to sustain increased program activity in those areas. A.I.D. also plans an additional $275,000 for the Special Self-Help Project (674-9901). Planning, Management and Research (674-0206) will require $500,000 in FY 1987.

Under the special $10.0 million allocation for South Africa, the three new project initiatives begun in FY 1986 will be continued. The Local Community Outreach and Leadership Development project (674-0301) will require $3.0 million as new grantees are identified and activities begun in FY 1986 are expanded. The focus on the education crisis in South Africa will require increased commitments of $3.5 million in FY 1987 to Alternative and

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

Non-Formal Education (674-0302). Phase II of the entrepreneurial training program will begin in FY 1987, and continued expansion of credit facilities for the black business community will require $3.5 million for the Black Business Development and Expansion project (674-0303).

A.I.D. AFFAIRS OFFICER - Jimmy Philpott

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85-EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86-EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMUNITY OUTREACH & LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT		674-0301	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	2,000	500	3,000	2,500
ALTERNATIVE & NON-FORMAL EDUCATION		674-0302	86	89	---	8,785	---	---	785	200	3,500	2,000
BLACK BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING		674-0303	86	89	---	12,000	---	---	2,000	2,000	3,500	3,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT**												
GRANTS					---	30,785	---	---	4,785	2,700	10,000	8,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY												
GRANTS					(61,634)	(96,019)	(22,154)	(12,421)	(20,550)	(11,250)	(25,000)	(17,675)
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
(Including Portion charged to Southern Africa Regional Program)												

**Equals total funded from South Africa (Disadvantaged South Africans) Program

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

GLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OR FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85-EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86-EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES (Funded by S.A. Regional Program)												
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	647-0213	82	89	(22,000)	(22,000)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,840)	(2,500)	(3,000)	(2,500)
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					(22,000)	(22,000)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,840)	(2,500)	(3,000)	(2,500)
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (Funded by S.A. Regional Program)												
SOUTHERN AFRICA PLNG MANAGEMENT RESEARCH	G	674-0206	80	C	--	--	(7)	(5)	(775)	(775)	(500)	(500)
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0213	82	89	(16,119)	(16,119)	(4,831)	(2,790)	(1,160)	(2,000)	(2,725)	(2,000)
LABOR UNION TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0223	83	86	(4,300)	(7,900)	(1,893)	(828)	(1,500)	(700)	(1,500)	(900)
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES	G	674-0230	85	88	(18,000)	(18,000)	(860)	---	(5,500)	(500)	(5,500)	(1,500)
ALTERNATIVE & NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	G	674-0302	86	89	---	(1,215)	---	---	(1,215)	(300)	---	(500)
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND (S.A.)	G	674-9801	79	C	---	---	(1,524)	(547)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)	(1,500)
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT	G	674-9901	80	C	---	---	(989)	(704)	(275)	(275)	(275)	(275)
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					(38,419)	(43,234)	(10,104)	(4,874)	(11,925)	(6,050)	(12,000)	(7,175)
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C] Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (650) SUDAN

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 22,972

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 400

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 1.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 18.0%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1968) 4.0%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 48.3	MALE 46.7	FEMALE 50.0	
(1970)	TOTAL 41.8	MALE 40.6	FEMALE 43.0	

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1966) TOTAL 15% MALE 25% FEMALE 4%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -3.7%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 31%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 29

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: SORGHUM ,PEANUTS ,MILLET	35%	(1984)
CASH: COTTON ,SESAME SEED ,.	15%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COTTON ,SESAME SEED ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) SORGHUM ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1980) 72%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1979)	1,288 (80)	1,332 (82)	1,102
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1979)	1,608 (80)	1,591 (82)	1,450
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1979)	-320 (80)	-260 (82)	-348
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,				
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES..	(1979)	9.7% (80)	12.9% (82)	8.4%
AS % OF GNP.....	(1979)	2.1% (80)	2.5% (82)	1.6%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 21 (83) 17 (84) 17
EQUIVALENT TO 0.2 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COTTON ,GUM ARABIC ,PEANUTS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB)	(1982)	13	(1983)	12	(1984)	20
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	(1981)	8%	(1982)	4%	(1983)	3%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)TEXTILES ,PETROLEUM PRODS,FOODSTUFFS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF)	(1982)	122	(1983)	123	(1984)	149
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	(1981)	12%	(1982)	18%	(1983)	19%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -845(82) -350(83) -187

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,SAUDI ARABIA ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 91.8%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 145
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 28.0%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.7% (1985) -0.2%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 16% (1985) 29%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 46

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1979) 4.9%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.0% (15-64YRS) 52.2% (65+ YRS) 2.8%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 114

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 8,928

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,INTESTINAL INFEC.STREP INFECTION
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 96%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1978) 46%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	47.5	MALE	55.4	FEMALE	39.0
SECONDARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	16.4	MALE	18.8	FEMALE	11.5
POST SECONDARY..	(1981)	TOTAL	1.6	MALE	2.0	FEMALE	0.7

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 3.9%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SUDAN

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	96.4	109.4	151.8	166.3	197.5	815.3	24.0	791.8
Loans	25.0	30.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	163.1	24.0	139.1
Grants	71.4	79.4	126.8	116.3	147.5	652.7	-	652.7
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	70.1	74.5	124.9	115.3	146.3	639.3	14.8	624.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	23.8	14.8	9.0
Grants	70.1	74.5	124.9	115.3	146.3	615.5	-	615.5
(Economic Support Fund)	40.0	50.0	100.0	82.3	120.0	392.1		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	26.3	34.9	26.9	51.0	51.1	176.4	9.2	167.2
Loans	25.0	30.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	139.3	9.2	130.1
Grants	1.3	4.9	1.9	1.0	1.1	37.1	-	37.1
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	25.0	30.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	143.6	9.2	134.4
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	25.0	30.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	122.5	5.5	117.0
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	21.1	3.7	17.4
Title II - Total Grants	1.3	4.9	1.9	1.0	1.1	32.8	-	32.8
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.7	3.2	0.5	1.0	1.1	24.6	-	24.6
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.6	1.7	1.4	-	-	8.2	-	8.2
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	25.4	32.3	101.2	44.3	46.5	257.3	38.7	218.6
Credits or Loans	25.0	30.0	50.0	-	-	111.3	38.7	72.6
Grants	0.4	2.3	51.2	44.3	46.5	146.0	-	146.0
a. MAP Grants	-	1.7	-	43.0	45.0	89.7	-	89.7
b. Credit Financing - FMS	25.0	30.0	50.0	-	-	111.3	38.7	72.6
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	6.3	-	6.3
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	50.0	-	-	50.0	-	50.0
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	121.8	141.7	253.0	210.6	244.0	1073.1	62.7	1010.4
Loans	50.0	60.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	274.4	62.7	211.7
Grants	71.8	81.7	178.0	160.6	194.0	798.7	-	798.7
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	1.2	-	27.4	-	44.4	47.5	3.1-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	14.8	19.6	4.8-
b. All Other Loans	-	1.2	-	27.4	-	29.6	27.9	1.7

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	132.1	92.9	75.6	1347.2
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	159.2
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.2
IDA	130.0	91.4	37.5	909.8
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	0.0	38.1	116.9
UNDP	2.1	1.5	0.0	84.2
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	131.0	158.0	448.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	56.8	67.8	481.7
United Kingdom	68.7	48.8	277.6
Netherlands	26.3	34.4	195.3
Japan	9.9	25.5	98.6
Other	68.0	108.8	322.4
Total	360.7	443.3	1,823.6

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
176.4	N.A.	877.5

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	65
Eastern Europe	-	-	270
Total	-	-	335

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	142,000	23,313	540	1,140	-	3,007	114,000	-
Total	142,000	23,313	540	1,140	-	3,007	114,000	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	87,812	25,200	1,050	350	-	1,400	59,812	-
Total	87,812	25,200	1,050	350	-	1,400	59,812	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	118,000	23,005	2,250	50	-	2,695	90,000	-
Total	118,000	23,005	2,250	50	-	2,695	90,000	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Balance of payments assistance and support of economic policy reforms ($90.0 million).

- P.L. 480 commodities to help meet food requirements, provide balance of payments support and support policy reform ($53.7 million).

- Agriculture infrastructure, research and technology development and dissemination ($23.0 million).

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	64,804	137,286	173,159
Total AID	64,804	137,286	173,159
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	64,500	45,000	50,000
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(20,000)	(20,000)
Title II	89,507	879	3,731
Total P.L. 480	154,007	45,879	53,731
Total AID and P.L. 480	218,811	183,165	226,890

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	457,000	64,500	315,000	45,000	378,000	50,000
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total	457,000	64,500	315,000	45,000*	378,000	50,000
(of which Title III is)	-	-	(148,000)	(20,000)	(150,000)	(20,000)
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	1,370	391	3,060	879	20,829	3,731
Government - to - Government	560,866	89,116	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	562,236	89,507	3,060	879	20,829	3,731
Total P.L. 480	1,019,236	154,007	318,060	45,879	398,829	53,731

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

* Above excludes $5.0 million to pay for ocean freight costs.

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	34	32	32
PASA[b]	1	2	2
TOTAL	35	34	34

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	19	64	83	54	43	97	42	24	66
Regional[e]	30	25	55	25	26	51	15	28	43
TOTAL	49	89	138	79	69	148	57	52	109

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	-	25	25	-	10	10	-	10	10
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	25	25	-	10	10	-	10	10

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

Development Overview

Sudan is geographically the largest country in Africa. While its agricultural potential and arable land to population ratio are very favorable, its vast size has seriously constrained the development of the economy. Sudan is as large as the United States east of the Mississippi River, with fewer miles of paved roads than Rhode Island. Economic and political problems and three years of severe drought have drawn attention away from investment in growth to short-run political and economic survival. Sudan now faces an external debt of $9 billion and is unable to keep up interest payments, let alone payments on principal. Both Sudan's political challenge and economic requirements are formidable.

Ill-advised economic policies have contributed to Sudan's lack of growth over the past 10-15 years. A move in the early 1970's toward public control of the means of production proved to be economically disastrous. The government has adjusted some economic policies but the economy has been unable to respond. Sudan has been constrained by the necessity to meet a large debt burden and to come to terms with the IMF over sizeable arrears, which the Government of Sudan (GOS) has tried to do by concentrating its limited foreign exchange resources in the government's hands for debt servicing.

There are no immediate prospects for increased export earnings, and credit possibilities have largely dried up. Capital flight has been significant and business investment is at a virtual standstill. Sudan's one major foreign exchange asset, stored cotton, will have an estimated value of only about $530 million, since it is of low quality and the international cotton market is weak.

The drought cost the Sudanese economy approximately $300 million in export earnings during 1985. By October 1985 Sudan's arrears on its external debt were over $400 million, its foreign exchange reserves were virtually zero, and imports of essential economic inputs, such as fuel, were almost exclusively being financed by the donor community. Sudan enters the new fiscal year with a balance of payments gap of an estimated $860 million, and a budget deficit of one billion Sudanese pounds (approximately $300 million) despite a major effort at developing a realistic budget.

The insurgency in the South has drawn government attention and resources away from economic development and has halted a number of development projects, the two major ones being the construction of a pipeline to proven oil reserves, which would have brought in as much as $360 million per annum after 1986; and the digging of the Jonglei Canal, which would have significantly increased the Nile River's irrigation and navigation possibilities.

In 1984/5, donors provided over one million tons of imported grain, millions of dollars of support costs and millions of pounds in counterpart funds to mount perhaps the largest drought relief effort ever attempted. Development resources, including approximately $80 million in U.S. generated Sudanese pounds that would otherwise have gone to development projects, were devoted to drought relief.

Based on good rains during 1985, the Government of Sudan (GOS) is predicting a bumper sorghum crop during the November/December 1985 harvest. USAID estimates that the crop will come close to meeting Sudan's sorghum and millet requirements. Major internal distribution problems and limited effective income in areas of the traditional rainfed sector will still need to be addressed. The peanut harvest is not expected to be more than one-third of a normal crop and Sudan will continue to be deficient in wheat (perhaps by 450,000 MT). Without continued donor assistance, pockets of malnutrition will persist among dislocated portions of the population.

In order to spur economic growth, 1-2 good years of adequate rains will be required. Extraordinary donor resource flows will be necessary in addition to massive debt rescheduling. On the part of the GOS, more progressive and comprehensive policy reform will be required. This will necessitate new fiscal measures to reduce a massive budget deficit, curbing of monetary expansion, dismantling administered pricing, reducing an overvalued exchange rate, implementing aggressive cotton marketing policies, and providing incentives for private sector investment and growth. A new focus on the supply-side of the economy, coupled with appropriate demand management, largely directed towards reducing consumption, are urgently required.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

Sudan is important to U.S. security interests in Egypt, the Red Sea littoral and the Horn of Africa. With both African and Arab cultural influences, Sudan's geographic reach contributes to its significance inasmuch as it borders on eight other countries, which together constitute half the area of the continent. In economic terms, Sudan could become an important exporter of food as its agricultural endowment is superior to virtually all of its neighbors.

In April 1985, a bloodless coup overthrew the 16-year rule of President Gaafar Nimeiri. Since then, Sudan has been governed by a Transitional Military Council and a civilian Council of Ministers, with popular elections scheduled for April 1986. Since the coup, Sudan's nascent democracy, including newly emerged political parties and a freer press, is trying to take root. It is in the interest of the U.S. to support the development of democracy in Sudan. Continued U.S. economic assistance to the country is a direct and visible means of affirming that support and promoting longer-term economic and political stability.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

Over the past four years, A.I.D.'s strategy has stabilized the economy in the short-run by financing essential agricultural and industrial inputs through the relatively quick-disbursing Economic Support Fund and PL 480 Titles I and III programs. In addition, development assistance has fostered longer-term development, aimed at institutional change and economic recovery and growth, particularly in the rainfed agriculture, energy and health sectors. Economic policy reform has been at the heart of A.I.D.'s overall strategy. The Commodity Import and PL 480 programs have been important

mechanisms to maintain a high level policy dialogue with GOS policy makers, encourage much needed reform and direct resources to key elements of the Sudanese economy.

A.I.D. has been instrumental in encouraging some of the economic reforms that have been undertaken by the GOS. In 1983 and 1984 the government, as a result of negotiations under the PL 480 program, eliminated a $40 million budget subsidy and 30% foreign exchange rate subsidy on bread. In late 1984, A.I.D. was instrumental in encouraging the GOS to depreciate the commercial bank foreign exchange rate by 14% and the export foreign exchange rate by 42% to provide financial incentives to exporters and producers of exportables. Unfortunately this move was largely invalidated by the drought. In addition, A.I.D. has encouraged higher producer prices for both domestically produced wheat and rainfed sector crops by implementing the principle of export parity pricing. In early 1985 under the Petroleum Initiative, A.I.D. encouraged the government to adopt import parity pricing for petroleum products which resulted in major price increases and greatly reduced government subsidies. By introducing competitive procurement, Sudan has imported more fuel with its scarce foreign exchange. Sudan is now planning to revise its system of internal distribution to give the private sector more say in allocation plans. However, despite the progress made, some imports are implicitly subsidized.

A great deal remains to be done to provide adequate financial incentives for private sector growth. The private sector is virtually cut off from access to foreign exchange from the banking system, and outmoded administered prices presently do not permit the private sector to cover the cost of acquiring foreign exchange from the black market. Also, the private sector must compete with the public sector for import licenses. The combination of these factors has not encouraged private sector investment and has in fact forced the private sector to either periodically close down or operate at uneconomic levels of output.

In conjunction with the economic policy focus of its strategy, A.I.D. is encouraging the development of Sudan's rainfed agricultural subsector. Studies carried out by A.I.D. clearly show that the rainfed subsector's contribution to net agricultural foreign exchange earnings is far greater than that of the irrigated subsector. In contrast to irrigated production, the labor-intensive nature of traditional rainfed agriculture and the minimum foreign exchange requirements for capital inputs assure high private returns to investments in technology and high social returns from infrastructure and appropriate policy reform.

Even without the present security situation, the South poses extraordinarily difficult conditions for encouraging economic development. While it is unlikely that any new development activities can be launched in the near term, A.I.D. will continue to support existing projects on a modified scale. An action plan has been drafted which can serve as the foundation for a discrete development effort once a political accommodation brings an end to the insurrection.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

In FY 1985 the A.I.D. program concentrated largely on famine relief efforts for a target population of about 9.5 million people. A total of 594,825 metric tons of emergency food aid was provided at cost of $176 million. Nearly $80 million in U.S. generated Sudanese pounds were diverted from the GOS development budget to finance inland transportation and distribution costs of donor supplied food relief. In addition, over $25 million was allocated for railroad repair, locomotives and spare parts, food distribution/monitoring, water drilling equipment, medical supplies and other items to support relief and rehabilitation activities.

Despite the disruptive effects of this effort, the development program moved forward. Under the ESF program, A.I.D. obligated $40 million for the Petroleum Initiative and $21 million for the C.I.P. Fifty million dollars were reserved for temporary, short-term commercial loan guarantees to enable Sudan to deal with some of its immediate financial requriements. These guarantees will be made only if required as part of a comprehensive economic reform program. Once the short-term bank loans are repaid by the GOS and the guarantees are no longer required, these funds will revert to normal C.I.P. uses. During the fiscal year, $77.7 million was disbursed under the PL 480 Title I program.

In FY 1986 the Mission's famine relief efforts are expected to change from a general distribution program for 9.5 million people to a targeted feeding program addressing food grain and supplemental feeding requirements for as many as 2.5 million people who were either dislocated by the drought or unable to plant a crop. Sudan could be self-sufficient in sorghum in the aggregate this year; however, deficit grain production areas and inadequate rural incomes are expected to persist through 1986. Relief efforts will continue with private voluntary organizations and other donors,working with U.S. resources, expected to take the principal responsibility for managing the new relief program. Other donors will be expected to shoulder a larger proportion of the burden. The World Food Program will be asked to support this effort. A.I.D. will largely shift back to normal development activities, focusing on restoration of the productive capacity of the rainfed agricultural sector. All rehabilitation efforts will be incorporated into our rainfed agricultural development program.

A. Economic Support Fund (ESF)

In FY 1985, the Economic Support Fund (ESF) totalled $114 million: (1) $3 million for the Policy Analysis and Implementation project (650-0071) under which economic research and analysis is conducted to support the policy dialogue/reform effort, (2) $111 million for the Commodity Import Program (C.I.P.), of which $40 million was provided for the second tranche of the Petroleum Initiative, $21 million for commodity imports and $50 million still reserved for a loan guarantee for further commodity imports once an accommodation is reached with the IMF.

In FY 1986, ESF will total $59.8 million which will include a C.I.P. for procurement of essential commodities, including petroleum and agricultural inputs. A.I.D. will continue to emphasize support of the private sector and

policy reform will focus on sectoral, institutional and pricing issues, export incentives, revenue generation, foreign exchange budgeting and improved import administration.

B. P.L. 480

The FY 1985 P.L. 480 program expanded dramatically with a massive feeding program in response to the drought and famine. The Title II and Section 416 emergency program totalled $176 million (commodities and freight) under the government-to-government program. In addition to the emergency program, a Maternal/Child Health Title II program focusing on the urban poor in Khartoum was carried out by the Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA). The Title I program for Sudan was increased in FY 1985 from $50 million to $77.7 million (this included $13.2 for ocean freight).

In FY 1986, a total of $45 million is programmed for Title I and III for the continuation of wheat and wheat flour imports. A new three year Title III Food for Development Program will focus on local development activities in the rainfed agricultural sector of Western Sudan, involving both policy reform efforts and local currency investments.

The Title III program, combined with the Regional Finance and Planning project, and elements of the C.I.P. programmed to support the rural private sector in Western Sudan, will provide the means to implement the Mission's rainfed agricultural strategy. Activity will center in Kordofan Region, a drought stricken area as large as California. Self help activities for agricultural rehabilitation will support the development of small scale water systems to serve agriculture, to improve village water supplies and to strengthen local initiative and increase local reserves. Construction of feeder roads will also be encouraged. This activity is expected to have a major impact on the Kordofan Region, by assisting with development of decentralized, regional revenue generating mechanisms to support development activities without relying solely on the central government.

The ADRA Maternal/Child Health Title II program will continue in FY 1986. Title II emergency supplementary feeding proposals (from U.S. PVO's) to meet requirements in food deficit areas through 1986 are currently under review.

C. Development Assistance

1. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

In FY 1985, two market oriented projects to increase production in the rainfed sector and facilitate efficient marketing of agricultural commodities continued. Design work is proceeding on the Western Agriculture Marketing Road project (650-0069). The Kordofan Rainfed Agriculture project (650-0054) will improve feeder roads and provide agriculture credit and grain storage facilities in the rainfed area served by the Western Road project. A private voluntary organization (PVO) will implement the credit component of this activity by farmer cooperatives, providing technical assistance on financial management and identifying self help measures that cooperatives can finance. Under the Program Development and Support project

(P.D.S.) (650-0510) $450,000 was obligated for design of drought rehabilitation activities and the new FY 1987 Agricultural Research and Production project (650-0075).

No new projects have been proposed for FY 1986. Nineteen million dollars will be obligated for the Western Agricultural Marketing Road (650-0069) and $6 million for the Kordofan Rainfed Agricultural project (650-0054).

2. Health

Efforts in health are focused in the southern and western regions. To deal with a major deterioration in the health and nutritional status of much of the rural population due to the recent drought and famine, A.I.D. is emphasizing child survival services delivery under the Rural Health Support project (650-0030). Emphasis is on development of regional immunization and oral rehydration programs in the north and the institutionalization of maternal and child care services in the south. Improved survey mechanisms to determine malnutrition levels and food availability/accessibility for targeted emergency feeding programs will also assist with upgrading the nutritional status of the drought affected population. Epidemiological research on schistosomiasis is being emphasized through the Health Constraints to Rural Production project (650-0073). Under the P.D.S. project (650-0510) $58 thousand in FY 1985 and $350 thousand in FY 1986 will be used to initiate an assessment of the epidemiology, treatment, and control of malaria in western Sudan; an assessment of health delivery cost recovery systems; and the study of community supported primary health care systems.

3. Population

In FY 1985 $500 thousand fully funded the Model Family Planning project (650-0063) to deliver MCH/FP services to 15,000 clients in FY 1986. Under the P.D.S. project (650-0510), $40 thousand was obligated to continue design work on the Commercial Retail Sales project (650-0072).

In FY 1986, $1 million will be obligated for the Commercial Retail Sales project and $50 thousand under the P.D.S. project (650-0510) will be utilized to explore more opportunities to develop effective family planning activities.

4. Selected Development Activities

In FY 1985, $3.007 million was obligated: $700 thousand for the Regional Finance and Planning project (650-0012) to assist in the development of local planning and financing capacity; $207 thousand under the P.D.S. project (650-0510), the bulk of which was utilized for famine relief design and management; and $2.1 million for energy related activities.

In FY 1985 under the Commodity Import Program, additional funding was provided for Blue Nile Grid rehabilitation. This included urgently needed power conductors and cables to restore services, strengthen overloaded feeders and provide services to new industrial, commercial, and residential

areas. Under the Energy Planning and Management project (650-0059) a rate structure study was completed which is expected to be the initial step in restoring the financial viability of the NEC. The Rural Renewable Energy project (650-0041) continued activities in development and dissemination of improved charcoal stoves, initiation of agroforestry activities and testing of a briquetting machine.

In FY 1986, the Energy Planning and Management project (650-0059) will strengthen NEC management and financial controls under the C.I.P.-funded, Blue Nile Grid rehabilitation. Consultants will assist with procurement, installation and operation of approximately $10 million in C.I.P. funded commodities for power system rehabilitation and improvement. An additional $500 thousand will be obligated for the Rural Renewable Energy project (650-0041) to emphasize the commercialization of new technologies.

5. Migration/Refugee Assistance/Disaster Assistance

In FY 1985, over $25 million was provided to directly benefit famine affected people in Sudan (including costs of internal food distribution, medical supplies, and other items in support of relief activities).

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A. Economic Support Fund (ESF)

For FY 1987, $90 million is requested to finance essential commodity imports (e.g. agricultural inputs, spare parts, petroleum) to assist Sudan in overcoming its foreign exchange crisis and support reform and economic growth. The private sector will be a focus of attention, particularly agro-industrial activities designed to enhance the productivity of the rainfed agricultural sector. Economic reforms will be aimed at providing the policy environment required by the private sector to increase productive capacity and export competitiveness. As the security situation permits, funds will be directed specifically to the south. Local currency generated under the program will be programmed towards combatting desertification, improving rural water supplies, improving commodity markets and generally supporting the rural private sector.

B. P. L. 480

The P.L. 480 Title I program for FY 1987 is programmed at $50 million, of which $20 million will be provided under the second year of a three year Title III Food for Development program. This program will be used to inject substantial investment into the rainfed agricultural sector of Western Sudan in the form of feeder roads, storage, water development and provision of credit. Policy negotiations will focus on removal of financial

disincentives to increasing agricultural production and rural investments. To continue the P.L. 480 Title II (non- emergency) ADRA Maternal/Child Health (MCH) program, $3.7 million is requested.

C. Development Assistance

1. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

For FY 1987 one new project is proposed, Agriculture Research and Production (650-0075), with initial funding of $8.3 million. This project will build upon the Western Sudan Agriculture Research project (650-0020) to intensify commodity research on sorghum, millet and peanuts, to strengthen the Agriculture Research Corporation's capacity to accelerate research on crops in the rainfed areas of the country, and to strengthen production linkages with the private sector. Incremental funding of $8.1 million for Kordofan Rainfed Agriculture (650-0054) and $6.356 million for the Western Agricultural Marketing Road (650-0069) are proposed. P.D.S. funds (650-0510) of $249 thousand are requested for additional analysis of the rainfed sector in support of overall sectoral development efforts.

2. Health

During FY 1987, under P.D.S. (650-0510), $50 thousand is proposed to complete health studies conducted during the previous two years and to initiate project design activities for a Phase II Rural Health Support project.

3. Population

Incremental funding of $2.2 million is proposed for the Commercial Retail Sales project (650-0072). $50 thousand in P.D.S. funds (650-0510) is proposed to continue efforts to develop more effective family planning activities in Sudan.

4. Selected Development Activities

For FY 1987 energy activities will be the focus of the $2.695 million proposed for SDA funding. For the Energy Planning and Management project (650-0059), $1.995 million is proposed for management studies, development of staffing criteria and management training which will complement the anticipated investment in commodities for the National Electricity Corporation (NEC) under the C.I.P. program. An additional $600 thousand is requested to fully fund the Rural Renewable Energy project (650-0041). Under P.D.S. (650-0510), $100 thousand is requested for additional design work directed at improving Sudan's energy situation.

MISSION DIRECTOR: William R. Brown

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING	G	650-0012	79	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,413	---	587	---	---
BLUE NILE INTEGRATED AG DEVELOPMENT	G	650-0013	78	83	12,032	12,032	12,032	11,324	---	361	---	347
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	650-0020	78	82	26,000	25,383	25,383	13,854	---	3,500	---	3,500
SOUTHERN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	650-0021	79	82	6,640	6,420	6,420	6,246	---	174	---	---
SOUTHERN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PHASE I	G	650-0031	80	82	3,628	3,547	3,547	3,208	---	339	---	---
SOUTHERN ROAD MAINTENANCE REHAB.	G	650-0043	83	88	19,700	19,700	10,737	2,924	---	1,000	---	2,000
SOUTHERN REGION AGRI. DEV. I	G	650-0046	82	82	10,100	4,820	4,820	1,459	---	500	---	1,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/STATISTICS	G	650-0047	81	83	7,300	7,300	7,300	2,919	---	1,000	---	1,000
KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)	G	650-0054	85	88	18,100	18,100	2,000	---	6,000	1,500	8,100	2,000
W. SUDAN AG MARKETING ROAD	G	650-0069	84	88	60,000	60,000	36,544	19	19,000	1,000	6,356	5,000
AGRI. RESEARCH & PRODUCTION	• G	650-0075	87	89	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	8,300	500
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	450	51	200	374	249	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					165,500	174,302	111,233	43,417	25,200	10,335	23,005	15,647
GRANTS					165,500	174,302	111,233	43,417	25,200	10,335	23,005	15,647
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G	650-0030	80	81	1,881	1,881	1,881	578	---	500	---	500
MODEL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM (PVO)	G	650-0063	82	85	1,796	1,796	1,796	248	---	500	---	500
COMMERCIAL RETAIL SALES	G	650-0072	86	87	---	3,200	---	---	1,000	100	2,200	1,500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	40	---	50	50	50	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,677	6,877	3,717	826	1,050	1,150	2,250	2,550
GRANTS					3,677	6,877	3,717	826	1,050	1,150	2,250	2,550
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
NORTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	650-0011	78	80	5,863	5,863	5,863	5,716	---	147	---	---
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT	G	650-0030	80	85	16,182	16,182	16,182	5,468	---	2,000	---	2,000
HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION	G	650-0073	85	85	---	---	2,122	990	---	---	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	58	---	350	50	50	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					22,045	22,045	24,225	12,174	350	2,197	50	2,050
GRANTS					22,045	22,045	24,225	12,174	350	2,197	50	2,050
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING	G	650-0012	79	85	1,200	1,200	1,200	261	---	300	---	500
SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD	G	650-0036	80	80	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,283	---	717	---	---
RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY	G	650-0041	81	87	4,600	4,600	3,500	2,230	500	500	600	500
ENERGY PLANNING/MANAGEMENT	G	650-0059	82	87	8,450	8,450	5,455	3,287	700	1,000	1,995	1,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	650-0510	85	C	---	---	207	38	200	200	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					24,250	24,250	20,362	15,099	1,400	2,717	2,695	2,100
GRANTS					24,250	24,250	20,362	15,099	1,400	2,717	2,695	2,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	650-K602	81	81	50,000	50,000	50,000	49,894	---	107	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	G	650-K603	82	82	100,000	100,000	100,000	97,941	---	974	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SUDAN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	G	650-K604	83	83	60,250	60,250	60,250	44,444	---	15,806	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	G	650-K606	84	84	102,000	102,000	102,000	43,599	---	22,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	G	650-K608	85	85	111,000	111,000	111,000	---	---	61,000	---	50,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII	G	650-K609	86	86	---	59,812	---	---	59,812	20,000	---	39,812
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VIII	* G	650-K610	87	87	---	90,000	---	---	---	---	90,000	60,000
POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION	G	650-0071	83	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	938	---	1,000	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					428,250	578,062	428,250	236,816	59,812	120,887	90,000	150,812
GRANTS					428,250	578,062	428,250	236,816	59,812	120,887	90,000	150,812
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					643,722	805,536	587,787	308,332	87,812	137,286	118,000	173,159
GRANTS					643,722	805,536	587,787	308,332	87,812	137,286	118,000	173,159
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SUDAN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agriculture Research and Production		8,300		FY 1987 8,300	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number 650-0075	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1989	FY 1989

Purpose: To (1) develop improved technology to increase extensive dryland farming production, (2) strengthen professional exchanges among International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs) and the Sudanese Agricultural Research Corporation (ARC), (3) expand propagation of improved seed through the private sector, and (4) draw private sector (merchants, lenders, etc.) into determining new agricultural technologies which offer increased profits for all.

Project Description: This project will provide technical assistance, training and commodities necessary to strengthen capacity of the ARC to carry out commodity-oriented agricultural research, building on the current research base developed under the Western Sudan Agricultural Research Project (650-0020). It will demonstrate to the private sector the potential profits available through seed multiplication, production activities and the importation and distribution of agricultural inputs.

A 1984 report, "Agricultural Research in the Sudan," stressed the importance of the Mission's continuing commitment to western rainfed agricultural research. It identified technology development, improved infrastructure and price policy as critical components of a rainfed agricultural development strategy and technical assistance to focus research by commodity to achieve an increased output.

In 1986, A.I.D. will undertake a dryland research and production study to guide the Mission and other donors. It will also attempt to quantify costs and benefits which might realistically accrue to alternative research activities.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is integral to A.I.D.'s efforts to improve western dryland agricultural production through targetted agricultural research and the development and dissemination of improved technology. The project is consistent with the A.I.D. plan to support African agricultural research in countries such as Sudan where high potential pay-off from long-term (15 to 20 years) agricultural research has been identified.

Host Country and Other Donors: Increasingly, the significance of rainfed production is being recognized. A World Bank study currently being finalized on Sudanese dryland agriculture fully supports A.I.D.'s efforts to gear agricultural research to short and long term technology development for producers in the rainfed sector. Both the World Bank and A.I.D. believe that investments in the rainfed sector will pay high returns.

Beneficiaries: Rainfed agriculture is the dominant cultivation system for 1.3 million farmers in Western Sudan, employs two-thirds of Sudan's rural population and has a comparative advantage in producing Sudan's basic food grains and cash crops.

Major Outputs

Strengthened professional linkages among the ARC and IARCs; increased GOS capacity to undertake commodity specific and cropping systems research for sustainable high-yielding technological packages for western rainfed agricultural areas.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance/Commodities	13,160
Training - long and short term (9 MS, 6 Ph.D) and in-service training	1,840
	15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	8,300	6,700	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SUDAN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Commodity Import Program	ESF			FY 1987 90,000	Life of Project Funding 90,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
650-K-610	[x] NEW				FY 1987	FY 1987	FY 1987
[x] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To provide short-term balance of payments support by financing essential imports including raw materials, capital equipment, and spare parts which contribute to domestic production, export earnings, maintenance and expansion of private sector productive capacity.

Program Description: A chronic shortage of foreign exchange has prevailed in Sudan since the mid-1970's. The prospects are slim in the short run to reverse the economic downturn and the staggering increases in Sudan's external debt. The 1985 drought resulted in approximately $300 million in lost export earnings and the need for the importation of over one million metric tons (MT) of grain. Sudan's prospects for recovery will depend upon considerable economic restructuring and policy reform and major changes in the approach to management of the economy by public officials. Even with a solid commitment to immediate reform, recovery and economic growth, Sudan faces an uncertain future.

In FY 1987, A.I.D. proposes to provide $90 million for C.I.P. balance of payments support for high-priority imported commodities. Primary emphasis will be given to the import of commodities which will have the greatest impact on improving Sudan's balance of payments position and prospects for growth. Agricultural inputs will top the list of imported commodities. More specific information concerning commodities to be imported under the FY 1987 C.I.P. will be provided at the design stage and will fully support the Agency's policies for C.I.P. uses.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy seeks to help Sudan stabilize its economy in the short-term through balance of payments support while simultaneously laying the foundation for long-term economic growth through a combination of policy reforms and the implementation of production and export-oriented agricultural projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: Similar commodity import programs are being financed by the World Bank and several European Economic Community donors. Saudi Arabia also provides substantial cash and balance of payment support. The magnitude of Sudan's current economic crisis is such that the economy is contracting and only a limited portion of Sudan's total capital needs can be met. The aim of the donor community is to assist Sudan to maintain political and economic stability until policies and investments intended to foster economic growth can take hold.

Beneficiaries: End users of imported commodities will be largely private, agricultural producers of exportable crops and manufacturers of import substitutes. The counterpart currency generated from the sale of imported commodities will be used for the local costs of administering the U.S. economic assistance program and for financing the local currency costs of Government of Sudan development projects designed to rehabilitate economic infrastructure and expand agricultural and industrial productive capacity.

Major Outputs

Improved utilization of existing idle productive capacity in both the private and public sector; increased export earnings through increased availability of requisite productive inputs; increased savings of scarce foreign exchange through import substitution activities.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Commodity grant	90,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	90,000	–	90,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (645) SWAZILAND

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 750 (de facto)

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 870

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 2.6%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 11.9%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 52.4	MALE 50.0	FEMALE 55.0
(1970)	TOTAL 47.2	MALE 45.2	FEMALE 49.4

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1976) TOTAL 55% MALE 57% FEMALE 54%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) 3.4%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 24%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 59

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,LIVESTOCK ,PULSES	52%	(1984)
CASH: SUGARCANE ,CITRUS FRUIT ,BEEF AND VEAL	28%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) RAW SUGAR ,. ,FRUIT

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) CORN ,DAIRY PRODS. ,VEGETABLES

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1983) 34%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1983)	167 (84)	126 (85)	119
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1983)	183 (84)	138 (85)	127
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1983)	-16 (84)	-12 (85)	-8
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1983)	5.2% (84)	5.4% (85)	5.4%
AS % OF GNP..... (1981)	1.9% (83)	1.6% (84)	1.6%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 145 (84) 131 (85) 130
EQUIVALENT TO 3.8 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1985)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)SUGAR ,WOOD & PRODUCTS,FRUIT

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	27 (1983)	12 (1984)	22
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981)	20% (1982)	9% (1983)	4%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)MACHINERY ,PETROLEM PRODS ,FOOD

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	2 (1983)	4 (1984)	1
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981)	2% (1982)	0% (1983)	1%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -125(82) -137(83) -146

TRADING PARTNERS: SOUTH AFRICA ,UNITED KINGDOM ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 36.3%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 19
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 6.0%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 2.8% (1985) 3.4%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 8% (1985) 16%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) (1985) 47

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 46.9% (15-64YRS) 50.9% (65+ YRS) 2.2%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 113

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 7,896

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1979) ACUTE RESP. INFE,GASTROINTESTINAL,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (1979) ACUTE RESP. INFE,TUBERCULOSIS ,GASTROINTESTINAL

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 105%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 37%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1984)	TOTAL 105	MALE 108	FEMALE 105
SECONDARY..... (1984)	TOTAL 64.0	MALE 66.0	FEMALE 62.0
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 3.3	MALE 3.5	FEMALE 3.0

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1982) . %

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY SWAZILAND

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	9.0	11.5	10.0	8.0	7.6	79.8	1.1	78.7
Loans	2.6	-	-	-	-	10.8	1.1	9.7
Grants	6.4	11.5	10.0	8.0	7.6	69.0	-	69.0
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	7.5	9.7	8.7	6.2	5.8	57.1	1.1	56.0
Loans	2.6	-	-	-	-	10.8	1.1	9.7
Grants	4.9	9.7	8.7	6.2	5.8	46.3	-	46.3
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	12.8		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	0.2	0.6	-	0.4	0.2	7.6	-	7.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	0.2	0.6	-	0.4	0.2	7.6	-	7.6
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	0.2	0.6	-	0.4	0.2	7.6	-	7.6
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.2	0.6	-	0.4	0.2	7.4	-	7.4
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.2
c. Other Economic Assistance	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	15.1	-	15.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	15.1	-	15.1
Peace Corps	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	15.1	-	15.1
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	9.0	11.5	10.0	8.0	7.7	79.9	1.1	78.8
Loans	2.6	-	-	-	-	10.8	1.1	9.7
Grants	6.4	11.5	10.0	8.0	7.7	69.1	-	69.1
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	0.1	16.2	18.0	176.2
IBRD	0.0	5.6	8.6	79.8
IFC	0.0	0.0	4.1	12.5
IDA	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	10.0	5.3	42.9
UNDP	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.6
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	7.0	10.0	38.0
United Kingdom	6.4	4.5	61.2
Germany,Fed. Rep.	2.8	3.7	37.1
Sweden	1.2	0.8	11.6
Canada	1.0	2.1	8.3
Other	2.7	1.7	14.0
Total	21.1	22.8	170.2

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

SWAZILAND

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	8,112	1,985	---	2,130	3,997	---	---	---
Total	8,112	1,985	---	2,130[a/]	3,997	---	---	---
1986								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	7,600	1,360	---	900	4,740	600	---	---
Total	7,600	1,360	---	900	4,740	600	---	---
1987								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	6,500	2,000	---	1,000	3,500	---	---	---
Total	6,500	2,000	---	1,000	3,500	---	---	---

a/ Includes $130 thousand reobligated under Deob/Reob Authority.

FY 1987 PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Increasing agricultural productivity and income ($2.0 million).

-- Improving Swaziland's primary health care system, especially for women and children under five and promoting awareness of family planning benefits ($1.0 million).

-- Upgrading workforce skills through primary school teacher education and manpower development and training to lessen this impediment to promoting employment through private enterprise development ($3.5 million).

SWAZILAND

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	---	947	---
Grants	6,342	10,248	8,579
Total AID	6,342	11,195	8,579
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	---	---	---
(of which Title III is)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Title II	---	---	---
Total P.L. 480	---	---	---
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,342	11,195	8,579

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 85 (Actual)		FY 86 (Estimated)		FY 87 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rice	---	---	---	---	---	---
Feedgrains	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegoil	---	---	---	---	---	---
Non-food	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title I Total	---	---	---	---	---	---
(of which Title III is)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government - to - Government	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title II Total	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total P.L. 480	---	---	---	---	---	---

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

SWAZILAND

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel	12	12	11
AID Direct Hire[a]	-	-	-
PASA[b]			
TOTAL	12	12	11

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	96	10	106	97	26	123	103	12	115
Regional[e]	12	--	12	15	--	15	15	--	15
TOTAL	108	10	118	112	26	138	118	12	130

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	1	2	3	4	3	7	5	3	8
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	1	2	3	4	3	7	5	3	8

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

Development Overview

While Swaziland's economy has done relatively well over the past decade, recent performance has been less encouraging. Real GDP growth averaged 3.1% from 1978-82 but was negative in 1983 and only 1.0% in 1984. With population growth estimated at 3.6% per annum, GDP growth has been negative in recent years.

Swaziland, an open market economy with limited government intervention, is relatively diversified in production and trade. Most production is located on large export-oriented, foreign-owned agricultural estates. The recent fall in the value of the South African rand, which determines the value of the local currency, has improved current account balance of payments performance as exports in nominal terms fell less rapidly than imports. Government debt is less than 5% of revenue because of tightened controls over spending and a new sales tax. Inflation, however, has accelerated to over 15%. Unemployment is rising; over 20% of new job seekers are unable to find formal sector employment. As a result, underemployment and informal activity are increasingly evident. A recent increase in the number of firms considering investment in Swaziland could lessen the employment problem to the extent that interests turn into employment generating investments.

Indicative of serious and growing problems affecting development prospects in all sectors are Swaziland's population growth rate and the relative lack of trained manpower in the government and private sectors.

United States Interests and Objectives

The United States supports a continuation of Swaziland's development gains achieved since independence and encourages the expansion of private enterprise-led development. The United States seeks to assist Swaziland during these turbulent times in Southern Africa in maintaining its economic and political stability while pursuing a contructive international role which is supportive of U.S. views.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s strategy is directed toward helping Swaziland achieve its development goals through projects and policy dialogue which address the problems of untrained manpower, low agricultural productivity and incomes on traditional Swazi Nation Land, a high population growth rate, low health status, and rising unemployment.

A.I.D.'s strategy places primary emphasis on institution building, both public and private, and human resources/leadership development. In pursuing these goals, A.I.D. makes training an integral element of all projects in Swaziland. The strategy also emphasizes increasing production and productivity on Swazi Nation Land. Agricultural projects focus on improvements in the basic systems of research, extension, input supply, and marketing available to farmers engaged in commerical or semi-commercial agriculture.

Several A.I.D. programs - both bilateral and centrally-funded - are aimed at improving the health status of women and of children under five. A.I.D. assistance in primary health care includes family planning, expanded access to and use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for treatment of diarrheal diseases, expanded immunization services, improved health education programs with emphasis on maternal and child health, improved health management and planning, and improved training of health personnel.

Unemployment in Swaziland has two aspects - lack of skills and lack of opportunity. A.I.D.'s program in human resources development aims to improve the quality of the workforce through participant training activities and improvements in primary school and teacher training curricula. A.I.D. also assists Swaziland to create jobs through new programs emphasizing small business development.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

Project activities under way focus on education and human resources development, agriculture and rural development, and health.

The Swaziland Manpower Development Project (645-0218) (SWAMDP) and the Teacher Training Project (645-0214) are both funded under the Education and Human Resources account. SWAMDP provides training for government employees, individuals from the private sector, and university faculty. The project also supports linkages between Swazi training institutions and United States counterparts; in-country management training; the improved use of the media, especially radio, as a vehicle for development information; and development training for traditional leaders. The Teacher Training Project endeavors to improve the quality of education for primary school teachers and teacher educators.

Two projects are funded under the agriculture, rural development, and nutrition account: The Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training Project (645-0212), and Swine Production and Cooperative Development (645-0213). The cropping systems project aims to develop, through applied local-level research, improved cropping systems for both dryland and irrigated crops, and to improve the ability of the extension service to deliver this information to small farmers on Swazi nation land. The Swine Production and Cooperative Development Project, funded through an operational Program Grant (OPG), aims to improve income-generating opportunities especially for women. In FY 1985, this project received its final obligation of $100,000.

Under the Health and Population accounts, the Primary Health Care Project (645-0220) is assisting the Ministry of Health to improve the effectiveness of its primary health care system. The project aims to lower significantly disease and death rates for children under five through improved prenatal/postnatal care and deliveries, immunizations, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), child spacing, nutrition and growth monitoring, and infectious/parasitic disease treatment. The Health Planning and Management Project (645-0215), funded through an OPG with International Human

Assistance Programs (IHAP), was extended in FY 1985 with a final obligation of $130,000. As a result of the planning undertaken through this project, the Ministry of Health has decided to decentralize its management, moving decision making from the national to the regional level.

The Small Enterprise Support Project (645-0222) begins in FY 1986. Working with non-governmental organizations, this project will provide experience on the types of small business assistance programs that can succeed in Swaziland and will fund analysis of policy constraints to indigenous business development.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A.I.D. requests $6.5 million to fund four on-going projects. We request $1.9 million in Education and Human Resources funds for the Swaziland Manpower Development project (645-0218), and $1.6 million for Teacher Training (645-0214). In Health funds, we request $1.0 million to support Primary Health Care (645-0220). From Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition funds, the request is for $2.0 million to support Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training (645-0212).

MISSION DIRECTOR: Robert Huesmann

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	G	645-0068	78	82	5,070	3,387	3,387	3,329	---	58	---	---
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	L	645-0068	78	82	4,600	4,031	4,031	3,468	---	563	---	---
CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXT TRNG	G	645-0212	81	87	12,900	12,900	10,882	4,561	---	2,200	2,000	2,200
SWINE PRODUCTION AND COOP DEV (PVO)	G	645-0213	80	85	483	483	483	321	---	162	---	---
SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	645-0218	84	89	1,699	1,699	---	---	1,360	388	---	214
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION	G	645-0224	84	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	245	---	950	---	55
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,002	23,750	20,033	11,924	1,360	4,321	2,000	2,469
GRANTS					21,402	19,719	16,002	8,456	1,360	3,758	2,000	2,469
LOANS					4,600	4,031	4,031	3,468	---	563	---	---
HEALTH												
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING	G	645-0062	77	81	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,131	---	69	---	---
RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL	G	645-0087	79	83	3,297	3,297	3,297	2,833	---	464	---	---
HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT (PVO)	G	645-0215	81	85	1,126	1,126	1,126	992	---	134	---	---
RURAL HEALTH DEVELOPMENT	G	645-0220	85	88	5,664	5,664	2,000	---	900	1,055	1,000	1,459
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					12,287	12,287	8,623	5,956	900	1,722	1,000	1,459
GRANTS					12,287	12,287	8,623	5,956	900	1,722	1,000	1,459
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	645-0069	78	84	7,637	6,747	6,747	5,640	---	1,107	---	---
TEACHER TRAINING	G	645-0214	83	87	5,595	5,595	2,795	735	1,200	1,562	1,600	1,608

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	645-0218	84	89	17,920	17,920	5,085	798	3,540	1,683	1,900	2,793
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					31,152	30,262	14,627	7,173	4,740	4,352	3,500	4,401
GRANTS					31,152	30,262	14,627	7,173	4,740	4,352	3,500	4,401
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
SMALL ENTERPRISE SUPPORT (PVO)	G	645-0222	86	88	---	1,200	---	---	600	250	---	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	1,200	---	---	600	250	---	250
GRANTS					---	1,200	---	---	600	250	---	250
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE												
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	L	645-0068	78	84	5,400	4,900	4,900	4,516	---	384	---	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	645-0069	78	84	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,501	---	154	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					7,055	6,555	6,555	6,017	---	538	---	---
GRANTS					1,655	1,655	1,655	1,501	---	154	---	---
LOANS					5,400	4,900	4,900	4,516	---	384	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					76,496	74,054	49,838	31,070	7,600	11,183	6,500	8,579
GRANTS					66,496	65,123	40,907	23,086	7,600	10,236	6,500	8,579
LOANS					10,000	8,931	8,931	7,984	---	947	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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Togo

COUNTRY: (693) TOGO

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 3,023

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 280

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 1.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 8.3%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 49.0	MALE 47.3	FEMALE 50.8
(1970)	TOTAL 43.6	MALE 42.0	FEMALE 45.2

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1970) TOTAL 16% MALE 27% FEMALE 7%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -0.4%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 22%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 169

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: YAMS ,CASSAVA ,CORN	9%	(1984)
CASH: COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,.	3%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) RAW SUGAR ,RICE ,WHEAT

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1978)	252 (79)	329 (80)	346
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1978)	513 (79)	414 (80)	368
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1978)	-261 (79)	-84 (80)	-22

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,

AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1977)	13.7% (78)	8.7% (79)	5.4%
AS % OF GNP..... (1977)	6.2% (78)	5.1% (79)	2.5%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 173 (83) 178 (84) 203
EQUIVALENT TO 7.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)PHOSPHATES ,COCOA ,COFFEE

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	0 (1983)	0 (1984)	34
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	0% (1983)	0% (1984)	14%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)CONSUMERS GOODS,FUELS ,MACHINERY

IMPORTS/FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	17 (1983)	14 (1984)	15
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	6% (1983)	6% (1984)	6%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -37(83) -19(84) 16

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,NETHERLANDS ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 138%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 45
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 19.2%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 2.9% (1985) 3.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 13% (1985) 23%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 48

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 46.5% (15-64YRS) 50.3% (65+ YRS) 3.2%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 107

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 18,101

MAJOR CAUSES OF

DISEASE (1980)	MALARIA	MEASLES	ANCYLOSTOMIASIS
DEATH.. (.)	UNKNOWN AILMENTS	UNKNOWN AILMENTS	UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 86%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 42%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 105	MALE 131	FEMALE 80.4	
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 31.8	MALE 58.6	FEMALE 16.6	
POST SECONDARY.. (1981)	TOTAL 1.6	MALE 3.1	FEMALE 0.4	

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 0.5%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY TOGO

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	5.6	10.0	7.7	7.7	9.0	34.0	-	34.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5.6	10.0	7.7	7.7	9.0	34.0	-	34.0
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	1.9	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.9	26.9	-	26.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.9	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.9	26.9	-	26.9
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	1.7	3.1	1.9	1.9	2.9	30.5	-	30.5
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1.7	3.1	1.9	1.9	2.9	30.5	-	30.5
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	1.7	3.1	1.9	1.9	2.9	30.5	-	30.5
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	12.5	-	12.5
Voluntary Relief Agencies	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	2.0	18.0	-	18.0
c. Other Economic Assistance	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	26.6	-	26.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	26.6	-	26.6
Peace Corps	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	26.6	-	26.6
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	-	0.2
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	-	0.2
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	*
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	*	*	*	*	*	0.2	-	0.2
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	5.6	10.0	7.7	7.7	9.0	34.2	-	34.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5.6	10.0	7.7	7.7	9.0	34.2	-	34.2
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	3.0	0.9-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	3.0	0.9-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	87.6	24.7	46.4	475.9
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
IFC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IDA	81.2	0.0	46.4	257.7
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	6.4	23.1	0.0	89.3
UNDP	0.0	1.6	0.0	31.2
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	90.4

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	6.0	7.0	26.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	20.9	25.7	151.6
France	21.2	23.9	123.3
Denmark	0.1	-	17.7
Canada	0.6	0.6	14.7
Other	3.0	3.8	17.0
Total	51.8	61.0	350.3

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
3.8	N.A.	4.3

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,100	1,492	-	1,608	-	-	-	-
Total	3,100	1,492	-	1,608	-	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,060	3,060	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,060	3,060	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,060	1,749	560	751	-	-	-	-
Total	3,060	1,749	560	751	-	-	-	-

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- $1.7 million for the continuation of activities in the agriculture sector, accenting project implementation in rural development.

- $1.3 million for a new program to provide a sectoral planning capability with a strong family planning element, within the Ministry of Health. The program will continue successful elements of ongoing projects in health related to disease control, potable water and rural sanitation.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	5,161***	6,079	4,345
Total AID	5,161***	6,079	4,345
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(1,778)	(1,858)	(2,660)
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	1,778	1,858	2,660
Total AID and P.L. 480	6,939***	7,937	7,005

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures
** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments

*** Includes $1,088 million for OICI Agricultural Training and Extension project under centrally-funded Cooperative Agreement.

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total (of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	5,482	1,778	6,588	1,858	7,791	2,660
Government - to - Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	5,482	1,778	6,588	1,858	7,791	2,660
Total P.L. 480	5,482	1,778	6,588	1,858	7,791	2,660

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	5	5	5
PASA[b]	1	1	1
TOTAL	6	6	6

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	7	5	12	7	–	7
Regional[e]	–	5	5	–	5	5	8	6	14
TOTAL	–	5	5	7	10	17	15	6	21

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	4	–	4	3	–	3	6	–	6
TOTAL	4	–	4	3	–	3	6	–	6

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

TOGO

Development Overview

In the early 1970's, Togo experienced rapid economic expansion and achieved an average annual growth rate of 7 percent in real terms. This was accomplished through a significant change in the structure of the economy in which agriculture declined, the mining sector (phosphate) grew, retail trade activities in the region increased, and conservative economic and financial policies were maintained. Consequently, Togo embarked in the mid 1970's on an ambitious public investment program and undertook expansionary fiscal and monetary policies.

At the beginning of the 1980's, serious imbalances occurred in public finances and the balance of payments. Under two IMF-supported financial stabilization programs in 1983 and 1984, Togo began to limit the growth of current expenditures. The Government also adopted additional and more stringent financial stabilization programs supported by two IMF stand-by arrangements and a World Bank structural adjustment program. Agriculture and rural development were re-established as primary priorities in the structural adjustment process. In May 1985, a second World Bank structural adjustment program was approved.

Agriculture is the mainstay of the Togolese economy, employing 80% of the labor force. Agricultural production has been diversified with a wide variety of subsistence food crops and some exportable cash crops. On the other hand, the agricultural sector has tended to stagnate during the past decade mainly due to insufficient incentives for farmers and poorly conceived investment projects. The government's objective is to increase food production so as to ensure self-sufficiency and make available a marketable surplus, while continuing to increase the production of the country's three main export crops, with more emphasis on the private sector.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

U. S. interests in Togo are primarily humanitarian and developmental. As a relatively poor country, Togo has a clear need for concessionary economic assistance. With a western-oriented, moderate, and cooperative government, Togo represents an attractive partner with the United States. Selected as the seat of the Development Fund of the Economic Community of West African States, Togo's strong partnership role with its African neighbors has already been established. The A.I.D. country program addresses U.S. foreign policy objectives in recognition of the support Togo continues to give the United States in international fora. U.S. interests are served through helping Togo maintain its stability through activities designed to further economic growth.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s development strategy addresses the interrelated problems of agricultural production marketing and rural public health and population growth. The A.I.D. program in agriculture continues to emphasize increased agricultural production through the introduction of appropriate technology, adaptive field testing, and a training/visit system of agriculture extension. The A.I.D. health/population program supports Togolese

priorities for providing safe water to rural areas, which is closely related to the Government's program of extending primary health care and village sanitation. Population policy dialogue, maternal and infant health care, and community development activities are integral components of A.I.D.'s health sector focus.

A.I.D. Program (FY's 1985-1986)

The A.I.D. program in Togo emphasizes human resources development and transfer of appropriate technology in the agriculture and health sectors, working particularly through the Peace Corps and Private Voluntary Organizations.

Three continuing projects are the major elements in the Agriculture and Rural Development portfolio which, in FY 1986, totals $3.1 million. In addition, ongoing activities will continue under the centrally-funded Cooperative Agreement for the Opportunities Industrialization Centers International (OICI) Agricultural Training and Extension Project.

The Togo Animal Traction Development project (693-0218) assists those public and private entities within Togo which are working to improve, coordinate and expand the promotion of draft oxen powered activities among smallholder farmers, so as to increase crop production and contribute towards greater income for rural families. Nearing mid-point in implementation, an assessment/evaluation of the activity's progress has determined that based on objectives reached to date animal traction has the potential to be one of the important means contributing to improving agricultural production and farmer's incomes in Togo. The project is proceeding to oversee the placement of approximately 120 additional animal traction units per year. Funding support for the credit plan required to pre-finance oxen and equipment is provided by the Government of Togo and other donors. $844,000 will be provided in FY 1986 to continue this project.

The Credit Union Association Development Project (693-0224) has reached the half-way point in a five-year program. The implementation plan calls for strengthening the national credit union federation's ability to serve 104 local member unions in such areas as organizational training, accounting procedures, central loan-fund management and sale of insurance policies. The project receives important long-term technical assistance from the World Council of Credit Unions (PVO). In FY 1986 emphasis is placed on the introduction of a strong Small Farmer Production Credit Program within the existing local savings and credit institutions. The project shows a steady movement in the direction of managerial and financial self-sufficiency. While the credit union movement in Togo is entirely private, the Government has provided legal and policy support which encourages savings mobilization and helps to form a base for economic growth. $716,000 will be provided in FY 1986 to continue this project.

The Sio River Economic Development Project (693-0226) seeks to develop innovative methods to provide needed credit to small-scale agricultural producers and other rural entrepreneurs seeking to increase productivity through better management of available resources in a river valley close to

Lome. Partnership for Productivity (an American PVO) has trained a highly motivated and knowledgeable team of extension agents to help local producers put into practice and follow-up a series of changes in the way they do business, based on an entrepreneurial approach. Initial successes in the first agricultural season are to be followed by a measured expansion of the project zone, a greater number of clients and greater diversity in the intended use of loans. The project provides technical assistance to producer groups which are seeking growth in marketing opportunities for their products. A strong savings component is promoted as part of the project's mobilization of area resources. $1,500,000 will be provided in FY 1986 to continue this project.

In the Health sector the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project (693-0210) is making steady progress in achieving the objective of providing 1,000 deep bore wells in rural areas. More than 500 positive wells have been drilled. Other project objectives of developing alternate water supplies where needed, providing additional health and sanitation related training, installing village health committees and improving financial management by the Government are progressing as planned. The Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421.02) has been extended to cover all five regions of Togo. Training is now taking place to install a new financial and inventory control system. The project is also introducing oral rehydration therapy as well as endorsing more cost effective and safer methods of treating malaria.

A PL 480, Title II program continued in FY 1985 with the provision of $1,778,000 to Catholic Relief Services (PVO). In FY 1986 an additional $1,858,000 in food will again be provided to support maternal/child health and school feeding programs.

In FY 1986, A.I.D. will concentrate its assistance in the Agriculture/Rural Development sector. Emphasis will be on implementation and evaluation of ongoing projects in order to increase participation and effectiveness of the Government in managing the portfolio. The entire $3,060,000 bilateral program is budgeted for the Animal Traction ($844,000), Sio River ($1,500,000) and National Credit Union ($716,000) projects.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

Requested funding in the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition sector will include $916,000 to complete financing of the Togo Animal Traction Project, and $833,000 to continue the Sio River Economic Development Project.

Funding from both the Population ($560,000) and Health ($751,000) sectors is requested for a new FY 1987 start, Health Sector Planning and Support Project (693-0228).

P.L. 480, Title II funding ($2,660,000) will continue the ongoing Catholic Relief Services maternal/child health and school feeding programs.

A.I.D. REPRESENTATIVE: Myron Golden

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: TOGO

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
OICI- DAVIE COMMUNITY FARM PHASE I (PVO)	G	693-0217	81	81	1,000	1,000	1,000	706	---	294	---	---
TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)	G	693-0218	83	88	3,230	5,230	3,230	1,323	844	1,300	916	1,000
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	693-0224	83	86	2,150	2,150	1,434	494	716	450	---	400
SIO RIVER ECONOMIC DEV. (PVO)	G	693-0226	84	87	3,500	3,500	1,167	550	1,500	1,000	833	800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					9,880	11,880	6,831	3,073	3,060	3,044	1,749	2,200
GRANTS					9,880	11,880	6,831	3,073	3,060	3,044	1,749	2,200
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT	* G	693-0228	87	91	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	560	300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	3,000	---	---	---	---	560	300
GRANTS					---	3,000	---	---	---	---	560	300
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVR SANITATION	G	693-0210	80	85	11,739	11,739	11,739	7,772	---	3,000	---	967
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	G	693-0212	77	78	1,278	1,278	1,078	765	---	35	---	278
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT	* G	693-0228	87	91	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	751	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,017	19,017	12,817	8,537	---	3,035	751	1,845
GRANTS					13,017	19,017	12,817	8,537	---	3,035	751	1,845
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					22,897	33,897	19,648	11,610	3,060	6,079	3,060	4,345
GRANTS					22,897	33,897	19,648	11,610	3,060	6,079	3,060	4,345
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: TOGO

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Health Sector Planning			751	FY 1987 1,311	Life of Project Funding 9,000 (3,000 POP, 6,000 HE)

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
693-0228 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	560			FY 1987	FY 1991	FY 1992

Project Purpose: The project will be designed to provide support to the Ministry of Public Health, Social affairs and Women's Status (MOH) as well as related agencies in expanding and improving the Government of Togo activities in primary health care.

Project Description: The project will assist the MOH in improving program planning and evaluation; reduce child mortality and morbidity through expanded programs in immunizations, oral rehydration therapy, and the use of antimalarials, increase access to family planning services, and increase access to potable water.

With the exception of assisting the MOH in increasing its planning capacity, the proposed project is a continuation of assistance provided under three current health projects, all of which are scheduled for termination in 1987. The immunization, ORT, malaria control and health education activities are continuations of the Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0241.02). Wells, alternative water sources, eg., cisterns and spring caption, latrines, sanitation education, and control of water borne diseases of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project (693-0210), will be continued. Finally, the family health/family planning training and the clinical service programs of the Togo Family Health Center (693-0212) and the complementary Family Planning International Assistance PVO grant will be continued.

Relationship of Project to AID Country Strategy: A.I.D. strategy concentrates on the sectors of Agriculture and Health. The Health Sector Planning and Support Project will be by far the Mission's most important health activity during the FY 1987 through FY 1992 period. It will address the key primary health care problems in Togo and provide a vehicle through which A.I.D. can sustain an ongoing policy dialogue with the Ministry of Health on such issues as: sector planning, population and demography and initiation of a fee-for-services system to cover all, or a portion, of the cost of health services and pharmaceuticals.

Host Country and Other Donors: Since the project embraces most of the primary health care activities of the MOH, there will be a number of donors involved in complimentary activities. The Mission anticipates working with WHO and IBRD on management and planning problems; WHO and UNICEF on immunization, ORT and malarial treatment; UNFPA, IPPF and FPIA on family planning; and the French, Canadians and European Economic Community in addressing water problems.

Beneficiaries: As a comprehensive national health sector support activity the target group consists of the national population as a whole, but clearly embodies major elements which focus on at-risk children and women.

Major Output: A planning unit, long and short-term U.S. training; third-country training and in-country training.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,600
Training	2,495
Commodities/Supplies	2,905
Construction/Renovation	1,000
Total	9,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	1,311	7,689	9,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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COUNTRY: (617) UGANDA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 14,689

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 220

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -4.4%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 62.7%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1970) 6.2%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 49.1	MALE 47.7	FEMALE 50.6	
(1970)	TOTAL 48.4	MALE 48.7	FEMALE 52.1	

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 52% MALE 65% FEMALE 41%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -1.1%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1981) 79%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 124

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: PLANTAINS ,CASSAVA ,PULSES	39%	(1984)
CASH: COFFEE ,COTTON ,TEA	13%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COFFEE ,COTTON ,TEA

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,RICE ,DAIRY PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
(1981)	204 (82)	262 (83)	288	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
(1981)	791 (82)	376 (83)	386	
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
(1981)	-587 (82)	-114 (83)	-98	
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,				
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1981)	30.3% (82)	19.4% (83)	17.3%	
AS % OF GNP..... (1981)	0.9% (82)	1.0% (83)	1.0%	
OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,				
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1978)	53 (79)	23 (80)	17	

EQUIVALENT TO 0.4 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1980)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COFFEE ,COTTON ,TEA

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	152	(1983)	100	(1984)	89
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1979)	25%	(1980)	49%	(1981)	50%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)PETROLEUM PRODS,MACHINERY ,COTTON GOODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	9	(1983)	5	(1984)	4
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1979)	0%	(1980)	5%	(1981)	3%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1979) 132(80) 1(81) -48

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,UNITED KINGDOM ,KENYA

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 16.9%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 82
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1981) 26.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.0% (1985) 3.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 8% (1983) 7%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 48

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (.) . %

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 47.8% (15-64YRS) 49.6% (65+ YRS) 2.6%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 113

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1977) 26,812

MAJOR CAUSES OF			
DISEASE (1981)	MALARIA	MEASLES	GONORRHEA
DEATH.. (.)	UNKNOWN AILMENTS	UNKNOWN AILMENTS	UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 86%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1975) 35%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 68.1	MALE 79.0	FEMALE 57.4	
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 7.8	MALE 6.8	FEMALE 2.7	
POST SECONDARY.. (1979)	TOTAL 0.5	MALE 0.7	FEMALE 0.2	

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 22.7%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY UGANDA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD 1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	6.1	9.0	7.4	7.8	9.1	87.0	3.9	83.9
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	3.9	7.5
Grants	6.1	9.0	7.4	7.8	9.1	75.4	-	75.4
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	-	2.0	7.0	7.6	9.1	66.0	3.9	62.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	11.4	3.9	7.5
Grants	-	2.0	7.0	7.6	9.1	54.6	-	54.6
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	-	-	3.0		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	6.1	7.0	0.4	0.2	-	17.0	*	17.0
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	*	-
Grants	6.1	7.0	0.4	0.2	-	17.0	-	17.0
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	*	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	*	*
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	6.1	7.0	0.4	0.2	-	17.0	-	17.0
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	1.4	2.3	-	0.2	-	6.2	-	6.2
Voluntary Relief Agencies	4.7	4.7	0.4	-	-	10.8	-	10.8
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	3.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	3.8
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	3.8
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.2
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	6.1	9.0	7.5	7.9	9.2	87.2	3.9	83.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	3.9	7.5
Grants	6.1	9.0	7.5	7.9	9.2	75.6	-	75.6
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	2.4	0.6-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.4	0.6-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	140.0	164.8	99.9	753.7
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4
IFC	9.7	2.9	0.0	15.8
IDA	124.0	123.0	71.9	559.9
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	38.1	17.7	83.0
UNDP	1.1	0.8	0.0	54.7
OTHER-UN	5.2	0.0	10.3	31.9
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	2.0	4.0	27.0
United Kingdom	18.6	9.3	72.2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	7.7	29.4	60.5
Netherlands	2.1	7.3	42.2
France	3.3	1.7	15.9
Other	22.0	17.8	83.8
Total	55.7	69.5	301.6

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
1.4	N.A.	7.8

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	10	-	35
Eastern Europe	-	-	25
Total	10	-	60

UGANDA

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	7,940	5,890	-	2,050	-	-	-	-
Total	7,940	5,890	-	2,050	-	-	-	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3,550	3,000	-	550	-	-	-	-
Total	3,550	3,000	-	550	-	-	-	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	5,350	5,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,350	5,350	-	-	-	-	-	-

UGANDA

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Provide credit (in foreign exchange) to small and medium-size private agricultural enterprises ($2.0 million)

- Strengthen credit facilities and marketing operations of private agricultural cooperatives ($3.35 million)

UGANDA

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	–	–	–
Grants	3,124	6,500	13,009
Total AID	3,124	6,500	13,009
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	–	–	–
Total P.L. 480	–	–	–
Total AID and P.L. 480	3,124	6,500	13,009

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

UGANDA

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title I Total	–	–	–	–	–	–
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	–	–	–	–	–	–
Government - to -	–	–	–	–	–	–
Government	–	–	–	–	–	–
Title II Total	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total P.L. 480	–	–	–	–	–	–

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	8	7	7
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	7	7	7

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	13	13	1	20	21	–	25	25
Regional[e]	–	20	20	–	26	26	–	26	26
TOTAL	–	33	33	1	46	47	–	51	51

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

Development Overview

Recovery of the Ugandan economy suffered serious setbacks in 1985. The Government had granted, in mid-1984, salary increases averaging over 400% to public sector workers. At the same time tax revenues decreased and no effective measures were taken to decrease the civil service work force. Government expenditures in other areas also increased substantially. To finance the deficit, the domestic money supply increased by over 50% as the Government printed money to cover shortfalls in revenue. Thus inflation rose from an improved 30% to well over 100%. Management of the economy, which had been impressive, deteriorated and negotiations with the IMF for a fourth successive Standby Agreement faltered.

Popularity in upcoming elections began to overshadow economic performance objectives for President Obote's Government in early 1985. Electoral victory was not assured since opposition guerrilla forces were gaining strength and Obote's Government had compiled a deplorable record of human rights violations.

In late July 1985, President Obote was overthrown by a group of senior army officers. The new Interim Military Government (IMG) still faced opposition from the same guerrilla forces in the South (representing mostly Baganda tribesman) that opposed Obote.

Peace talks were conducted in Nairobi over the sharing of power by various factions in the new Government. In the meantime, economic performance continued to suffer. Some donor activity continued in Uganda at reduced levels but most bilateral donors including the United States placed their activities on hold pending resolution of the country's political problems.

A peace accord was signed on December 17, 1985, between the IMG and its principal antagonist, the National Resistance Army (NRA). The NRA refused to join the IMG. Claiming that security had deteriorated to the point where implementation of the peace accord was impossible, the NRA drove the IMG's army from Kampala in late January 1986 and now controls the southern half of the country. A new president, Yoweri Museveni, was inaugurated January 29, 1986.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

A restoration of Uganda's once prosperous economy together with an improvement in its internal security situation will contribute to regional stability and to economic growth within East Africa. Uganda serves as an important market for manufactured goods exported from Kenya. The country is also a potential food source for Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania and eastern Zaire, and provides a vital transportation link for Zaire, Sudan, Rwanda and Burundi. The United States strongly supports Uganda's efforts to regain internal stability and security, not only on humanitarian grounds, but also as the basis for economic recovery and rehabilitation. In the long run, the United States also has an interest in helping Uganda to strengthen the private sector, the engine of growth of the Ugandan economy.

UGANDA

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s overall objectives in Uganda are: (1) general economic stabilization; (2) rehabilitation of productive capacity in agriculture; and (3) to play an active role regarding policy change.

Uganda's primary economic potential lies in its agricultural sector. After years of economic and political turmoil, the sector is badly damaged and in need of extensive rehabilitation, from the provision of basic farm inputs (e.g., seeds, hoes, plows) to the rehabilitation of farm production/marketing support systems, e.g., research and extension facilities, roads, processing centers, credit institutions and cooperatives. The A.I.D. program had been focussing on these priority agricultural needs. This includes not only rehabilitation projects but also policy dialogue. In addition to emphasizing agricultural reconstruction, the program has supported complementary practical training of Ugandans in agriculture-related fields and a basic health activity through UNICEF.

Modifications of the A.I.D. program to best support Uganda's rehabilitation requirements are presently under discussion with the new government.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

Agriculture

In FY 1985, A.I.D. continued to provide basic inputs to farmers and strengthen the agricultural cooperative movement under the Food Production Support project (617-0102).

Under a complementary project, A.I.D. also was starting implementation of the Manpower for Agricultural Development project (617-0103) carried out under contract with a title XII University (Ohio State), to rebuild Uganda's agricultural research and extension system. Some work was also initiated under the Rehabilitation of Productive Enterprises project (617-0104) to make credit available to small/medium-size private agro-industrial enterprises.

Through FY 1985, A.I.D. has helped to revitalize the cooperative movement and increase agricultural production, principally through the Food Production Support project. For example, the provision of inputs and technical assistance to the cooperative movement contributed to increased maize production in 1984. Political and economic instability in 1985 adversely affected performance in this sector. The new government has established rehabilitation of Uganda's productive capacity in agriculture as a top priority. Past experience suggests that A.I.D. can assist in this process. In FY 86 it is planned to expand assistance to agricultural cooperatives for agricultural rehabilitation under the Food Production Support project, A.I.D. is also discussing with other donors possible collaborative assistance to address other near term rehabilitation needs of the new government.

UGANDA

Health

A.I.D. is working with UNICEF, under the Oral Rehydration Therapy project (617-0107) to reduce the incidence of childhood disease and death from severe diarrhea. A.I.D. supplies oral rehydration salts that are distributed by UNICEF, and provides funds for training in the use of the salts under the national health care system.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

Agriculture

A.I.D. requests a total of $5.35 million in FY 1987 for the planned continuation of two projects in the agriculture sector. It is proposed to add $2 million to the Rehabilitation of Production Enterprises project (617-0104) and $3.35 million to the new Cooperatives Development project. These projects may be altered or reoriented as a result of current discussions in Uganda.

Mission Director: Irvin D. Coker

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: UGANDA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT	G	617-0102	81	86	8,999	11,999	8,999	5,990	3,000	1,500	---	1,509
MANPOWER FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	617-0103	83	85	13,100	13,100	13,100	1,000	---	2,000	---	4,000
REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES	G	617-0104	84	89	18,200	18,200	6,000	13	---	2,000	2,000	3,000
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	* G	617-0105	87	88	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	3,350	2,000
OIL SEED PRODUCTION	G	617-0106	85	89	8,122	8,122	2,290	---	---	---	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					48,421	55,421	30,389	7,003	3,000	5,500	5,350	11,509
GRANTS					48,421	55,421	30,389	7,003	3,000	5,500	5,350	11,509
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
ORAL REHYDRATION (PVO)	G	617-0107	84	86	3,050	3,600	3,050	98	550	1,000	---	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,050	3,600	3,050	98	550	1,000	---	1,500
GRANTS					3,050	3,600	3,050	98	550	1,000	---	1,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					51,471	59,021	33,439	7,101	3,550	6,500	5,350	13,009
GRANTS					51,471	59,021	33,439	7,101	3,550	6,500	5,350	13,009
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: UGANDA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Cooperative Development		3,350		FY 1987 3,350	Life of Project Funding 4,000

Number 617-0105	☐ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1988	FY 1989

Purpose: To strengthen the ability of cooperative societies and district unions to diversify their commercial activities (e.g. agroprocessing), and to expand credit and marketing facilities.

Project Description: The cooperative movement in Uganda represents a major source of rural capital, managerial capacity and entrepreneurial ability. With government encouragement, many cooperatives are interested in investing in enterprises that will enable them to operate on a commercial basis and generate increased income for their members. Such enterprises would include pig raising, poultry production, rural transport, beekeeping and crop processing. Assistance will be needed in the form of seed capital to initiate some of the projects, proper accounting methods, and limited advisory services and training. The project would provide this assistance. This project design is based in large part on the experience gained and the lessons learned from the Food Production Support project. Favorable evaluation findings indicate that commodity inputs as well as training and technical assistance have had substantial success in improving agricultural production and distribution and the effectiveness of cooperative officials of various levels.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project directly supports AID's strategy of increasing productive capacity in agriculture by providing critical farm inputs, and strengthening local farmer organizations and private sector facilities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Uganda and cooperative unions/societies will provide some operating costs (salaries of trainers, cooperative ministry staff and travel allowances) and all training facilities. Local bank funds will help finance the credit program, which bank staff will assist in implementing. Other donors including the EC, IFAD, World Bank, and UNDP, will contribute farm supplies which will be provided in kind under the credit program.

Beneficiaries: Over 700 cooperative societies will benefit from the credit program, and approximately 30,000 farm families will receive additional production inputs through this project.

Major Outputs
- Increased number of cooperatives operating on a commercial basis.
- Trained cooperative officials in accounting and management.

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical assistance/training	4,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 85	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 86	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 86	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 87	3350	650	4000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (660) ZAIRE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 30,505

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 170

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -1.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 48.2%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(.) . %

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 51.6	MALE 49.9	FEMALE 53.3
(1970)	TOTAL 45.3	MALE 43.7	FEMALE 47.0

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 55% MALE 74% FEMALE 37%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) 0.7%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1982) 36%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 184

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,CORN ,BANANAS	58%	(1984)
CASH: COFFEE ,PALM OIL ,COTTON	10%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COFFEE ,RUBBER ,PALM OIL

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,CORN ,RICE

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(.) .%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
(1978)	1,110 (79)	1,410 (80)	1,631	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
(1977)	1,493 (78)	1,813 (79)	1,766	
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
(1977)	-525 (78)	-717 (79)	-323	
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,				
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.)	. % (.)	. % (.)	. %	
AS % OF GNP..... (.)	. % (.)	. % (.)	. %	

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 196 (83) 256 (84) 279
EQUIVALENT TO 2.0 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COPPER ,COBALT ,DIAMONDS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	20 (1983)	344 (1984)	471
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1980)	3% (1982)	1% (1983)	22%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)CONSUMERS GOODS,FOODSTUFFS ,MACHINERY

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	61 (1983)	92 (1984)	91
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1980)	12% (1982)	10% (1983)	9%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1980) 752(82) 988(83) 561

TRADING PARTNERS: BELGIUM ,UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 64.6%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 127
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 7.7%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 3.5% (1985) 2.7%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 22% (1985) 44%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 43

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 46.0% (15-64YRS) 51.0% (65+ YRS) 3.0%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 106

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 13,943

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1978) TYPHOID FEVER ,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (1973) GASTROINTESTINAL,MALARIA ,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 100%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1982) 18%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1978)	TOTAL 87.4	MALE 103	FEMALE 20.3	
SECONDARY..... (1977)	TOTAL 20.4	MALE 30.0	FEMALE 11.3	
POST SECONDARY.. (1979)	TOTAL 0.9	MALE 1.0	FEMALE 0.1	

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 109%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY ZAIRE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	26.4	28.6	24.0	29.9	46.0	802.7	135.7	667.0
Loans	15.7	12.0	12.0	10.0	15.0	384.4	135.7	248.7
Grants	10.7	16.6	12.0	19.9	31.0	418.3	-	418.3
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	6.9	10.6	10.3	14.5	25.6	422.2	54.8	367.4
Loans	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	139.0	54.8	84.2
Grants	6.9	8.6	8.3	14.5	25.6	283.2	-	283.2
(Economic Support Fund)	-	-	-	5.0	10.0	310.7		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	16.3	13.5	10.0	10.9	15.8	335.9	80.9	255.0
Loans	15.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	245.4	80.9	164.5
Grants	0.6	3.5	-	0.9	0.8	90.5	-	90.5
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	15.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	286.4	80.9	205.5
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	15.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	212.9	76.0	136.9
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	73.5	4.9	68.6
Title II - Total Grants	0.6	3.5	-	0.9	0.8	49.5	-	49.5
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	*	-	-	-	-	19.9	-	19.9
Voluntary Relief Agencies	0.6	3.5	-	0.9	0.8	29.6	-	29.6
c. Other Economic Assistance	3.2	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.6	44.6	-	44.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	3.2	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.6	44.6	-	44.6
Peace Corps	3.2	4.5	3.7	4.5	4.6	44.6	-	44.6
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	6.9	6.8	10.7	10.1	7.8	191.6	46.2	145.4
Credits or Loans	6.1	6.0	7.5	2.0	-	132.6	46.2	86.4
Grants	0.8	0.8	3.2	8.1	7.8	59.0	-	59.0
a. MAP Grants	-	-	3.0	7.5	7.0	40.8	-	40.8
b. Credit Financing - FMS	6.1	6.0	7.5	2.0	-	132.6	46.2	86.4
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	13.0	-	13.0
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	5.2	-	5.2
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	33.3	35.4	34.7	40.0	53.8	994.3	181.9	812.4
Loans	21.8	18.0	19.5	12.0	15.0	517.0	181.9	335.1
Grants	11.5	17.4	15.2	28.0	38.8	477.3	-	477.3
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	10.9	1.0	9.9	276.9	217.5	59.4
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	234.6	179.7	55.1
b. All Other Loans	-	-	10.9	1.0	9.9	42.1	37.8	4.3

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	92.4	158.9	154.4	1400.1
IBRD	0.0	0.0	0.0	221.7
IFC	0.2	0.6	21.9	27.6
IDA	88.5	66.5	91.4	653.5
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	1.5	89.5	41.1	204.7
UNDP	2.2	2.3	0.0	73.9
OTHER-UN	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.3
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	192.4

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	26.0	29.0	177.0
Belgium	103.6	93.0	774.8
Japan	43.6	13.8	179.6
Germany, Fed. Rep.	32.0	32.0	175.6
France	24.7	23.1	163.5
Other	32.2	24.7	130.1
Total	262.1	215.6	1,600.6

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
5.7	N.A.	30.0

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Development	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	405	-	-	-	-	-	405	-
Grants	33,954	12,720	-	11,210	14	-	10,010	-
Total	34,359 a/	12,720	-	11,210	14	-	10,415	-
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	29,620	12,300	2,080	5,570	100	-	9,570	-
Total	29,620	12,300	2,080	5,570	100	-	9,570	-
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	35,300	11,100	1 100	4,100	800	2,200	16,000	-
Total	35,300	11,100	1,100	4,100	800	2,200	16,000	-

a/ FY 1985 totals include reobligations of $410 in Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition, $110 in Health and $415 in ESF ($405 loan; $10 grant).

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

Development Assistance ($19.3 million) for activities designed to:

-- improve agricultural policy planning and analysis capabilities;
-- research and extend improved varieties of casava, corn, legumes;
-- increase production and improve marketing of food crops in Bandunu region;
-- improve accessibility to credit for agricultural commerce and industry;
-- establish a sustainable system of community-supported primary health care;
-- promote voluntary family planning.

Economic Support Funds for increased production and improved marketing of food crops in Shaba region ($16 million).

PL 480 Title I commodities ($17 million) to help offset agricultural supply deficits. Title II commodities ($125,000) for assistance to malnourished children in Kinshasa.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	1,215	2,783	1,413
Grants	10,124	46,226	33,158
Total AID	11,339	49,009	34,571
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	20,000	20,000	17,000
(of which Title III is)	(–)	(–)	(–)
Title II	591	125	125
Total P.L. 480	20,591	20,125	17,125
Total AID and P.L. 480	31,930	69,134	51,696

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	94,000	13,000	100,000	13,000	93,000	12,000
Rice	–	–	–	–	–	–
Feedgrains	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vegoil	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-food	5,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	9,000	5,000
Title I Total *(of which Title III is)*	99,000	20,000	105,000	20,000	102,000	17,000
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	4,101	591	1,100	125	1,100	125
Government - to - Government	165	49	–	–	–	–
Title II Total	4,266	640	1,100	125	1,100	125
Total P.L. 480	103,266	20,640	106,100	20,125	103,100	17,125

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA			
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	20	21	21
PASA[b]	2	2	2
TOTAL	22	23	23

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	29	42	71	72	23	95	76	33	109
Regional[e]	10	6	16	13	13	26	15	13	28
TOTAL	39	48	87	85	36	121	91	46	137

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 1985 (Actual)			FY 1986 (Estimated)			FY 1987 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	3	15	18	–	1	1	–	7	7
Regional[e]	–	18	18	–	3	3	–	2	2
TOTAL	3	33	36	–	4	4	–	9	9

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

ZAIRE

Development Overview

Zaire has a dual economy with great promise. It has a rich minerals sector with the potential to finance the development of the traditional rural economy and to help improve the quality of life for the majority of the population. Although rural productivity and income are presently very low, Zaire nonetheless has unusually high potential for rural development.

Since independence, most of Zaire's political energy has been spent in establishing national unity and viable national institutions. This struggle, costly in human and material terms, prevented the Government of Zaire from concentrating on sound economic management. Partly as a consequence, Zaire borrowed excessively in international capital markets in the early 1970s when copper prices were high and made politically advantageous but economically disastrous investment and policy decisions. This era ended with the rapid drop in copper prices in 1974. Subsequently, the unfavorable trend in Zaire's terms of trade has been the most important economic factor bearing on Zaire's development. Zaire has been unable to meet its full external obligations since 1975, and the country still faces a long period in which most of its considerable wealth will be mortgaged to pay past debts, leaving little to support economic growth.

Improved economic management is the key to overcoming these problems and to realizing Zaire's potential. Although earlier attempts were failures, Zaire's fiscal and monetary policies since January 1983 have successfully met difficult conditions. The Standby Agreement reached with the IMF in December 1983 was followed by another agreement in March 1985. A third agreement should be in place when the present program expires in March 1986. As part of its reform package, the Government instituted a market-based foreign exchange system; liberalized domestic pricing and interest rate policies; eliminated many parastatal enterprises, especially in agriculture; imposed fiscal austerity; and reduced inflation significantly. These reforms constitute one of the most dramatic reversals in economic management policies in Africa in the recent past. They should give a substantial boost to Zaire's effort to carry out effective development programs.

Zaire still faces major challenges. First, Zaire must continue to improve fiscal and monetary management so as to qualify for continued external financial relief. Second, Zaire still needs a well planned and well implemented investment program, emphasizing rural infrastructure and agriculture while improving resource management in transportation, mining, power, and other major sectors. The five-year investment plan beginning in 1986 could begin to fulfill this objective. Finally, the Zairian Government's development policies, having shifted from statism to liberalism, should now move on to providing positive support to the entrepreneurial energies of farmers and non-governmental productive enterprises.

ZAIRE

U.S. Interests and Objectives

United States political and strategic interests in Africa and the world are furthered by supporting the constructive role Zaire is playing in international affairs. Zaire is centrally located in Africa. It is the second largest and second most populous country in the region. Zaire is rich in natural resources, including several minerals of strategic interest to the U.S. It has taken diplomatic actions which have contributed to stability and peace in Africa and the Middle East. Zaire has also received refugees from several neighboring countries. The Government of Zaire is friendly to the United States and generally supports the positions of the U.S. Government in international fora.

The A.I.D. program most directly supports humanitarian interests by pursuing long-term economic development and by helping to relieve short-term, acute problems of hunger and refugees. The program supports U.S. political and strategic interests through a policy dialogue and economic aid which helps Zaire deal with its long-standing financial crisis.

Finally, the U.S. interest in the development of increased private commercial ties with Zaire is furthered by A.I.D.'s support for financial stabilization, which is vital to private commercial development and its encouragement of increased reliance on the local private sector in Zaire's economic development. In Zaire, A.I.D.'s goal of fostering economic development is fully consistent with broader U.S. goals of increased trade, private investment, and continuing access to strategic minerals.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

The A.I.D. program strategy is composed of five elements:

First, A.I.D. supports Zaire's efforts for economic stabilization by providing balance of payments support and supplementing the Zairian Government's local currency investment budget by generating counterpart funds through the financing of commodity imports.

Second, A.I.D. is encouraging further liberalization and administrative decentralization and stimulating private investment so as to promote economic recovery. A.I.D. also helps build development institutions to improve Zaire's policy analysis, public investment, and general public administration.

As the centerpiece of the program, A.I.D. is making direct investments toward increased output from small farms. This element of the strategy combines the rehabilitation of transportation, marketing and agribusiness infrastructure with the introduction of appropriate agricultural inputs in parts of the Bandundu and Shaba regions. A.I.D. programs support both research to improve varieties of corn, cassava and legumes and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in agricultural extension activities.

Improvement in the health status of the population is the fourth element of the program. A.I.D. provides technical assistance, training and commodities to support the nationwide objective of a self-sustaining, community-supported preventive rural health care delivery system in close collaboration with NGO-sponsored health activities wherever feasible.

As a final element, A.I.D.-provided training, technical assistance, and contraceptive supplies support voluntary family planning in both rural and urban areas in order to increase access to family planning services.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

In 1985 A.I.D. started six new projects. Design activities are underway for two new projects to be initiated in 1986. One is a follow-on project for continued support to agricultural planning and policy analysis; the second is a major agricultural crop production and marketing project to be implemented in central Shaba region. The latter project builds on the very successful North Shaba Rural Development project (660-0059).

Economic Stabilization - Commodity import financing is being provided with Economic Support Fund resources and through the PL 480 Title I program. The 1985 ESF-financed Agricultural Inputs Support II project (660-0103) provided $10 million in foreign exchange for the importation of U.S. equipment and materials vital to increased agricultural production and marketing. Bulk wheat ($13 million) and cotton fiber ($7 million) were imported in 1985 under the PL 480 Title I program. A 1986 Title I program of the same commodity mix and dollar value has also been signed.

In 1985, A.I.D. and Zaire programmed local currency counterpart fund expenditures equivalent to $21 million. For CY 1986, the equivalent of almost $35 million is expected to be available for programming, mainly for health and agriculture activities. These counterpart funds represent a significant percentage of Zaire's total annual investment budget for these two sectors.

Economic Recovery - Commodity import financing is a relatively quick disbursing form of assistance which is highly valued by Zaire during this period of IMF-encouraged austerity. This assistance provides important leverage in A.I.D.'s efforts to influence economic liberalization, administrative decentralization and private enterprise promotion.

The Agricultural Policy and Planning project (660-0119), slated for initial obligation in 1986, is A.I.D.'s latest bilateral effort with institution building/policy development objectives. As a follow-on to the Agriculture Sector Studies project (660-0070), the new project is expected to provide analytical staff services; strengthen regional planning capacity; increase interdepartmental coordination of agricultural and transportation policies; and sustain the trend toward liberalization in economic policy by, among other measures, promoting private sector participation in public policy-making.

Increased Output from Small Farms - A.I.D. investments to increase small-scale farmer productivity and income levels are concentrated in the Bandundu and Shaba regions. In Bandundu, four area-specific projects (Agricultural Marketing Development I, II, III (660-0026, 660-0028, and 660-0098) and the Area Food and Marketing project (660-0102) are working to rehabilitate existing transportation routes and introduce improved agricultural production and marketing techniques. Previous implementation problems in these projects have been overcome. The joint A.I.D.-Peace Corps Fish Culture Expansion project (660-0080) has been very successful in spreading advanced, affordable fish production technologies to small farmers. In Shaba, the transfer of responsibilities for the maintenance of the crop extension service and the 1500 km farm-to-market road network from the A.I.D.-financed North Shaba Rural Development project (660-0059) to other financing sources is proceeding. The new Central Shaba Agricultural Development project (660-0105) has a broader geographical coverage and framework of activities--road rehabilitation, seed farm development, expanded crop extension, improved agricultural marketing and more effective regional planning.

A.I.D. is supporting applied agricultural research in basic food crops to identify and develop improved varieties and test their acceptability through a farming systems approach. The Applied Research and Development project (660-0091) is also expected to lead to improved agronomic practices among small farmers in the region.

Zaire's centralized agricultural research system is generally dilapidated and unmanageable. A.I.D. is therefore encouraged by the Government's stated intentions to streamline the structure and focus the operation of Zaire's agricultural research system over a three year period, in accord with the recommendations of the A.I.D.-financed ISNAR (International Service for National Agricultural Research) study.

Improved Health Status (Including Population) - The new Basic Rural Health II project (660-0107) is A.I.D.'s primary means of support for the implementation of Zaire's national health plan. A recent evaluation of the Basic Rural Health I project (660-0086) noted its success in training over 2,800 medical and paramedical personnel, establishing 50 rural health zones, and converting over 150 dispensaries to full service health centers. The new project will help establish 50 more rural health zones and open or convert another 720 health centers.

Successful implementation of the planned expansion of primary health care in Zaire will depend ultimately on the availability of trained personnel to staff the new health centers. The School of Public Health project (660-0101) is a response to this need. The project is establishing an independent and fully accredited school of public health at the University of Kinshasa. Tulane University was recently chosen as the institutional contractor for the project. The two Health-funded refugee relief projects in southwestern Shaba have gotten a quick start through two indigenous NGOs. The Shaba Refugee Health project (660-0114), administered by the

United Methodist Church, is restoring local health centers and providing health care inputs and training. The Shaba Refugee Water Supply project (660-0116) is providing two water sources for each of approximately 500 villages in the project area and for local hospitals. The United Nations High Commission on Refugees has estimated a total of 190,000 refugees and returnees have settled in the area served by these two projects.

The American ORT Federation is implementing a PL 480 Title II-supported maternal and child health program initiated in 1985. The program is time-limited and targetted to 50,000 malnourished children in Kinshasa.

Family Planning - The A.I.D. approach in this area is to expand access to urban family planning services through the Family Planning Services (660-0094) project; provide family planning as a significant component of the Basic Rural Health II (660-0107) project; selectively use A.I.D. centrally-funded cooperating agencies; and support the creation of the School of Public Health (660-0101) which will include a family planning component.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A.I.D. is requesting a total of $19,300,000 in Development Assistance funds, $16,000,000 in Economic Support Funds, and $17,125,000 under Titles I and II of PL 480.

Economic Stabilization - The requested $17 million of PL 480 Title I assistance will continue to finance the importation of agricultural commodities such as wheat and cotton.

Economic Recovery - The liberalization of Zaire's policies toward private enterprise, interest rates, and the foreign exchange market has led to the proposed Private Sector Support project (660-0120). Initial funding of $3.0 million from Development Assistance appropriations would support the further development of private banking and agro-industrial enterprise in Zaire through such measures as term lending, equity financing and technical assistance.

The recent A.I.D.-financed Investment Climate Survey will influence the design of the new Private Sector Support project as well as better inform prospective foreign and indigenous investors of the potential for private investment in Zaire. These activities will also serve to support A.I.D. policy dialogue objectives through the identification of institutional and economic steps needed for Zaire to increase private industrial and commercial investment. Additional funding is requested for program development and support and for the on-going Agricultural Policy and Planning (660-0119) and Development Manpower Training (660-0068) projects.

ZAIRE

Increased Output from Small Farms - Economic Support Funds of $16 million are proposed for the Central Shaba Agricultural Development project (660-0105). Development Assistance funds from the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account are requested for the Area Food and Marketing project (660-0102) in the amount of $2 million, Applied Research and Extension project (660-0091) for $4 million, and for program development and support purposes ($200,000).

Improved Health Status - Funds from the Health account in the amount of $4.1 million are requested to continue the Basic Rural Health II project (660-0107) and for program development and support purposes. In addition, $125,000 of PL 480 Title II resources are requested for third-year funding of the Maternal and Child Health program.

Expand Access to Family Planning Services - Population funding for an amended Family Planning Services project (660-0094) is requested in the amount of $1,000,000 in 1987. Program Development and Support funds of $100,000 are also requested from the Population account.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Richard L. Podol

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

C° 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN	L	660-0026	79	79	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,196	---	590	---	620
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0028	81	85	300	300	300	60	---	90	---	80
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0028	81	85	4,405	4,405	4,000	771	---	1,727	---	793
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0059	76	85	15,125	15,125	15,125	12,303	---	2,822	---	---
NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0059	76	85	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,439	---	61	---	---
INERA SUPPORT	G	660-0064	77	81	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,897	---	53	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY	G	660-0070	77	85	4,990	4,990	4,990	3,172	---	1,818	---	---
CASSAVA OUTREACH	G	660-0077	78	82	3,027	3,027	3,027	2,679	---	348	---	---
AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT	G	660-0079	82	85	4,300	4,300	4,300	1,245	---	1,367	---	1,018
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	660-0080	78	85	1,186	1,186	1,186	396	---	449	---	209
APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	660-0091	83	88	10,000	15,000	6,502	357	2,200	3,278	4,000	3,220
AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	660-0098	84	87	8,000	8,000	3,800	133	4,200	2,626	---	2,520
AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV.	G	660-0102	85	92	15,000	15,000	3,300	9	3,100	2,821	2,000	1,380
APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGY (OPG/PVO)	G	660-0104	84	84	134	134	134	50	---	66	---	18
PVO MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	G	660-0113	85	85	794	794	793	200	---	210	---	383
AGRI. POLICY & PLANNING	G	660-0117	86	89	---	10,000	---	---	2,600	700	1,900	1,400
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT	* G	660-0120	87	90	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	36	19	200	267	200	200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					78,711	104,711	58,993	30,926	12,300	19,293	11,100	13,841
GRANTS					65,806	91,806	46,493	23,520	12,300	16,915	11,100	12,428
LOANS					12,905	12,905	12,500	7,406	---	2,378	---	1,413
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY PLANNING	G	660-0094	83	87	3,940	4,940	3,940	1,375	---	1,880	1,000	980
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	G	660-0101	84	86	2,080	2,080	---	---	2,080	500	---	600
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					6,020	7,020	3,940	1,375	2,080	2,380	1,100	1,680
GRANTS					6,020	7,020	3,940	1,375	2,080	2,380	1,100	1,680
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
BASIC RURAL HEALTH	G	660-0086	81	85	4,975	4,975	4,975	3,362	---	1,613	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	660-0093	81	81	389	389	389	323	---	66	---	---
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH	G	660-0101	84	86	6,235	6,235	4,000	---	2,235	780	---	1,105
BASIC RURAL HEALTH II	G	660-0107	85	89	16,401	16,401	4,250	---	2,500	1,000	4,000	1,500
SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH	G	660-0114	85	85	2,500	2,500	2,500	200	---	1,505	---	415
SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY	G	660-0116	85	85	2,250	2,250	2,250	301	---	578	---	215
KIMBANGUIST HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE (OPG)	G	660-0122	86	86	---	750	---	---	750	250	---	350
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	100	59	85	126	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					32,750	33,500	18,464	4,245	5,570	5,918	4,100	3,685
GRANTS					32,750	33,500	18,464	4,245	5,570	5,918	4,100	3,685
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING	G	660-0068	80	87	2,544	3,344	2,544	1,123	---	812	800	609

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	14	11	100	103	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,544	3,344	2,558	1,134	100	915	800	609
GRANTS					2,544	3,344	2,558	1,134	100	915	800	609
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT	* G	660-0120	87	90	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,100	1,000
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	660-0510	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	1,100
GRANTS					---	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,200	1,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	660-0028	81	85	405	405	405	---	---	405	---	---
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY	G	660-0070	77	87	510	510	510	500	---	---	---	---
FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	660-0080	78	78	464	464	464	400	---	64	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT-(PVO)	G	660-0097	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,516	---	2,274	---	210
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT	G	660-0100	84	84	10,000	10,000	10,000	204	---	6,900	---	2,896
AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT II	G	660-0103	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	6,150	---	3,850
CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.	G	660-0105	86	90	---	50,000	---	---	9,570	4,700	16,000	6,700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					26,379	76,379	26,379	3,620	9,570	20,493	16,000	13,656
GRANTS					25,974	75,974	25,974	3,620	9,570	20,083	16,000	13,656
LOANS					405	405	405	---	---	405	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					146,404	231,954	110,334	41,300	29,620	48,999	35,300	34,571
GRANTS					133,094	218,644	97,429	33,894	29,620	46,216	35,300	33,158
LOANS					13,310	13,310	12,905	7,406	---	2,783	---	1,413

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Sector Support		3,000		FY 1987 5,100	Life of Project Funding 11,000 ARDN; 7,000 SDA

Number 660-0120	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING			2,100	FY 1987	FY 1990	FY 1991

Purpose: To increase the capacity of Zairian banks to finance small and medium private agricultural marketing and processing enterprises and small and medium industries that support them.

Project Description: One aspect of Zairian underdevelopment is the lack of self-sustaining private financial mechanisms for small and medium enterprises. Commercial banks traditionally have concentrated on relatively large commercial and industrial concerns. The Presidential Agricultural Task Force report noted that Zaire does not have the resources to undertake term lending to small enterprises, even a special pilot program to give banks experience with such lending. Enterprises connected with agriculture are particularly in need of this assistance, however.

The project will provide technical and capital assistance to Zairian banks for term lending to and equity investment in private enterprises which are active in agricultural marketing or processing or which support these industries. Sub-loans in either local or foreign currencies would be made for capital goods, such as transport and power generation equipment and machinery for agricultural product processing and storage, and also for working capital. The proposed operation, being profit oriented, should become a self-sustaining component of banking in Zaire. Technical assistance to sub-borrowers to improve business management and to develop bankable projects will be provided as necessary through banks or business service organizations. The project will promote reform of Government of Zaire regulations and procedures in order to facilitate business growth. The establishment of an investment support agency in the Government of Zaire will be studied.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will support Zairian economic recovery by enabling the private sector to purchase the inputs needed to increase production and generate more productive employment. Such support is the highest priority in A.I.D.'s development strategy for Zaire in the near to medium term. Furthermore, reliance on private businesses to supply services in the agricultural sector is a key component of A.I.D.'s efforts to expand Zaire's agricultural production.

Beneficiaries: The project aims to build up the private enterprises that serve the agricultural economy. Zaire's agriculturalists, primarily small farmers, will benefit by having more reliable outlets and higher prices for their agricultural outputs. Since processed agricultural commodities are frequently basic consumption goods, the average Zairian consumer will also benefit from increased supplies and lower prices.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project is unique in Zaire. World Bank and other donor support for similar efforts does not involve the private financial sector. The proposed project will concentrate on encouraging private institutions to finance loans and equity investments. It will also reinforce recent increased financing of private enterprise investment in Zaire by the International Finance Corporation.

Major Outputs: Commercial banks experienced with term and equity lending to agricultural-related small and medium enterprises; improved management and more employment, production and profitability among these firms; and improved public policies towards small and medium enterprise development.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Business advisory services, term loans and equity investment in agriculture-related small and medium firms, and technical assistance	18,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	5,100	12,900	18,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (611) ZAMBIA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 6,832

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 580

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -1.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 10.3%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1976) 3.6%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 51.7	MALE 50.0	FEMALE 53.5
(1970)	TOTAL 46.3	MALE 44.7	FEMALE 47.9

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1969) TOTAL 47% MALE 61% FEMALE 35%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -1.4%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 14%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 15

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,CASSAVA ,MILLET	27%	(1984)
CASH: COTTON ,PEANUTS ,SUGARCANE	3%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) COTTON ,TOBACCO ,RAW SUGAR

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) CORN ,WHEAT ,VEGETABLE OILS

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1969) 15%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1980)	1,003 (81)	957 (82)	927
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1980)	1,722 (81)	1,475 (82)	1,647
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1980)	-720 (81)	-518 (82)	-720
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES..	(.) . %	(.) . %	(.) . %
AS % OF GNP.....	(.) . %	(.) . %	(.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 142 (83) 125 (84) 55
EQUIVALENT TO 0.7 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1983)COPPER ,ZINC ,COBALT

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	28 (1983)	49 (1984)	117
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	3% (1983)	6% (1984)	14%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1983)MACHINERY ,TRANSP. EQ ,FOODSTUFFS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	76 (1983)	38 (1984)	99
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	8% (1983)	6% (1984)	16%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -56(83) 200(84) 245

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,JAPAN ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 105%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1983) 126
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 13.9%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.1% (1985) 3.2%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 31% (1985) 48%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 48

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 1.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 48.3% (15-64YRS) 49.4% (65+ YRS) 2.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 107

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 7,671

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) TUBERCULOSIS ,LEPROSY ,TUBERCULOSIS
DEATH.. (1968) SYPHILIS ,ACCIDENTS ,HEART DISEASE

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 102%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 67%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1980)	TOTAL	105	MALE	111	FEMALE 99.1
SECONDARY.....	(1980)	TOTAL	12.8	MALE	16.5	FEMALE 8.8
POST SECONDARY..	(1979)	TOTAL	1.2	MALE	2.0	FEMALE 0.6

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 73.2%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY ZAMBIA

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	45.4	30.6	27.1	27.9	36.4	305.4	47.7	257.7
Loans	32.5	25.0	22.0	22.0	10.0	238.6	47.7	190.9
Grants	13.9	5.6	5.1	5.9	26.4	66.8	-	66.8
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	24.0	20.6	22.1	15.5	21.3	136.3	16.8	119.5
Loans	20.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	-	144.2	16.8	127.4
Grants	4.0	5.6	5.1	0.5	21.3	42.1	-	42.1
(Economic Support Fund)	24.0	20.6	22.0	15.5	21.3	171.4		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	22.4	10.0	7.0	12.4	15.1	96.7	3.8	92.9
Loans	12.5	10.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	72.0	3.8	68.2
Grants	9.9	-	-	5.4	5.1	24.7	-	24.7
Title I - Total Sales Agreements	12.5	10.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	72.0	3.8	68.2
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	12.5	10.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	72.0	3.8	68.2
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	9.9	-	-	5.4	5.1	24.7	-	24.7
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	9.9	-	-	5.4	5.1	24.7	-	24.7
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	22.4	27.1	4.7-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	22.4	27.1	4.7-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	45.4	30.6	27.1	27.9	36.4	305.4	47.7	257.7
Loans	32.5	25.0	22.0	22.0	10.0	238.6	47.7	190.9
Grants	13.9	5.6	5.1	5.9	26.4	66.8	-	66.8
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	-	-	-	-	101.2	105.3	4.1-
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	-	-	-	-	101.2	105.3	4.1-
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	40.1	104.9	124.3	1152.9
IBRD	0.0	75.0	0.0	655.6
IFC	18.3	5.8	0.0	100.4
IDA	20.3	22.4	52.1	182.6
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	0.0	72.2	134.3
UNDP	1.0	0.2	0.0	32.7
OTHER-UN	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.3
EEC	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	22.0	23.0	195.0
United Kingdom	22.5	21.1	212.9
Sweden	27.5	29.4	160.1
Germany, Fed. Rep.	29.0	25.0	147.8
Japan	25.0	19.3	124.7
Other	65.6	62.6	335.3
Total	191.6	180.4	1,175.8

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
-	N.A.	11.5

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	10	-	30
Eastern Europe	-	-	165
Total	10	-	195

ZAMBIA

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)			
	FY 85 Actual	FY 86 Estimated	FY 87 Request
Loans	---	---	---
Grants	40,000	15,000	20,000
Total	40,000	15,000	20,000

Development Overview

Zambia, with an estimated 6.8 million people, 45% of whom live in urban areas, is one of the most urbanized societies in Africa south of the Sahara. Economically, mining is the most important sector and over a period of years accounted for approximately 32% of gross domestic product (GDP). Revenues from the mining sector, Zambia's major resource, have been reduced drastically since 1976 because of depressed prices for copper on the world market as well as declining production. Despite the significant decline in copper prices, the industry remains the primary determinant of Zambia's economic and financial performance because the mining sector earns over 90% of Zambia's foreign exchange. The fundamental development problem in Zambia is to diversify the economy by reducing dependence on the mining sector and increasing emphasis on the high potential, yet low performance, agricultural sector.

A high degree of dualism exists in Zambia, with sharp income disparities between the urban-oriented modern sector, dominated by mining, and the rural agricultural sector. Other socio-economic indicators show literacy at 47%; two-thirds of the population with reasonable access to a safe water supply; and life expectancy of 52 years. Zambia's mineral resources and large land area offer considerable potential for development. At currently projected rates of extraction, the country's known resources of copper will last about 15 years. During this period, financial resources generated by the mining sector must support efforts to diversify the economy, especially in agriculture and rural development, in order to lessen the country's dependence on copper. At present only a small percentage of the country's arable land is under production at any one time. Moreover, subsistence farmers using traditional practices account for 85% of total cereal production and 90% of all cattle slaughtered. Significant production increases are therefore possible through both the expansion of area under cultivation and through increased yields as traditional farmers adopt more modern farming practices. Enhancing this potential is Zambia's usually favorable climate for a wide variety of crops and livestock in varied ecological zones.

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- A.I.D.'s objective is to assist Zambia through its financial and economic crisis by continuing to provide balance of payments support, while maintaining a development-oriented program to promote increased food production and small farm income.

-- $15.0 million will be used for Commodity Imports; $1.0 million for Manpower Training; $2.0 million for Agricultural Research and Extension; $2.0 million for Agricultural Planning and Institutional Development; and $10.0 million for PL 480 Title I.

Its potential notwithstanding, Zambia faces formidable development constraints. In the medium term Zambia has to deal with serious financial problems owing to falling copper prices and a large debt. The drought during recent years has added further strain on the Zambian economy by forcing the country to import large quantities of food. Transportation, also a major problem for land-locked Zambia, is expensive and routes are affected by political/security problems and maintenance difficulties. Another major constraint facing Zambia is the lack of adequately trained personnel. This deficiency is evident in the continued dependence upon expatriate technical and managerial personnel, the limited institutional capacity of many local entities and the inefficient management of several key organizations.

The Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) has undertaken a series of corrective measures to stabilize the economy since the onset of the economic crisis in the mid-1970's. These measures have included an initial stabilization program in 1976, and an extended fund facility and various standby arrangements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In 1983 the Zambian currency was devalued by 35% , a significant number of prices decontrolled, agricultural producer prices increased and new tax measures implemented. In addition, a three-year investment plan was presented to the donor community at a Consultative Group Meeting in Paris in 1984. Nationwide food production programs have been launched, and a number of agricultural policies have been changed to provide incentives to Zambia's farming community. In 1985, the Government demonstrated its commitment to strengthen the economy with a number of bold reform measures. These include a sharp reduction in the subsidy for maize meal, increased producer prices, decontrolling interest rates, and, most importantly, a new foreign exchange auction system for allocating and setting foreign exchange rates. The auction system, initiated in October 1985, has resulted in a sharp depreciation of the local currency and in a much more realistic exchange rate.

ZAMBIA

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	1,030	1,141	---
Grants	14,599	41,077	34,292
Total AID	15,629	42,218	34,292
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	10,000	10,000	10,000
(of which Title III is)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Title II	---	---	---
Total P.L. 480	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total AID and P.L. 480	25,629	52,218	44,292

**AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
***P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 85 (Actual)		FY 86 (Estimated)		FY 87 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	38,375	5,000	37,000	5,000	39,000	5,000
Rice	---	---	---	---	---	---
Feedgrains	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegoil	8,853	5,000	7,000	5,000	9,000	5,000
Non-food	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title I Total	47,228	10,000	44,000	10,000	48,000	10,000
(of which Title III is)	(---)	(---)	(---)	(---)	(---)	(---)
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	---	---	---	---	---	---
Government - to - Government	---	---	---	---	---	---
Title II Total	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total P.L. 480	47,228	10,000	44,000	10,000	48,000	10,000

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	7	8	8
PASA[b]	--	1	1
TOTAL	7	9	9

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	41	33	74	76	12	88	78	25	103
Regional[e]	19	1	20	20	8	28	8	5	13
TOTAL	60	34	94	96	20	106	86	30	116

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	1	6	7	--	5	5	--	10	10
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	2	2	--	2	2
TOTAL	1	6	7	--	7	7	--	12	12

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

The reform efforts of the GRZ have bought time, but successful exploitation of Zambia's development potential over the long term will depend upon the determination with which the GRZ continues to adopt--and implement--policies conducive to structural change and economic growth. Bringing about the changes needed requires perseverance in several difficult areas. These areas include continuing efforts to maintain the financial stability of the economy; the continued restructuring of relative domestic prices, particularly of agricultural products, to improve resource allocation; the adjustment of fiscal and monetary policies; improvement in the performance of parastatals; encouragement of the private sector; and the strengthening of institutions supportive of the Government's development planning capacity at national, ministerial and provincial levels. Most importantly, diversification efforts should include policy changes that bring rural and urban incomes into better balance.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

The United States has a vital interest in maintaining peace and stability in the sensitive region of Southern Africa, especially in view of the current problems in South Africa and the impact these problems will have upon the entire southern Africa region. The GRZ plays an important role in the resolution of regional problems. U.S. objectives are to encourage Zambian stability, self-reliance and development so that the country can achieve economic growth and development despite the political, military and economic turmoil in the region. Given its strategic position, a secure and prosperous Zambia will help to stabilize southern Africa as a whole, to ensure continued access to Zambia's strategic minerals and to support its policy initiatives in seeking peaceful resolutions of conflict in the area.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

Given Zambia's severe economic difficulties, the A.I.D. strategy has been to support economic stabilization measures as well as increased food production and small farm income.

The bulk of Zambia's agricultural production is derived from some 100,000 smallholder farmers. A.I.D.'s strategy has been to increase smallholder productivity by encouraging the Zambian government to adopt incentive policies such as increased prices paid for produce. In 1982 and 1983 this approach appeared to be paying off when Zambia's farmers planted 20% to 30% more acreage each year following the announcement of increased prices for maize. Unfortunately, the recurrent drought--which affected most of southern Africa--stunted the Zambia crop and the ultimate harvests fell short of Zambia's food needs, necessitating imports. In 1984 and 1985, the Government announced successive price increases for maize which have led to additional production increases.

A.I.D. will continue to emphasize agriculturally oriented assistance to support Zambian efforts to achieve economic stability. The proposed program will enhance Zambian agricultural planning, research and extension services to provide technical support for farmers and decision makers. Closely orchestrated P.L. 480 and commodity import programs, which will provide a strong basis for a continuing policy dialogue with the GRZ, will support Zambian policies and initiatives and complement technical assistance resources to increase agricultural productivity with the aim of eliminating the need to import food while exploiting export potential. The precise mix of assistance, i.e., project and non-project aid, will be subject to the realities of the economic situation faced by Zambia in the immediate future.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

In FY 1985, the majority of A.I.D.'s assistance was in the form of foreign exchange support to stimulate primarily the agriculture sector, and to support GRZ stabilization and reform efforts. Commodity Import and P.L. 480 Title I programs, as in previous years, provided resources to assist the GRZ in its stabilization efforts. Through self-help and other measures, these two programs specifically encouraged and supported the GRZ in its efforts to improve farmers' terms of trade and reduce GRZ subsidies. The Zambia Multi-Channel Agricultural Marketing Program (611-K-603) was initiated in FY 1985. As one of A.I.D.'s activities under the new African Economic Policy Reform Program, it will fund a variety of commodities in the agriculture and transport sectors, is directed toward liberalization of the marketing of maize and fertilizer, and helps the GRZ reduce subsidies on these commodities. This program was developed as a response to the very positive reform measures being taken by the GRZ, measures which have been strongly indicated as necessary by A.I.D., the IBRD and IMF, and other bilateral and multilateral donors.

A.I.D.'s project activities in FY 1985 consisted primarily of technical assistance and training in the United States. A.I.D. assistance is strengthening the GRZ's capacity to analyze, define and implement development policy, and to improve the effectiveness of the country's agricultural research and extension services. These activities are continuing through implementation of the Zambia Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development Project (611-0075), and the Agricultural Development Research and Extension Project (611-0201).

In FY 1986, A.I.D.'s major focus in Zambia will be as cash grant assistance. A Program Support Grant (611-K-604) will provide resources ($15.0 million) for importing commodities to complement the FY 1985 Multi-Channel Agricultural Marketing Program and to support the GRZ's newly initiated foreign exchange auction system. This Program Support Grant and the P.L. 480 Title I program ($10.0 million) will continue to provide short-term balance of payments relief, while contributing to the GRZ's longer term objectives to accelerate agricultural development and diversify the structure of the economy. Evaluations will be done in FY 1986 on the Commodity Import and P.L. 480 programs, in order to help in better implementing the existing programs and to aid in improving the design of future programs.

A.I.D. will continue in FY 1986 to emphasize technical assistance and training through its project activities. The Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development Project (611-0075) and the Human and Institutional Resources Development Project (611--0206) will provide training and technical assistance focused on institutional development, primarily in the agricultural sector. The Agricultural Development Research and Extension Project (611-0201) will continue to strengthen the development of Zambia's research and extension activities. Final evaluations of the effectiveness and impact of both the Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development and the Agricultural Development Research and Extension projects will be completed. These evaluations will assist in determining the nature of follow-on activities after the projects are completed.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

In FY 1987 Economic Support Funds of $20.0 million and PL 480 Title I resources of $10.0 million are requested. A.I.D. will continue the current major focus on balance of payments support. The program will assist Zambia's economic recovery and policy reform efforts, through $15.0 million Commodity Import Program grant and $10.0 million for P.L. 480 Title I. It also will support GRZ development objectives through the ongoing Human and Institutional Resource Development Project (611-0206)($1.0 million), as well as through two new projects. These projects, Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development II (611-0207) ($2.0 million) and Agricultural Development Research and Extension II (611-0208) ($2.0 million) will be second phases of two currently on-going projects.

MISSION DIRECTOR: John A. Patterson

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	611-K601	77	87	15,000	30,000	15,000	12,014	---	2,986	15,000	10,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	611-K602	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	7,000	---	3,000
MULTI-CHANNEL AG MKTNG-EPRP	G	611-K603	85	85	25,000	25,000	25,000	---	---	13,000	---	12,000
AUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	611-K604	86	86	15,000	15,000	---	---	15,000	12,000	---	3,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	L	611-0670	77	87	134,975	134,975	134,975	133,834	---	1,141	---	---
AG TRAINING/PLANNIN/INSTITUTION DEV	G	611-0675	80	85	9,755	6,785	6,785	3,543	---	2,000	---	1,242
AGRICULTURE DEV RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	611-0701	80	84	12,515	12,515	12,515	5,665	---	2,000	---	2,000
CHAMA AREA DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	611-0204	81	82	1,167	1,167	1,167	903	---	264	---	---
WESTERN PROVINCE SMALL FARMER PROD. (PVO	G	611-0205	83	83	564	483	483	156	---	327	---	---
HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV.	G	611-0206	84	89	13,028	13,028	1,390	100	---	1,500	1,000	2,000
AGRI. TRNG. PLNG/INSTITUTIONAL DEV II	* G	611-0207	87	92	---	12,245	---	---	---	---	2,000	600
AGRI. DEV. RESEARCH & EXTENSION II	* G	611-0209	87	90	---	15,485	---	---	---	---	2,000	450
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					237,004	276,683	211,315	156,215	15,000	42,218	20,000	34,292
GRANTS					102,029	141,708	76,340	22,381	15,000	41,077	20,000	34,292
LOANS					134,975	134,975	134,975	133,834	---	1,141	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					237,004	276,683	211,315	156,215	15,000	42,218	20,000	34,292
GRANTS					102,029	141,708	76,340	22,381	15,000	41,077	20,000	34,292
LOANS					134,975	134,975	134,975	133,834	---	1,141	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development II (ZATPID)	ESF			FY 1987 2,000	Life of Project Funding 12,245

Number 611-0207	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1992	FY 1993

Purpose: To assist the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to establish an effective policy-making and implementation process in the agriculture sector.

Project Description: Two main factors account for the unsatisfactory performance of the agriculture sector: inappropriate macroeconomic and agricultural policies and inadequate implementation of agricultural programs and projects.

The inappropriate policies are largely the result of an inadequate policy-making process. The present process suffers from: (a) the insufficiency and unreliability of the data needed for the analysis of agricultural and related macroeconomic problems; (b) inadequate data processing capacity and capabilities; (c) inadequate institutional capability to carry out needed analyses and formulate alternate policies; and (d) inadquate communication and cooperation among the GRZ entities and GRZ policy-makers involved.

ZATPID II will address these constraints through the collaborative problem-solving approach developed during ZATPID I (611-0075). The key elements of this approach are the analysis and studies of subsectors and problem areas that are carried out by the GRZ. The project will provide assistance to train professionals in relevant disciplines through formal education and the development of operational skills through on-the-job experience.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy for Zambia is to improve Zambia's institutional capacity to generate and process reliable data, and to analyze development problems and the implications of alternate policy decisions. The ZATPID project has been the central focus of A.I.D. efforts to improve economic policy-making capacity.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank recently approved a $65 million agriculture rehabilitation project which supports a series of major policy reforms. While the World Bank project itself will finance some offshore technical assistance to help the GRZ conduct these studies, much of the analysis is to be done by the Planning Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development (MAWD) and the Ministry of Finance and National Planning. The ZATPID project will support this effort. Canada has been supporting policy and planning activities of MAWD with technical assistance and computer hardware. The Swedish International Development Agency and Food and Agriculture Organization have also been involved in a modest way.

Beneficiaries: Officers of participating institutions will receive training and technical advice through the project. The ultimate beneficiaries, however, will be the 60,000-125,000 emergent farm families and the 460,000-600,000 subsistence farm families who stand to gain increasing per capital food production and incomes.

Major Outputs: Trained Zambians and upgraded capabilities of the GRZ's Ministries of Agriculture and Development Planning agriculture production.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	6,500
Training (U.S. & In-Country)	3,300
Commodities	1,700
Other Costs	745
Total	12,245

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30,	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	2,000	10,245	12,245

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: ZAMBIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Development: Research and Extension II	ESF			FY 1987 2,000	Life of Project Funding 15,485

Number 611-0208	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1990	FY 1992

Purpose: To help the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) strengthen the agricultural reseach capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development (MAWD) and to increase the effectiveness of the extension service in transferring relevant agricultural technology, with special emphasis on small farmers.

Project Description: The GRZ places a high priority on self-sufficiency in agricultural commodities, including maize, sunflower, soybeans and groundnuts. Under the Agricultural Development Research and Extension Project I (611-0201), A.I.D.'s assistance provided plant breeders, an agronomist, a research/ liaison officer and an agricultural economist to work with the adaptive research planning team (ARPT) at the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

The ARPT bridges the gap between research and extension, and help identify on-farm production problems experienced by small scale farmers that need to be addressed by the multi-system commodity research teams. During Phase I, the focus was initially on commodity research and identification of on-farm problems. As extendable research results became available, increased efforts have been placed on extension activities. Phase II of this project will continue building upon what has been learned in Phase I. Technical assistance will be provided and participants will be trained in appropriate subjects as before. The priorities of Phase II are:

- improved breeding, research, screening, and testing of maize, sunflower, and soybean varieties for high productivity, disease and insect resistance.

- stronger linkages between researchers, extension agents, and small scale farmers.

- increased extension capabilities and farmer receptivity which will result in an overall increase in food crop yields.

- strengthened and improved research and extension management systems, e.g., budgeting, reporting, monitoring, organization, and planning.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s assistance strategy is directed at supporting the agricultural sector, where Zambia's economic future lies. This project can help increase production significantly by getting relevant and timely agricultural information distributed to farmers.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will be implemented through MAWD and will be complementary to other agricultural programs supported by the World Bank, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and several bilateral aid organizations.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be the estimated 460,000-600,000 subsistence farm families and 60,000-125,000 somewhat larger and better equipped emergent farm families.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Improved agricultural production	X
Improved living standards for the rural population	X
General improvement of the country's economy	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	7,000
Participant Training	5,400
Commodities	2,000
Other Costs	1,085
Total	15,485

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	—	—	—
Estimated Fiscal Year	—	—	
Estimated Through September 30,	—	—	—
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	2,000	13,485	15,485

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 87 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (613) ZIMBABWE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1985) 8,678

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1983) 740

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 1.5%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 9.7%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1968) 3.2%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1985)	TOTAL 56.7	MALE 53.8	FEMALE 59.7
(1970)	TOTAL 53.9	MALE 50.0	FEMALE 57.9

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 69% MALE 77% FEMALE 61%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1975-1984) -2.8%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 11%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1982) 99

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,SORGHUM ,SORGHUM	74%	(1984)
CASH: COTTON ,SOYBEANS ,TOBACCO	9%	(1984)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1984) TOBACCO ,COTTON ,RAW SUGAR

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1984) WHEAT ,RICE ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1981) 60%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1980)	1,291 (81)	1,642 (82)	2,022
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1980)	1,939 (81)	2,094 (82)	2,742
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1980)	-648 (81)	-452 (82)	-720
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1980)	24.1% (81)	18.5% (82)	15.6%
AS % OF GNP..... (1980)	8.9% (81)	6.2% (82)	6.7%
OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,			
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982)	224 (83)	187 (84)	156
EQUIVALENT TO 1.5 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)			

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1985)GOLD REEXPORTS ,TOBACCO ,COTTON LINT

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982)	83 (1983)	65 (1984)	68
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981)	8% (1982)	7% (1983)	6%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1985)MACHINERY PETROLEUM PRODS,WHEAT

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1982)	149 (1983)	108 (1984)	70
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981)	9% (1982)	11% (1983)	11%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -84(82) -157(83) 87

TRADING PARTNERS: SOUTH AFRICA ,UNITED KINGDOM ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 40.0%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,

($ MILLIONS, U.S.).....	(1983)	435
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO)....	(1983)	37.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.1% (1978) 2.0% (1985) 3.5%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 17% (1985) 27%

LIVE BIRTHS PER 1,000 POPULATION.....(1970) . (1985) 48

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1982) 22.0%

POPULATION (1985) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 52.4% (15-64YRS) 45.8% (65+ YRS) 1.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1985) 77

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 5,900

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1974) MALARIA ,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS
DEATH.. (.) UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS,UNKNOWN AILMENTS

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1982) 89%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 31%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1983)	TOTAL 149	MALE 154	FEMALE 145
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 21.6	MALE 17.4	FEMALE 12.2
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 0.2	MALE 0.3	FEMALE 0.1

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1983) 74.2%

U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS – OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS
(U.S. Fiscal Years – Millions of Dollars)

COUNTRY ZIMBABWE

PROGRAM	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT PERIOD					TOTAL LOANS AND GRANTS 1946–84	REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946–84
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984			
I. ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	22.9	27.8	75.0	64.0	47.8	244.5	7.7	236.8
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	7.7	2.7-
Grants	22.9	27.8	75.0	64.0	47.8	239.5	-	239.5
a. A.I.D. and Predecessor Agencies	22.9	25.0	75.0	60.0	41.0	230.9	7.7	223.2
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	7.7	2.7-
Grants	22.9	25.0	75.0	60.0	41.0	225.9	-	225.9
(Economic Support Fund)	22.9	25.0	75.0	60.0	40.0	222.9		
b. Food for Peace (PL 480)	-	2.8	-	4.0	6.8	13.6	-	13.6
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	2.8	-	4.0	6.8	13.6	-	13.6
Title I Total Sales Agreements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayable in U.S. Dollars - Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payable in Foreign Currency - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II - Total Grants	-	2.8	-	4.0	6.8	13.6	-	13.6
Emerg. Relief, Econ. Develop. & World Food Program	-	2.8	-	4.0	6.8	13.6	-	13.6
Voluntary Relief Agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Other Economic Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peace Corps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. MILITARY ASSISTANCE – TOTAL	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	0.3
Credits or Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	0.3
a. MAP Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b. Credit Financing - FMS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c. Military Assistance Service-Funded (MASF) Grants	-	-	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	-	0.3
d. Transfers from Excess Stocks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e. Other Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY ASSISTANCE	22.9	27.8	75.1	64.1	43.0	244.8	7.7	237.1
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	5.0	7.7	2.7-
Grants	22.9	27.8	75.1	64.1	43.0	239.8	-	239.8
Other U.S. Government Loans and Grants	-	33.3	5.1	-	-	28.9	6.6	22.3
a. Export-Import Bank Loans	-	33.3	5.1	-	-	28.9	6.6	22.3
b. All Other Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*LESS THAN $50,000.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMS OF ALL DONORS
(Millions of Dollars)

A. ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES – COMMITMENTS

	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985	FY 1946-85
TOTAL.....	267.6	117.5	73.4	716.1
IBRD	202.0	96.1	10.0	487.1
IFC	0.0	2.3	0.0	40.3
IDA	38.9	0.0	0.0	53.9
IDB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ADB	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
AFDB	0.0	0.0	63.4	75.6
UNDP	2.4	4.1	0.0	13.8
OTHER-UN	4.3	0.0	0.0	10.4
EEC	20.0	15.0	0.0	35.0

B. BILATERAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

1. D.A.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

	CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
United States	7.0	56.0	113.0
United Kingdom	37.6	22.1	193.2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	23.0	34.1	89.1
Sweden	10.1	15.3	47.9
Netherlands	14.3	9.6	40.2
Other	50.4	47.3	147.6
Total	142.4	184.4	631.0

2. O.P.E.C. COUNTRIES (Gross Disbursements)

CY 1982	CY 1983	CY 1978-83
44.0	N.A.	57.1

C. LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED BY COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

	CY 1983	CY 1984	CY 1954-84
USSR	-	-	-
Eastern Europe	30	-	30
Total	30	-	30

ZIMBABWE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)								
Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	28,000	---	---	---	---	---	28,000	---
Total	28,000	---	---	---	---	---	28,000	---
1986								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	20,570	5,000	4,000	---	2,000	---	9,570	---
Total	20,570	5,000	4,000	---	2,000	---	9,570	---
1987								
Loans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants	21,000	5,000	4,000	---	1,000	---	11,000	---
Total	21,000	5,000	4,000	---	1,000	---	11,000	---

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Human Resources Sector Assistance supports policy reforms and institutional development in primary, secondary, technical and professional training programs ($7.9 million).

-- Agricultural Sector Assistance supports policy reforms to improve small farmer productivity ($5.0 million).

-- Assistance to the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council expands programs aimed at increasing access to family planning services ($4.0 million).

-- CIP promotes the growth of investment and expansion of the private sector ($4.0 million).

ZIMBABWE

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	49,280	52,469	35,642
Total AID	49,280	52,469	35,642
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	8,000	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II	1,581	-	-
Total P.L. 480	9,581	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	58,861	52,469	35,642

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	56,334	8,000	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total	56,334	8,000	-	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	4,134	1,581	-	-	-	-
Government - to - Government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II Total	4,134	1,581	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	60,468	9,581	-	-	-	-

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

PERSONNEL DATA

Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	11	13	13
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	11	13	13

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	121	89	210	140	150	290	150	160	310
Regional[e]	1	–	1	7	–	7	7	–	7
TOTAL	122	89	211	147	150	297	157	160	317

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA
PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]

Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	6	41	47	5	47	52	5	52	57
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	6	41	47	5	47	52	5	52	57

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

Development Overview

Zimbabwe, a country of almost nine million people, has the largest, most diversified and sophisticated economy among the majority-ruled nations of sub-Saharan Africa. Gross Domestic Product was $6.2 billion in 1982 or $824 per capita. The cessation of drought, the bumper agricultural crop in 1985, and continued worldwide economic recovery could lead to real GDP growth of over 5% in 1985, after three consecutive years of decline.

Agriculture is important in both the traditional and modern sectors of the economy, providing the livelihood for 50% to 60% of the total population and accounting for 40 to 50% of export earnings. The nearly 4500 large scale commercial farms cover about 40% of the total area of Zimbabwe and 70% of the best quality land. They employ over 25% of those in wage employment and produce 90% by value of total marketable surplus, the balance being accounted for by the nearly 800,000 smallholder farmers.

Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) policy is to reduce this dualism by increasing the productivity of the smallholder sector while maintaining an efficient and profitable commercial sector. Major advancements have been made in providing more equitable access to agricultural inputs and markets as well as in reducing disparities in health services, education and training. Such improvements can only be maintained, however, by continued growth in the economy.

If growth is to be sustained, more progress in policy reform is essential. Further devaluations and a relaxation of import controls would stimulate greater export production and more efficient import substitution. The GOZ must continue to reduce consumer subsidies. More stringent fiscal management controls are needed to reduce the budget deficit. Investment policy constraints must be addressed and more incentives provided for domestic as well as foreign investment.

The United States is the third largest of Zimbabwe's trading partners (after South Africa and the United Kingdom) with the volume of two-way trade increasing each year. Zimbabwe is a major producer of chromium, nickel, asbestos, and gold, all important to the industrial well being of the United States. American investment in Zimbabwe, especially in the strategic minerals sector, is significant. Furthermore, with an improved investment climate, opportunities for increased American investment are not insignificant.

United States Interests and Objectives

American policy in Zimbabwe seeks to promote the strengthening of a pluralistic and stable mixed economy. United States support is predicated upon Zimbabwe's pivotal geographic position in southern Africa, its extensive infrastructure and largely private productive capacity, its proven ability to produce food surpluses and a desire to strengthen its fragile multi-racial, socio-political structure, which could serve as an economic and social model for both black and white ruled neighboring states.

The United States development objectives in Zimbabwe are: 1) to maintain and support growth in the productive structure and general infrastructure of the Zimbabwean economy 2) to encourage Zimbabwe to adopt an economic strategy which stimulates private sector growth and investment and 3) to assist Zimbabwe to become a strong economic force within the region. The A.I.D. program also seeks to reinforce the generally positive growth policies adopted to date and, where possible, encourage policy adjustment especially as related to the investment climate.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

Zimbabwe's considerable potential for sustained economic growth faces several interacting constraints which are generally structural, and largely inherited.

The lack of adequate employment opportunities coupled with surpluses of unskilled workers and shortages of skilled workers is one main constraint. The chronic shortage of foreign exchange and the reduced level of imported inputs lower capacity used in existing industries and discourage new investment, further constraining employment. Rural productivity is constrained by historically low levels of investment in marketing, distribution, extension, transportation infrastructure and technology in the poorer rural lands. The high population growth rate of about 3.5% inhibits efforts to improve per capita productivity, to increase modern sector wage employment, to provide greater access to productive land, and most importantly to sustain gains in health and education.

A.I.D. has developed an employment strategy designed to relax the constraints impeding investment, higher agricultural productivity and greater employment. It aims to increase both off-farm and on-farm income earning opportunities, to invest in human capital and to reduce over time the number of new entrants into the labor force. This employment strategy has three major components:

To increase employment in the modern sector of the economy through stimulating new investment and better use of underused industrial capacity; developing an adequate supply of qualified manpower; and collaborative studies to encourage economic policies more conducive to growth, private investment and labor absorption.

A.I.D. is supporting this element of the strategy through: a) continuation of some non-project assistance, principally the Commodity Import Program (CIP) and CIP elements of the agriculture and education sector programs; b) vocational education programs and higher level manpower training; c) policy dialogue to improve the general investment and employment climate; and d) a housing guarantee for improved housing for the growing urban labor force program which is based upon affordability and cost recovery and enhances the effective participation of private building societies.

To increase productivity and incomes of traditional smallholder farmers through the continuation of the agriculture sector assistance. This program

provides foreign exchange for imports of agricultural equipment and raw materials needed by the commercial farmers. The local currency generations resulting from these imports are used to address seven specific constraints to smallholder productivity. These constraints include: agricultural research, extension credit, input supply and marketing, soil and water conservation and agricultural training.

Strengthen Zimbabwe family planning and demographic institutions in order to increase access to family planning services. A key facet of an effective employment strategy in Zimbabwe must include an eventual reduction in the number of new entrants into the labor force each year. This objective will be accomplished in three ways: 1) institutional support to strengthen and expand the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC); 2) assistance in contraceptive supply on a cost sharing basis, followed by possible private contraceptive packaging and/or manufacturing; and 3) assistance in defining, planning, and timing integration of family planning services into the country's primary health care delivery system.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

Overall Program Levels. During FY 1985, A.I.D. obligated $28.0 million in direct bilateral assistance. During FY 1986 $20.6 million will be provided to continue the FY 1986 core activities supporting the employment strategy: The Basic Education and Skills Training Sector Assistance Program (613-0208); Zimbabwe Agricultural Sector Assistance Program (613-0209); Zimbabwe Manpower Development Project II (613-0215); and, Zimbabwe Family Planning Project, (formerly the Child Spacing and Fertility Association Project (613-0219). During FY 1985 local currency generations from previous CIPs continued to promote a growth of investment and support of the private modern sector, and provide local currency resources for Government of Zimbabwe development activities. Over 80% of the funds were channelled through private sector importers, and by the end of September 1985 all funds had been allocated--most for industrial raw materials.

A $4.439 million CIP is planned for FY 1986 but both the Agriculture and Human Resources Sector Programs described below include CIP components which serve the same investment and employment objectives. The FY 1986 CIP evaluation will examine in greater detail the investment stimulation and employment impact of the program.

Agriculture and Rural Development

The $45.0 million, five-year Zimbabwe Agricultural Sector Assistance Program (ZASA) 613-0209, which is aimed at alleviating the key constraints to smallholder farm productivity, was fully funded within the ESF account by FY 1985. The $30.0 million commodity import component provides foreign exchange to import United States equipment and capital items needed by commercial farmers and agricultural industries. The entire $30.0 million has been allocated and $22.0 million utilized. Over $12.6 million equivalent in local currency generations have been allocated, with the remainder to be allocated during FY 1986.

An evaluation of ZASA conducted in June 1985 noted the progress in Zimbabwe's agricultural economy and the strong role played by commercial agricultural firms in providing agricultural inputs and services. It also noted the increased level of market participation by small holders. This subsector has registered large gains in food grain production and record cash crops such as cotton. A major recommendation of the evaluation was continuation of the ZASA program. Early in FY 1986 A.I.D. will amend ZASA to add over a three year period an additional $17.0 million for the CIP element to help ease the continuing foreign exchange constraint faced by agricultural manufacturing firms and commercial farms. Local currency generations will continue to provide budgetary support to the GOZ, targeted to reinforce the already impressive gains made by Zimbabwe's smallholders.

Human Resources and Institutional Development

The Basic Education and Skills Training Sector Assistance Program (BEST) 613-0208, provides financial, technical and training resources to the Ministries of Education and labor, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare to address five major problems: insufficient numbers of trained instructors, inappropriate instructional curricula; inefficient and inequitable spatial distribution of instructional facilities and staff; insufficient planning and administrative capacity; and limited financial resources. A major objective of this program is to develop, design and implement a more cost-effective system of formal education and technical and vocational training. BEST provides $27.6 million for commodity imports, and $16.4 million for technical assistance and training. The program will be fully obligated in FY 1986. Also in FY 1986 a comprehensive evaluation of the BEST program will be undertaken. The purpose of the evaluation will be to examine in depth the progress, impact and sustainability of project accomplishments and provide guidelines for the planned FY 1987 amendment to the BEST program.

The Zimbabwe Manpower Development Project (ZIMMAN) 613-0215, was fully funded in FY 1985. By October 1985 this project had financed 330 person-years of degree training and 22 person-years of non-degree training mostly in the United States. Based on the recommendation of the mid-term project evaluation conducted in May 1984 the balance of its uncommitted resources were concentrated on strengthening the institutional capacities of the University of Zimbabwe, the various technical colleges, and public and private sector training institutions which provide inservice training for the Zimbabwean civil service. In FY 1986, A.I.D. plans to launch a $12.0 million Phase II of the ZIMMAN Project. Phase II will continue to emphasize the training of instructional staff for the University of Zimbabwe, the technical colleges, and provincial and national public sector training facilities in such fields as agriculture, engineering, the health sciences, management/administration, and education. Institutional development is a key objective of the ZIMMAN program. While training of public sector employees will continue to play an important role in Phase II, A.I.D. support will increase private sector training.

Population Planning

During FY 1985 A.I.D. designed an amendment to the Child Spacing and Fertility Project 613-0219, now the Zimbabwe Family Planning Project . The amended project continues A.I.D. assistance to strengthen the Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council (ZNFPC). The project design was revised based on implementation experience and recommendations of the FY 1984 evaluation. Important among the revisions are greater involvement of the private sector, including non-governmental organizations, in the project and the provision of contraceptives. The amendment adds an additional $12.0 million to the project, bringing total life-of-project to $18.542 million. Initial funding will be provided in FY 1986 from the Population Planning Account.

A demographic and health survey conducted in 1984 documented the success of the ZNFPC program. It found that Zimbabwe's contraceptive prevalence of 39% is the highest in sub-saharan Africa. Current statistics show that since the project began contraceptive users have increased five fold. The continuation of the project is central to A.I.D.'s strategic objective of increasing access to family planning services.

Food Aid

The cessation of drought during FY 1985 resulted in a bumper maize harvest for Zimbabwe. The wheat crop, however, is expected to fall short of requirements. The GOZ requested A.I.D. assistance in arranging PL 480 Title II triangular trade involving United States wheat for Zimbabwe maize which would be shipped to food deficit countries in the region. Efforts are underway to support this request.

Low Cost Housing

In FY 1985 A.I.D. continued to finance the development of improved housing for Zimbabwe's growing urban labor force. The $400 thousand Epworth Urban Upgrading Technical Assistance grant 613-0227, was obligated and negotations started for the corresponding $14 million Housing Guaranty Loan. The project will help meet the capital resource requirements for up-grading a sprawling community of over 30,000 inhabitants on the outskirts of Harare.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

In FY 1987 $21.0 million is requested. A.I.D. will continue to pursue an employment strategy through continuation of the five core elements of our portfolio:

Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition $5.0 million is requested for the Zimbabwe Agriculture Sector Assistance Support (ZASA) Project 613-0209. Foreign exchange made available under ZASA for commodity imports will assist in maintaining the productivity of the commercial agriculture sector. Local currency generations will address the constraints to increased productivity faced by small-holders.

ZIMBABWE

Population, Family Planning $4.0 million for the Zimbabwe Family Planning Project 613-0219, will continue the expansion of family planning services and commodities in the semi-urban and rural areas of Zimbabwe.

Economic Support Fund $3.9 million for the Basic Education and Skills Training Sector Assistance Program (BEST) Amendment 613-0208, will continue strengthening Zimbabwean institutions responsible for basic education and vocational skills training through technical assistance and participant training. BEST complements ZIMMAN and addresses A.I.D.'s objective of developing an adequate supply of trained manpower.

$3.0 million is requested for the Zimbabwe Manpower Development Project (ZIMMAN) 613-0215, to continue efforts to upgrade the capacity of local institutions to train high level manpower and to strengthen ties between private and public sector training institutions.

During FY 1986 A.I.D. will have completed design of the Zimbabwe Private Sector Housing Project 613-0228, consisting of a $10.0 million Housing Guaranty (HG) Loan through the Government of Zimbabwe to private financial institutions, supplemented by a $100,000 Technical Assistance Grant which is planned for FY 1987 obligation. The purpose of the project is to demonstrate the efficiency of participation by private financial institutions, builders and developers in the provision of low cost affordable housing. These programs, which provide the GOZ with much needed foreign exchange, have also demonstrated considerable employment generation potential. The Housing Guaranty funding provided under the Low Cost Shelter Program (613-0205) has helped to create demand for private building contractors, with more than 2200 builders now working on the project site.

MISSION DIRECTOR: Roy A. Stacy

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	613-0209	82	90	---	17,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	17,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
GRANTS					---	17,000	---	---	5,000	3,000	5,000	5,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY	G	613-0219	82	89	---	12,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	12,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
GRANTS					---	12,000	---	---	4,000	1,500	4,000	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	613-0229	86	88	---	12,000	---	---	2,000	500	1,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	12,000	---	---	2,000	500	1,000	2,500
GRANTS					---	12,000	---	---	2,000	500	1,000	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	613-K607	86	87	---	8,439	---	---	4,439	3,800	4,000	4,000
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY COOPERATION	G	613-0204	80	80	750	750	750	680	---	70	---	---
LOW COST SHELTER	G	613-0205	32	82	750	750	750	492	---	258	---	---
BASIC EDUCATION & SKILLS TRAINING	G	613-0208	83	87	45,000	48,900	39,869	23,426	5,131	16,000	3,900	8,574
ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	613-0209	82	90	45,000	45,000	45,000	26,714	---	12,951	---	5,335
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	613-0215	82	85	13,139	13,139	13,139	2,965	---	3,000	---	5,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	613-0216	82	84	97,000	97,000	97,000	88,709	---	8,290	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY	G	613-0219	82	89	8,542	6,542	6,542	2,498	---	3,000	---	1,053
EPWORTH LOW COST SHELTER	G	613-0227	85	85	400	400	400	---	---	100	---	150
PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING	* G	613-0228	87	87	---	100	---	---	---	---	100	30
ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	613-0229	86	88	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					210,581	224,020	203,450	145,484	9,570	47,469	11,000	26,142
GRANTS					210,581	224,020	203,450	145,484	9,570	47,469	11,000	26,142
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					210,581	265,020	203,450	145,484	20,570	52,469	21,000	35,642
GRANTS					210,581	265,020	203,450	145,484	20,570	52,469	21,000	35,642
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ZIMBABWE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Sector Housing	ESF			FY 1987 100	Life of Project Funding 100

Number 613-HG-003	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1987	FY 1987	FY 1990

Purpose: The purpose of the project is to support Zimbabwe's efforts to plan, finance, build, and manage lower income housing through increased utilization of private sector financial and managerial capacities.

Background: To meet the national goal of providing adequate housing to all urban area residents within 15 years, the average annual rate of production of houses must increase from 8,300 to 33,200 and the level of investment in shelter will have to increase from 2 to 5 percent of GDP. Only through a substantial increase in the participation of Zimbabwe's private financial and development sectors can these goals be approached.

Project Description: Housing guaranty funds will be borrowed by the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development and on-lent to the building societies. The building societies will provide mortgages on low cost units that have been constructed by private developers. Short term technical assistance will be provided from grant funds provided through this project in financial management, organization of the National Housing Corporation and secondary mortgage market operations. The project will demonstrate that low cost housing can be a profitable venture for the private sector and that the private sector's expertise can be an efficient vehicle for provision of low cost housing.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The strategy of the Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ) is evolving from one in which the public sector dominated housing production and finance for lower income families to one which encourages a larger role for the private sector. In augmenting private housing finance this project frees domestic public capital for investment in other productive sectors and it fosters employment and skill development in the construction trades, while providing additional foreign exchange on concessional terms. A key point in A.I.D.'s strategy for Zimbabwe is also the support of employment generation activities and the private sector, with which this project is entirely consistent.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be 4000-5000 below median income families whose housing will be financed through HG funds. The building societies are expected to supplement the HG financing with funds of their own, further increasing the number of beneficiaries.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOZ contribution will be $5.0 million over the life of project to provide additional housing finance. Approximately $25,000 will be provided as an in-kind contribution to support the technical assistance. The World Bank is making available $43 million in the form of an IDA loan to finance acquisition and servicing of plots for low income families who will then construct low cost units financed by the building societies. The GOZ, using $2.25 million of A.I.D. CIP counterpart funds and a like amount from its own resources, is implementing a pilot program of serviced plots accompanied by loans for materials, with technical assistance from the UNDP.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Financially strengthened building societies	X
Establishment of National Housing Corporation	X
Establishment of a secondary mortgage market	X
Increased participation of building societies and private developers in the production of low cost housing	X

A.I.D. Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance (7 PM)	100

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30,	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	100	--	100

Principal Contractors or Agencies

TO BE SELECTED.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other a/
1985								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	22,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,930
Total	22,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,930
1986								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	19,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,038
Total	19,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,038
1987								
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	19,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,000
Total								

a/ Sahel Development Program

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Strengthening human resources and institution building to improve the capacity to find solutions to Sahelian problems ($6.5 million)
- Improving family health and planning, including reducing the impact of onchocerciasis in several river basins ($2.6 million)
- Encouraging agricultural policy reforms and private enterprise ($3.9 million)
- Improving and strengthening the accounting systems in Sahelian institutions ($2.5 million)
- Planning, management and research ($2.4 million)

SAHEL REGIONAL

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	-	-	-
Grants	30,973	41,286	40,308
Total AID	30,973	41,286	40,308
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	( )	( )	( )
Title II	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-
Total AID and P.L. 480	30,973	41,286	40,308

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wheat						
Rice						
Feedgrains						
Vegoil						
Non-food						
Title I Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)						
Title II 1/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Voluntary Agencies						
Government - to - Government						
Title II Total	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total P.L. 480	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

SAHEL REGIONAL

Development Overview

Sahel Regional activities, integral to the overall Sahel Development Program, perform two essential functions: (1) they address development constraints common to the Sahel region, e.g., human resource development, financial management, policy analysis, oral rehydration, and family planning/health; and (2) they assist efforts to promote regional economic cooperation by strengthening selected Sahelian regional institutions, e.g., the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control (CILSS) and the river basin development institutions (OMVS, OMVG, and NBA). They also support the primary Sahelian goal of regional food self-reliance by the year 2000, as set by the (CILSS) and the Club du Sahel (Club), by helping to develop:

-- Improved plans and programs for external resource flows;
-- Research and extension for data supportive of improved economic development policies and agricultural production;
-- Better cereals production, pricing and marketing policies;
-- River basins as a source of stable food production during drought years;
-- Improved health and nutrition; and
-- Increased capability to plan, implement and financially manage projects.

U. S. Interests and Objectives

U. S. interests in the Sahel are primarily humanitarian; however, we recognize the political and economic importance of the region. Potentially, the Sahel can attain a greater degree of self-reliance in food production and better withstand the effects of the periodic droughts which occur in the region. Assisting the Sahelians to achieve this objective will advance U. S. humanitarian and political interests. Opportunities also exist for U. S. private investment, e.g., uranium in Niger, phosphate in Burkina Faso, iron in Mauritania, and bauxite in Mali. Stronger Sahelian economies will help to improve regional political stability and enable Sahelians to resist Libyan threats.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

Consistent with the Sahel Development Strategy Statement, the Sahel Regional Program provides institutional support for:

-- planning and resource programming among regional entities, e.g., the CILSS, the Sahel Institute (INSAH), AGRHYMET (for Agrometeorological/Hydrological programs), and the Onchocerciasis Control Program (through the World Health Organization);

-- sub-regional organizations, the river basin planning authorities, including the OMVS for the Senegal River Basin, and the OMVG for the Gambia River Basin; and

-- host countries to undertake high priority activities, e.g., policy analysis, health and family planning, human resource development, and financial management.

In addition, the regional approach helps to avoid duplication and competition among specific regional interests, fosters intra-African cooperation, encourages donor coordination, and exerts influence on general Sahelian development.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

Fiscal Year 1985

In FY 1985, $23 million was obligated for ongoing projects and to initiate three new projects: OMVS Planning and Policy Development, Sahel Population Initiatives, and Sahel Policy. In FY 1986, $19 million is planned to support one new project and twelve ongoing projects.

1. Regional Institutional Support:

A.I.D. provided an additional $0.7 million under the Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning Project (625-0911) and in FY 1986 $1 million is planned to support the Club du Sahel Secretariat, which helps to coordinate donor activities in the Sahel, and CILSS, the planning organization of the Sahelian states.

2. River Basin Development:

A mid-term project evaluation in 1984 recommended the provision of additional technical assistance to develop the OMVG's planning capability. Accordingly, $2 million was obligated for the Gambia River Basin Project (625-0012) to enable the OMVG to conduct hydrology and public health studies needed for the formulation of a comprehensive river basin development plan.

An additional $1.8 million was added to fully fund the Manantali Resettlement Project (625-0955) in Mali. The project is helping to resettle 12,000 people who are being displaced by the construction of the Manantali dam on the Senegal River.

In FY 1985, an initial $2 million was obligated for the four year OMVS Planning and Policy Development Project (625-0621), and $1.5 million is planned for FY 1986. This project will finance studies needed to attract new investments in the river basin and to strengthen the capacity of the OMVS to plan and coordinate development of the Senegal River Basin. The goal is to stimulate increased food production in the basin.

The project will finance the preparation of a long-range master plan for the Upper Senegal River Valley; a primary health care master plan for the entire river basin; a study to upgrade and improve the use of the Fiscal Allocation and Management Model for development planning; and to provide training and technical support to the OMVS Planning Unit. The project will be implemented by, and funded through, the OMVS, which will collaborate with national agencies in its three member states, Senegal, Mauritania, and Mali.

3. Assistance to Host Countries in Priority Areas

-- Policy Analysis and Project Design: A.I.D. obligated $3.1 million under the Planning, Management and Research Project (625-0929), and $2.2 million is programmed for FY 1986, to enable A.I.D. Missions, A.I.D. Washington, and Sahel countries to conduct studies and evaluations, and to design projects in support of U.S. program objectives. To enhance Sahelian capability to implement policy reforms which promote economic growth, $1.6 million is programmed for FY 1986 to continue the Sahel Policy Project (625-0970) and fund technical assistance and training in support of data collection and collaborative analysis of major policy issues in the Sahelian countries.

-- Health/Population/Nutrition: To promote oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and health education in the Sahel, $1.3 million was obligated under the ORT/PRITECH (625-0963) project. This project assists the governments of Niger, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, and The Gambia to treat diarrheal diseases, to reduce associated morbidity and mortality, and to improve the nutritional status of infants and children. To continue to strengthen family planning, $1 million is budgeted in FY 1986 for the Sahel Family Health Initiatives Project (625-0969). This project will fund bilateral and regional population and family planning activities in all Sahelian countries.

In addition, to continue support for an international effort to control and reduce the impact of onchocerciasis (river blindness) in the river basin area, $2.5 million has been budgeted in FY 1986 for Phase III of the Onchocerciasis Control Program (625-0966). Phase III (1986-1991) will expand the program to include southern and western extensions to the project zone. This expansion is intended to address vector fly breeding sites that threaten the long-term success of the program, and to enhance the prospects for successful devolution of responsibility for the maintenance of onchocerciasis control by the participating African countries. The World Bank and World Health Organization will, respectively, administer and implement the project.

-- Human Resources Development: A Manpower Development Project II evaluation team concluded that the training carried out under the project is proceeding well and that most participants can apply the skills and knowledge gained from their training. The use of long-term country training strategies and annual training plans has improved the planning aspects of participant training. The evaluation also concluded that third country and in-country training should be further encouraged, and that Missions are making significant gains in areas of special concern, e.g., private sector training, increased opportunities for women, and the introduction of better ways of teaching management skills at the local level. In FY 1985, $6 million was obligated to support long- and short-term training in host countries, third countries, and the U.S. for the purpose of alleviating critical development constraints in institutions that impact upon the success of A.I.D. projects in the Sahel. As an extension to the Sahel Manpower Development Project (625-0960), Sahel Human Resources Development III (625-0972) will begin in FY 1986. An initial obligation of $3.5 million will support Sahelian participants in long- and short-term training in host countries, third countries, and the U.S.

-- Health: For the Sahel PVO Project (625-0934) $1 million is planned for obligation in FY 1986 to support private voluntary organization proposals aimed at enhancing access to potable water.

-- Financial Management : A.I.D. obligated $1.6 million in FY 1985, and plans to obligate $0.3 million in FY 1986, to extend the Sahel Financial Management Project (625-0950) to June 30, 1986. This project, authorized in FY 1982, supports seven advisory/training teams in the Sahel: i.e., in Senegal, Mali, Niger, The Gambia, Chad, Mauritania and Burkina Faso. A midterm evaluation, which was completed in September 1984, concluded that the project was accomplishing its objective and recommended that it be extended. A follow on project, Phase II (625-0974), will start in FY 1986 with a proposed obligation of $2.8 million. The funds will provide long- and short-term in-country technical assistance, workshops, and seminars for host country employees, and develop an institutional capacity for improved fiscal management within host government institutions.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

In FY 1987, $19 million is requested: $16 million in incremental funding for continuing projects described earlier, $2.0 million for undertaking Phase III of the ongoing Sahel Water Data Project.

1. Regional Institutional Development

A recent evaluation of the Sahel Regional Aid Coordination Project (625-0911) recommended that the CILSS and its related agencies be

reformed. This view was confirmed by an evaluation conducted by a CILSS/Club du Sahel consultant. His recommendations are now being implemented by the Sahelian states. Depending upon the success of this effort, A.I.D. proposes to initiate a Phase II project, and $1.0 million is programmed to support the CILSS, the Sahel Institute, and the Club du Sahel.

The Sahel Water Data and Management Project (625-0940), Phase II, is now being evaluated. If justified, A.I.D. will fund the last phase of this multidonor supported program. Phase III (1987-1990) will have a new project number (625-0973), and an initial obligation of $2.0 million will be made available in FY 1987. A.I.D.'s contribution to the Regional Meteorological Center in Niger will provide computers, telecommunications equipment, training and institutional support for the operation and logistical support of the equipment. The World Meteorological Organization of the United Nations is the executing agent of the project and the project grantee, while the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), under a PASA, provides A.I.D. financed technical assistance.

2. River Basin Development

To continue support for the OMVS Planning and Policy Development Project (625-0921), $2 million is requested.

3. Assistance to Host Countries in Priority Areas

-- Policy Analysis and Project Design: For the Sahel Policy Project (625-0970), a further $1.6 million is proposed, and for the Planning, Management and Research Project (625-0929), $2.4 million. To stimulate private enterprise, $0.250 million is budgeted for the Private Enterprise Project (625-0971). This project provides economic, business, and management consultant services to enable Sahelian countries to use their indigeneous private sectors to increase food production, income, and employment opportunities.

-- Health/Population/Nutrition: To continue support for the Onchocerciasis Control Project, Phase III (625-0972), $2.0 million is requested, and a third and final increment of $0.6 million is requested for the Sahel Population Initiatives (625-0969) project.

-- Human Resources Development: To continue the Sahel Human Resources Development III (625-0972), $3 million is requested.

-- Ecology: For the Sahel PVO Project (625-0934) $0.5 million is proposed.

-- Financial Management: For Phase II of the Sahel Regional Financial Management Project (625-0974), $2.5 million will be required.

SAHEL WEST AFRICA OFFICE DIRECTOR: Dennis Chandler

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING	G	625-0915	76	81	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,086	---	264	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					1,350	1,350	1,350	1,086	---	264	---	---
GRANTS					1,350	1,350	1,350	1,086	---	264	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT	G	625-0012	81	85	15,865	15,865	15,865	12,387	---	2,000	---	1,478
OMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	625-0621	85	88	6,000	6,500	2,000	---	1,500	1,000	2,000	2,500
SAHEL REG AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING	G	625-0911	78	86	12,724	20,000	11,592	10,475	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING	G	625-0915	76	81	500	500	500	446	---	54	---	---
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	G	625-0927	80	84	6,932	6,932	6,932	4,315	---	1,500	---	1,117
REG. FOOD CROP PROTECTION-IPM	G	625-0928	78	85	37,800	37,800	34,159	22,415	---	6,000	---	3,879
PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH	G	625-0929	78	C	---	---	31,481	27,460	2,229	2,500	2,380	2,400
PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGAN.-SAHEL (PVO)	G	625-0934	83	C	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	500	500
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	625-0936	79	82	9,728	9,718	9,630	8,940	---	790	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAMS (SAHEL)	G	625-0937	79	82	5,000	3,478	3,357	2,676	---	681	---	---
SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. II	G	625-0940	82	86	7,000	7,700	7,000	4,259	700	2,000	---	1,441
ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT	G	625-0942	80	83	310	310	310	210	---	100	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II		G	625-0944	82	88	10,500	10,500	6,714	355	---	500	---	2,500
REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT		G	625-0950	82	86	7,785	7,785	7,476	4,863	309	2,500	---	422
MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT		G	625-0955	84	85	18,335	18,335	18,335	1,819	---	7,600	---	8,916
ENERGY INITIATIVES		G	625-0956	84	84	4,000	750	750	533	---	217	---	---
OMVS AGRIC RESEARCH		G	625-0957	84	84	1,057	1,057	1,057	11	---	500	---	400
OMVS GROUNDWATER MONITORING		G	625-0958	83	83	4,651	4,651	4,651	419	---	1,900	---	1,500
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II		G	625-0960	83	85	12,650	12,650	12,836	5,213	---	3,500	---	3,500
ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY-PRITECH		G	625-0963	84	85	2,300	2,300	2,300	359	---	700	---	1,000
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL		G	625-0966	86	91	---	15,000	---	---	2,500	2,500	2,000	2,000
ORAL REHYDRATION CCCD		G	625-0967	84	84	527	527	527	272	---	150	---	105
SAHEL POPULATION INITIATIVES		G	625-0969	85	87	2,500	2,500	881	---	1,000	500	620	700
SAHEL POLICY PROJECT		G	625-0970	85	89	8,000	8,000	885	---	1,600	500	1,600	1,000
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND		G	625-0971	86	88	750	750	---	---	250	50	250	100
SAHEL HUMAN RESOURCES III		G	625-0972	86	90	---	20,000	---	---	3,500	200	3,500	1,000
SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III	*	G	625-0973	87	90	---	9,300	---	---	---	---	2,000	200
REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II		G	625-0974	86	89	12,000	12,000	---	---	2,800	500	2,500	1,500
SAHEL REGIONAL INSITUTIONS	*	G	625-0975	87	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA		G	625-9801	79	C	---	---	284	147	50	80	50	50
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-SAHEL		G	625-9901	80	C	---	---	3,944	3,544	600	500	600	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT						186,914	239,908	183,466	111,018	19,038	41,022	19,000	40,308
GRANTS						186,914	239,908	183,466	111,018	19,038	41,022	19,000	40,308
LOANS						---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					188,264	241,258	184,816	112,104	19,038	41,286	19,000	40,308
GRANTS					188,264	241,258	184,816	112,104	19,038	41,286	19,000	40,308
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: Sahel Regional

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Sahel Water Data Network and Management III	SDP			FY 1987 2,000	Life of Project Funding 9,300

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
625-0973	[X] NEW				FY 1987	FY 1990	FY 1991
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To assist regional and national meteorological, agricultural, hydrological and planning services to incorporate agrometeorological data into agricultural production technical packages for increasing agricultural and animal production.

Project Description and Background: Since 1976, A.I.D., in collaboration with other donors, has been reinforcing Sahelian agrometeorological, hydrological and meteorological institutions as part of a 15 year, three phase development program. During the first two phases of the program, the Sahel regional AGRHYMET institution was created and national meteorological services were reinforced. Training, facility construction, and equipment were provided. The objective of this program is the establishment of a regional data collection and analysis network to provide information to agriculture researchers and developers, government planners and decision makers for their use in promoting increased agricultural production.

A.I.D. has supplied data processing and telecommunication equipment, training in its operation and maintenance, and installed and provided operational support to the computer centers in the region.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Adopting the strategy and plan of the CILSS/Club regional framework, the Regional Development Strategy Statement (RDSS) identifies food self-sufficiency as the "highest priority goal of the Sahelian States and of A.I.D.". Most of the individual Sahelian States have adopted this goal. The AGRHYMET program serves as an example of a West African development activity which has increased regional planning, coordination and cooperation among states, and is showing a potential for serving the practical needs of the region's agricultural producers. This project, thus, contributes in a specific way to the accomplishment of the RDSS.

Host Country and Other Donors: All member countries of CILSS value the AGRHYMET project highly because of its role in helping develop national meteorological and hydrological services and in providing information needed for crop production package design and yield forecasting. Other donors include Great Britain, France, The Netherlands, West Germany, Belguim, Switzerland, Italy, and the UNDP. Donor participation in various components of the project is increasing.

Beneficiaries: In the short term, national and regional meteorological and hydrological services will be strengthened; agriculture service data reporting systems will improve; and researchers and planners will benefit from information generated by AGRHYMET. In the mid to long term, agriculture producers in the Sahel will benefit from research based upon agrometeorological information.

Major Outputs	All Years
Personnel from Nal't Services Trained	50 p.y.
Computer Upgrading (Nat'l and Regional Centers)	
NOAA AVHRR Receiving Station Installed	1 Station
Nat'l Extension Systems Deliver Information to Field	8 Countries
Early Warning System Functioning	

A.I.D. Inputs	($ 000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Equipment Purchase	3,000
Training	2,000
Operational Support	2,300
TOTAL	$ 9,300

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	2,000	7,300	9,300

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SAHEL REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Sahel Regional Institutions	SDP			FY 1987 1,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
625-0975	[X] NEW				FY 1987	FY 1992	FY 1993
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To facilitate the operation of regional development institutions working in the Sahel.

Project Description and Background: This project is a modified second phase of the Regional Aid Coordination and Planning Project (625-0911), through which A.I.D. has been providing financial support to the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), the Institute of the Sahel (INSAH), the Club du Sahel, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). These institutions have played a critical role in analyzing Sahelian developmental problems, setting priorities for their resolution, and generating donor support for the resulting regional program strategy. They are beneficiaries of the project, as well as instruments for problem resolution. This new project will continue to support these types of activities, but in a manner modified to relate A.I.D. resources more closely to activities in keeping witth U.S.G. development priorities in the Sahel.

Among the principal project activities are: (a) funding for technical assistance to continue the institutional development process of the Sahelian organizations, including their capacities for coordination and planning; (b) training activities to help assure the availability of adequate management and technical skills; (c) commodity procurement in support of data acquisition and analyses; and (d) subject to A.I.D. concurrence program support for specific development interventions that these Sahelian institutions wish to pursue.

Relationship of the Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is supportive of A.I.D.'s strategy for the Sahel. It strengthens those primary institutions which plan and coordinate the use of donor assistance in the Sahel. It supports the creation of an indigenous capacity to deal with the enormous development problems of the Sahel. The project is also consistent with A.I.D.'s policy of increasing the involvement of other donors in the Sahel, as each of the Sahelian institutions is assisted by a number of donors.

Host Country and Other Donors: The eight Sahelian states contribute administrative and technical personnel to the CILSS. France, Canada, The Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the United Nations and the World Bank contribute technical assistance, administrative management, and operational costs to these organizations.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries will be the citizens of the member states of the CILSS, who will enjoy an improved quality of life as a result of the better planned, coordinated, and implemented economic development activities initiated by the assisted Sahelian institutions.

Major Outputs:	All Years
Integration of CILSS planns and programs with member states	X
Technical staff trained	100
Administrative Improvements at INSAH	X
Donor assistance to the Sahel sustained	X
Technical assistance to CILSS and INSAH	X

A.I.D. Financial Inputs:	($000)
Technical assistance	1,000
Commodities and Equipment	500
Training	500
Operational support	3,000
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30,	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	1,000	4,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

None

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	21,924	--	--	--	3,000	--	18,924	--
Total	21,924	--	--	--	3,000	--	18,924	--
1986								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	32,550	--	--	--	3,840	--	28,710	--
Total	32,550	--	--	--	3,840	--	28,710	--
1987								
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grants	33,000	--	--	--	3,000	--	30,000	--
Total	33,000	--	--	--	3,000	--	30,000	--

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

-- Assist in the rehabilitation of the region's transport network with priority going to routes to the landlocked countries.
-- Support the development of an agricultural food crop research capability and planning for regional food security.
-- Support SADCC's planning and implementation capabilities.
-- Support development of improved regional management training capabilities.
-- Increase support for disadvantaged black South Africans through provision of scholarships, alternative and non-formal training programs, assistance to labor unions and expanded funding of human rights projects.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	1,193	4,614	1,200
Grants	11,606	24,305	25,651
Total AID	12,799	28,919	26,851
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	--	--	--
(of which Title III is)	(--)	(--)	(--)
Title II	--	--	--
Total P.L. 480	--	--	--
Total AID and P.L. 480	12,799	28,919	26,851

** AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures*
*** P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments*

P.L. 480 (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 85 (Actual)		FY 86 (Estimated)		FY 87 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rice	--	--	--	--	--	--
Feedgrains	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vegoil	--	--	--	--	--	--
Non-food	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title I Total	--	--	--	--	--	--
(of which Title III is)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	--	--	--	--	--	--
Government - to - Government	--	--	--	--	--	--
Title II Total	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total P.L. 480	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PERSONNEL DATA *			
Category	FY 85 (Actual)	FY 86 (Estimated)	FY 87 (Proposed)
U.S. National Personnel			
AID Direct Hire[a]	2	5	5
PASA[b]	–	–	–
TOTAL	2	5	5

[a] *Full time equivalent workyears of employment. Do not include HIG or excess property personnel. One workyear = 2080 hours (40 hours per week).*
[b] *On board end of year.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THE U.S.[a]*									
Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	3	–	3	5	–	5	67	–	67
TOTAL	3	–	3	5	–	5	67	–	67

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded by regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA PARTICIPANTS IN TRAINING IN THIRD COUNTRIES[a]									
Category	FY 85 (Actual)			FY 86 (Estimated)			FY 87 (Proposed)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[a] *In-training refers to the sum of participant new starts during the FY & carryovers still in training from the prior FY.*
[b] *Academic: degree seeking.*
[c] *Technical: non-degree seeking.*
[d] *Participants funded under bilateral programs.*
[e] *Participants funded under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

*Does not include South Africa

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

Development Overview

The developing countries in Southern Africa are beset by economic vulnerability, political instability and widespread poverty. Growth is thwarted by a variety of external and internal problems. Foreign currency reserves are severely strained by stagnating world prices for export commodities and high interest rates. Many economies are still struggling to recover from the three-year drought. To confront these problems, the nine majority-ruled countries* of Southern Africa continue to work together within the framework of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADDC) to plan and implement programs of regional cooperation.

The recent intensification of internal conflict in South Africa has introduced a heightened sense of uncertainty for the region's future. Most countries have extensive economic relationships with South Africa and rely heavily on its transportation network for movement of their imports and exports. This dependency is particularly acute for six landlocked SADCC member states. The disruption of economic linkages and access to South Africa's transportation routes would result in a major economic crisis for the SADCC states--a crisis worse than that caused by the economic dislocations during the period of conflict leading to majority rule in Zimbabwe.

The region's economies are constrained in their developmental efforts by their weak competitive position in the world economy, a rise in the cost of imports, and stagnation in the price of their export minerals and agricultural products. Adding to financial losses are inefficiencies in the region's transportation systems and the lack of security in Mozambique. Development efforts are also frustrated by the pervasive effects of inadequate numbers of trained and experienced manpower.

One area of relief this year was the ending of the drought in most of Southern Africa, which for three years required massive grain imports to the region. In the 1984/85 crop year Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi enjoyed good harvests. Nevertheless, agriculture production in Southern Africa, the principal source of employment and revenue in the region, has not achieved its potential, even in years with good rainfall, and in countries such as Mozambique the agricultural crisis remains severe.

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*Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe

Faced with such common problems, the countries of the region are even more aware that solutions require greater regional cooperation in addition to national development efforts.

SADCC has been in existence for six years. It continues to seek practical solutions to development problems in a regional context. Its approach is purposefully slow and cautious in an effort to avoid the mistakes of other regional groupings. It is faced with increasing pressure to respond to near term problems, such as improving the capacity of unreliable and costly transportation systems, while maintaining its commitment to longer term objectives like agricultural research. SADCC's record and the continued commitment of its members to regional cooperation has been impressive albeit not without problems.

U.S. Interests and Objectives

United States interests in Southern Africa relate to the region's political dynamics, economic size and its strategic location. It is an area nearly as large as the continental United States, and with a population of approximately 85 million people. It is an important market as both a supplier of essential minerals and a buyer of products from developed countries. The region has the potential to become a strong contributor to the world economy as a result of its natural wealth in mineral and agricultural resources and its population size. Thus, its political orientation and stability are important to the United States Conflicts in Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and South Africa continue to feed political instability and retard economic growth.

The United States is addressing many of the problems in the region. It has taken an active role in negotiations toward the granting of independence to Namibia, as it did with Zimbabwe. The United States has imposed restrictions on South Africa to encourage its government to dismantle apartheid, and it has expanded programs of direct assistance to the majority population. In Mozambique the United States has undertaken a major new assistance program in recognition of that Government's economic reform efforts incorporating private sector development. We will continue to provide important support to SADCC and its regional development projects.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

A.I.D.'s regional program strategy is to strengthen transportation, agriculture, and manpower development programs in Southern Africa and provide institutional support to SADCC. These areas of concentration were selected because of their priority within Southern Africa and their complementarity to United States and other bilateral assistance efforts. Most of the regional projects will be undertaken in close cooperation with SADCC. A.I.D. also will finance other programs encompassing multi-country activities important for development in the region.

In transportation, AID has financed the construction and rehabilitation of key components to the region's road, rail, and port systems. The Kafue-Chirundu portion of a main road artery between Zambia and Zimbabwe is being rehabilitated to international standards with United States aid. The rail link between Harare, Zimbabwe and the port of Beira, Mozambique is being improved under a project which finances emergency track repairs, locomotive rehabilitation, purchase of workshop and foundry equipment, and training. The regional program has also funded locomotive spare parts as part of a World Bank project to rehabilitate Zambia's rail system. Future assistance will be directed toward the newly opened 'Northern Corridor' route in Malawi connecting that country to the port of Dar Es Salaam via road and the Tazara railroad and improvement of shippers communications. Additional projects addressing region-wide problems of transportation efficiency will also be considered.

A.I.D.'s program in agriculture continues to have high priority. While significant progress has been made as demonstrated by the year's maize surplus in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, fundamental long term problems exist in the areas of research, development of improved technologies, marketing, policy reform and training of technical personnel.

Manpower shortages in SADCC countries have resulted in inefficient use of human and capital resources. A.I.D.'s strategy has been to assist SADCC to conduct studies identifying existing institutional capacities and future requirements, and to design responsive training programs. The A.I.D. program emphasizes training of general managers and agricultural professionals. This program complements A.I.D.'s bilateral programs in the region which also provide assistance in upgrading manpower in agriculture and management.

Unlike some other regional groupings, SADCC is not a supra-national structure, but a coordinating mechanism. Consequently, its executive secretariat is small and program management is decentralized. In an effort to assist SADCC improve program management, A.I.D. projects support SADCC's planning capabilities in the sectors of food security, soil and water conservation, fisheries and manpower development.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985-1986)

The Southern Africa Regional Program has supported activities in transportation, food security, agricultural research, and manpower development, as well as provided assistance to help improve SADCC's institutional capability. The program has funded grants for private voluntary organizations, self-help activities and human rights projects aimed at promoting a more just society in Southern Africa. While the majority of funds in the regional ESF budget are for SADCC-related activities, the budget also supports important direct assistance to South Africa's disadvantaged population.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

A. Southern Africa Regional Program

Transportation Under Project 690-0209, the rehabilitation of the Kafue-Chirundu Road is continuing. Completion of the project is anticipated during FY 1986. Another project due to be completed during FY 1986 is emergency repair to the Malawi portion of the Blantyre/Tete/Harare road (690-0234), which has become a key point of egress for Malawi following the closure of its traditional routes to ports in Mozambique. On site evaluations completed by A.I.D. engineers indicate that the Government of Malawi has effectively used A.I.D. resources to maintain this vital road link through Mozambique to Zimbabwe. In FY 1985, a grant agreement under the Regional Transportation Development project (690-0231) was signed with the Government of Mozambique to improve the Beira-Machipanda railway, a key transport route for the region. The project includes rehabilitation of steam and diesel locomotives, emergency repair of tracks, supply of spare parts, conversion of the steam workshop to diesel, and training. In addition, under the same project, a grant agreement was signed with the Government of Zambia to finance procurement of locomotive spare parts. The regional program in transportation will continue to concentrate on rehabilitation of the major transportation corridors benefitting landlocked countries in the interior, such as Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe through a new Southern Africa Regional Transportation Phase II project..

Agriculture The Agriculture and Livestock Development Project (690-0207) was evaluated in November, 1985 and, subsequently, extended to February 1987. The project will continue to assist in the technical analysis of SADCC production and food security policies. In FY 1985 a final obligation was made to International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) in collaboration with a consortion of US universities for implementation of the SADCC Regional Sorghum and Pearl Millet Research and Training Project (690-0224). This project will establish a 20-25 year research program for sorghum and millet, two food crops which are particularly appropriate to the region's agro-climatic conditions. The project incorporates a ten-year program for training adequate numbers of scientists to carry out the research program at the regional and national levels.

An Agricultural Training Project (690-0232), which is scheduled to begin in FY 1986, will contribute to a multi-donor supported program for the expansion of university level agricultural training in the region. Under the project, scholarships and fellowships for undergraduate training will be provided in the region, and for graduate level training primarily outside the region. The project will also provide small institutional grants to faculties and departments of agriculture in the region to enhance the quality of local training and to establish greater capacity within the region to provide graduate training.

In FY 1984 A.I.D. and other donors provided funding to establish the Southern African Center for Cooperation on Agriculture Research (SACCAR) in Botswana. SACCAR serves as a focal point for coordinating national and regional research programs, disseminating scientific information, facilitating the exchange of seed germplasm among member states and in general overseeing the development and progress of agricultural research in the region.

A grant to Malawi in FY 1985, through the SADDC Technical Support Project (690-0215), assists the Government of Malawi in the development of a SADCC regional fisheries program.

Manpower Development - Funds were obligated in FY 1985, under the SADCC Technical Support Project (690-0215) to provide institutional assistance to the SADCC Regional Training Council (RTC), enabling it to fulfill its planning and coordinating responsibilities to SADCC in the manpower sector. Funds are used to sponsor meetings, technical studies, conduct an inventory of regional training programs and staff support.

The Management Manpower Development Project (690-0208) will commence in FY 1986. Its purpose is to establish a Management Development Resource Center and to assist, through the provision of consultant services and limited financial support, the improvement of 45 existing management training institutions in the region.

Other Program Areas - The Planning, Management and Research Project (690-0206) was obligated in FY 1985 and funded studies leading to the development of A.I.D. programs in Southern Africa. Other activities include human rights, special self-help projects and private enterprise development.

B. South Africa (Disadvantaged South Africans)

Because of the continuing political crisis in that country, the United States has increased its assistance to South Africa's disadvantaged majority population. The South Africa program is described for the first time this year in a separate section of the Congressional Presentation. In FYs 1985 and FY 1986, however, the majority of U.S. aid to South Africa is budgeted under the Southern Africa Regional Program. Future year requests for assistance to Disadvantaged South Africans will be presented entirely in the separate section on South Africa.

In FY 1986 $3,844,000 from DA and $11,925,000 from the ESF portion of the regional budget will finance expansion of academic scholarship programs in the United States and South Africa, increased funding for labor and human rights projects, and funds for self-help projects and project evaluation and design. A new project, Alternative and Non-formal Education (674-0302), will start in FY 1986 in direct response to the expanding activities of private voluntary groups in South Africa working outside the formal education system. These funds will be used to prepare secondary students for university entrance, and finance other non-formal training projects, including projects jointly undertaken with U.S. corporations and universities. This increased program activity in South Africa was directed by the President's Executive Order of September 1985.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

Planned activities in FY 1987 require a total program level of $30.0 million in ESF and $3.0 million in DA funds. This level will support new or on going activities in the areas of transportation, agriculture and food security, manpower development, private enterprise development, self-help, human rights, and continued activities in the Republic of South Africa. The Southern Africa Regional component requires an increased ESF level of $18.0 million and the South Africa component will require $12.0 million in ESF and $3.0 million in DA funds.

A. Southern Africa Regional Program

Requirements in the transportation sector are $10.25 million. The funds will be used for continuation of the Regional Transportation Development-Phase II Project (690-0237). The project will finance the upgrading of Lake Malawi port operations and maintenance capacity. This project is part of a multi-donor program to provide Malawi with an alternate, efficient transport route connecting Malawi to the port of Dar es Salaam. The project finances upgrading of Zambia's railway system, and will also assist in the establishment of a region-wide shipper's communication system to improve the efficiency of cargo handling between ports and inland shipping points. FY 1987 funding requirements in the agriculture sector total $5.5 million for the Agricultural Training Project (690-0232). These funds will be used to continue institutional support for training agricultural professionals within the region.

The Planning, Management and Research Project (690-0206) is budgeted for $1,400,000 to support project design, analysis and study requirements. The Self-Help Project (690-9901) will need $500,000; the Human Rights Fund (690-9801) $100,000; and the African Private Enterprise Fund $250,000.

B. South Africa (Disadvantaged South Africans)

Requirements of $12.0 million in ESF and $3.0 million in DA will permit continued funding of high priority projects in South Africa in conformance with the President's Executive Order. Specifically, in FY 1987, we will require $5.725 million for the Training for Disadvantaged South Africans project (674-0213), and $5.5 million for the South African Bursaries project (674-0230). Other critical activities requiring funding are Labor Union Training for South Africans (674-0223) at $1.5 million; Human Rights-South Africa (674-9801) at $1.5 million; Special Self-Help project (674-9901) at $275,000; and Planning, Management and Research (674-0206) at $500,000. The balance of the FY 1987 South Africa program request, $10.0 million is described in the separate section of this presentation on the South Africa Program.

DIRECTOR, USAID/ZIMBABWE - Roy Stacy

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OR FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85-EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86-EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILLS TRNG	G	690-0083	77	79	1,855	1,834	1,834	1,725	---	109	---	---
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0213	82	89	22,000	22,000	12,050	6,547	3,840	2,500	3,000	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					23,855	23,834	13,884	8,272	3,840	2,609	3,000	2,500
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	690-0076	78	82	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,929	---	71	---	---
PLANNING MGT & RESEARCH	G	690-0206	80	C	---	---	6,076	4,353	1,285	1,200	1,400	1,200
PLANNING MGT & RESEARCH	G	674-0206	80	C	---	---	7	5	775	775	500	500
AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0207	82	86	675	1,175	675	317	500	300	---	258
MANAGEMENT MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0208	86	89	---	8,000	---	---	3,200	250	---	750
TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	L	690-0209	82	85	17,300	17,249	17,249	8,356	---	4,614	---	1,200
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	674-0213	82	89	16,119	16,119	4,831	2,790	1,160	2,000	2,725	2,000
SADCC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	690-0215	84	88	4,300	4,300	2,672	44	300	300	---	300
ENTREPRENEURIAL TRNG/DISAD. SO.AFR.	G	674-0220	83	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	373	---	1,627	---	1,000
UNIVERSITY PREPARATION PROGRAM	G	674-0222	83	85	2,232	2,232	1,989	1,858	---	131	---	---
LABOR UNION TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED S.A.	G	674-0223	83	89	4,300	7,900	1,893	828	1,500	700	1,500	900
REGIONAL SORGHUM/MILLET RESEARCH	G	690-0224	83	85	14,800	14,800	14,800	2,087	---	2,500	---	2,500
REGIONAL AGRI. RESEARCH COORDINATION	G	690-0225	84	84	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	400	---	400

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OR FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH OBLIG-ATIONS	FY 85-EXPENDI-TURES	-ESTIMATED OBLIG-ATIONS	FY86-EXPENDI-TURES	PROPOSED OBLIG-ACTION	FY 87 EXPEN-TURES
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES	G	674-0230	85	88	18,000	18,000	860	---	5,500	500	5,500	1,500
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT	G	690-0231	85	85	10,540	10,540	10,540	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	G	690-0232	86	89	---	30,000	---	---	3,200	500	5,500	1,200
IMPROV BLANTYRE-TETE-HARARE ROAD	G	690-0234	84	84	500	500	500	428	---	72	---	---
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	690-0235	85	90	2,000	2,000	125	15	200	50	250	50
REGIONAL TRANSPORT II	G	690-0237	86	87	---	17,750	---	---	7,500	3,000	10,250	3,000
ALTERNATIVE & NON-FORMAL EDUCATION	G	674-0302	86	89	---	1,215	---	---	1,215	300	---	500
HUMAN RIGHTS (S.A.)	G	674-9801			---	---	1,524	547	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
HUMAN RIGHTS (Reg.)	G	690-9801			---	---	279	134	100	245	100	100
SPECIAL SELF-HELP	G	674-9901			---	---	989	704	275	275	275	275
SPECIAL SELF-HELP	G	690-9901			---	---	2,205	1,820	500	500	500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					85,966	147,031	62,465	24,232	28,710	20,196	30,000	21,433
LOANS					17,300	17,249	17,249	8,356	---	4,614	---	1,200
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE												
SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	690-0076	78	82	26,000	26,000	26,000	22,782	---	1,500	---	1,718
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT												
GRANTS					26,000	26,000	26,000	22,782	---	1,500	---	1,718
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					153,121	214,114	119,598	63,642	32,550	28,919	33,000	26,851
GRANTS					135,821	196,865	102,349	55,286	32,550	24,302	33,000	25,651
LOANS					17,300	17,249	17,249	8,356	---	4,614	---	1,200

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM SUMMARY
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Total	Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition	Population Planning	Health	Education and Human Resources Develop-ment	Selected Development Activities	Other Programs	
							ESF	Other
1985 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	60,938 a/	15,308	3,365	17,310	13,697	7,758	-	3,500 b/
Total	60,938	15,308	3,365	17,310	13,697	7,758	-	3,500
1986 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	127,442 d/	25,380	4,402	14,605	14,185	6,229	47,850 d/	14,791 c/
Total	127,442	25,380	4,402	14,605	14,185	6,229	47,850	14,791
1987 Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	145,390 d/	34,592	5,429	10,847	9,750	7,772	75,000 d/	2,000 e/
Total	145,390	34,592	5,429	10,847	9,750	7,772	75,000	2,000

a/ Includes $108 thousand EHRD funds and $126.8 thousand SDA funds reobligated under Deob/Reob Authority. Excludes $66.3 million African Famine Supplemental.
b/ FY 1985 Child Survival Fund ($3.5 million).
c/ FY 1986 includes $4.0 million Child Survival Fund and $10.791 million African Refugee Assistance. Excludes $68.7 million African Famine Supplemental.
d/ FY 1986 and FY 1987 include ESF funds being held in the regional account for the African Economic Policy Reform. Funds will be reallocated to bilateral programs when country selections are made.
e/ FY 1987 also includes $2.0 million Child Survival Fund.

FY 1987
PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

- Strengthen agricultural research to increase food production.
- Continue population and family planning efforts.
- Continue program to combat childhood communicable and diarrheal diseases.
- Expand academic and other training programs for personnel needed to staff African development agencies and institutions.
- Enhance the capability of African regional institutions to assist regional and country development efforts.
- Promote private enterprise development.

RESOURCE FLOWS (In thousands of dollars)			
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)	FY 1986 (Estimated)	FY 1987 (Proposed)
Aid *			
Loans	1,731	2,002	-
Grants	42,581	103,323	113,632
Total AID	44,312	105,325	113,632
P.L. 480 **			
Title I	-	-	-
(of which Title III is)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II a/	94,014	55,777	2,637
Total P.L. 480	94,014	55,777	2,637
Total AID and P.L. 480	138,326	161,102	116,269

*AID levels represent actual and estimated expenditures
**P.L. 480 levels represent actual and estimated value of shipments

P.L. 480 a/ (in thousands of dollars)						
Program	FY 1985 (Actual)		FY 1986 (Estimated)		FY 1987 (Proposed)	
	MT	$	MT	$	MT	$
Title I						
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feedgrains	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegoil	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-food	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title I Total (of which Title III is)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Title II 1/						
Voluntary Agencies	268,044	81,388	213,997	53,047	20,670	2,637
Government - to - Government	58,217	12,626	12,240	2,730	-	-
Title II Total	326,261	94,014	226,237	55,777	20,670	2,637
Total P.L. 480	326,261	94,014	226,237	55,777	20,670	2,637

1/ See main volume P.L. 480 narrative and table for breakout of the World Food Program by country

a/ Includes Title II programs for Angola, Benin, Ethiopia and Tanzania.

AFRICA REGIONAL

Development Overview

The Africa Regional Program serves 46 countries in sub-Saharan Africa with assistance for many common problems that require coordinated action to ensure rational use of limited financial and human resources. This Regional Program supports A.I.D. bilateral programs directly and through regional institutions, with projects that are broader in scope than bilateral efforts and sufficiently flexible to meet varying country and regional requirements.

The objectives of the Regional Program are:

- to identify regional problems that inhibit economic and technical cooperation and rational utilization of scarce resources;

- to strengthen, where appropriate, the institutional and resource capabilities of African regional organizations to deal with the identified problems;

- to facilitate regional and multi-donor linkages in areas where inter-country networks are essential, as in the case of agricultural research;

- to provide direct support to A.I.D. bilateral missions where commonality of problems and management economies of scale favor a regional umbrella approach, as in the case of general manpower training and childhood communicable diseases;

- to address problems which cross national boundaries and must be dealt with regionally.

In addition to projects aimed at these objectives, the Regional Program also includes general support activities: funds for program development and design; funds for helping African countries implement policy reforms; the Self-Help Development Fund which demonstrates U.S. interest in the welfare and self-help efforts of local communities; the Peace Corps Small Project Assistance Program which finances small self-help activities for immediate impact at the community level; the Private Enterprise Fund which stimulates private enterprise development; a Child Survival Fund program in FY 1985 in the drought-affected areas; African Strategic Studies which address program issues that have broad significance within the Africa region; and the Human Rights Fund which seeks to expand the political, economic and social rights of the urban and rural poor.

A.I.D. Development Strategy

In Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition, the Africa Bureau strategy stresses policy reform, research, dissemination of technology, and related activities, with emphasis on smallholders. Because most of the constraints to smallholder production are best addressed in a bilateral assistance context, the Africa Bureau's principal thrust in agriculture is through

bilateral programs. The Regional Program provides essential support to the bilateral effort through its focus on strengthening of national and regional research institutions which have the potential to help increase smallholder productivity. This is done chiefly through coordination with other donors under the Cooperation for Development in Africa.

Agricultural production is also being assisted through regional projects which concentrate on rice and semi-arid food grains research and networking, and through pre-investment study grants to the African Development Bank. The regional remote sensing programs provide the agriculture sector, as well as other sectors dependent upon the natural resource base, a source of timely and accurate information analysis.

The Bureau's Population Planning strategy assists in developing, in close collaboration with host governments and private organizations, country-specific and regional programs for the phased introduction of voluntary family planning services and education programs. The Regional Program responds to a continued rise in awareness and acceptance by African governments of the need for family planning programs and to the need for regionally based interventions.

The objective of the Africa Bureau Health program is the removal of poor health as a significant barrier to socio-economic development and the reduction of mortality and morbidity. This objective is being addressed by helping African nations (a) increase their ability to provide preventive and curative services for selected communicable and debilitating diseases, (b) reduce health manpower constraints, and (c) seek solutions to unanswered questions through health services research. The Regional Program strategy strengthens national primary health care programs through cost-effective efforts which deal with problems common to more than one country and which introduce the skills required to assure their continuation by the host countries.

In the Education and Human Resources Development sector the Africa Bureau strategy identifies four areas of program emphasis: primary education, non-formal education, skills training, and the development of indigenous training institutions that serve more than one country.

Selected Development Activities: In the energy and natural resource management area, the emphasis is on selected problems: energy inefficiencies in the agricultural sector; high oil-import dependencies; increasing biomass depletion; and energy factors in the deteriorating quality of life. The Regional Program explores various issues of energy relationships to African agriculture, assesses human resource needs in the energy sector, fosters improvements in energy policy and planning by African governments, increases development and management of fuelwood resources, and supports the dissemination of technological improvements.

With respect to general concerns relating to economic growth and private enterprise, Bureau policy is to stimulate and expand the dialogue with

African states on macro-economic policies affecting their development, encourage them to consider alternatives to policies that are failing, and encourage and assist them to augment the role of the free market within their economies. The Regional Program supports this strategy through projects that promote regional economic cooperation and integration, stimulate small U.S. companies and entrepreneurs to invest in and trade with African countries, and encourage the integration of private enterprise elements into country development programs. The Regional Program also promotes local residents' participation in the development process by providing assistance to strengthen small-scale cooperative savings and credit institutions. The World Council of Credit Unions is participating in this effort.

A.I.D. Program (FYs 1985 - 1986)

I. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

The Strengthening African Agricultural Research (SAAR) project (698-0435), which received $3,472,000 in FY 1985 and is budgeted for $5,557,000 in FY 1986, operates within the context of the multi-donor CDA agricultural research initiative. SAAR, in collaboration with African regional and national research organizations and other CDA members, has completed long-term agricultural research plans for the Sahel and Southern Africa. Selected activities--such as agro-forestry research and potato improvement--responding to these plans, will be designed and implemented by A.I.D. and other donors, augmenting assistance currently being provided in this area such as training in agricultural research management and research on farming systems, crop insect-resistance, and bean improvement. This process provides excellent opportunities for policy dialogue among donors and recipient countries.

The West Africa Rice Research Development Association II (WARDA) project (698-0429), budgeted for $1,051,000 in FY 1985 and $2,230,000 in FY 1986, addresses practical, production-oriented research, development and technology transfer problems related to growing rice, one of West Africa's staple food crops. WARDA, a regional association of 16 West African countries, conducts research on rice, disseminates research results through on-farm trials, and produces "packages" of rice production technology suitable to the local farmer. WARDA has some significant accomplishments to its credit: It has: (1) developed over 50 improved varieties of rice and related technologies that have been successfully introduced into the production programs of member countries; (2) assisted a number of member countries to identify rice production problems amenable to solution through locally or donor-financed projects; and (3) trained over 1,000 member-country research and extension staff in research methods, production and technology transfer.

The Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development (SAFGRAD) project addresses food production problems in 26 countries in the drought-prone, semi-arid regions of Africa and concentrates on the generation and

dissemination of improved technology for millet, sorghum, maize and cowpeas. A 1984 evaluation identified major accomplishments of SAFGRAD including development of drought- and pest-resistant varieties and important moisture conservation practices. SAFGRAD II (698-0452) is being developed in conjunction with other donors and in the context of a long-term master plan being charted by the Scientific, Technical and Research commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU/STRC) which coordinates implementation of SAFGRAD. Program emphasis under SAFGRAD II will be on the networking of national research programs involved in research and application of improved technology for raising the above crops, along with short-term training and small grants to national scientists for regionally significant research. Technology developed, partly with SAFGRAD support, by two international agricultural research centers, IITA and ICRISAT, will be fed into the networks, and center personnel will assist in network coordination. In FY 1985 SAFGRAD I received $2,677,000; a final contribution of $323,000 is budgeted for FY 1986. SAFGRAD II will begin in FY 1986 with a proposed obligation of $3,353,000.

Several new projects started in FY 1985. The Africa Private Enterprise Fund project (698-0438), with initial funding of $931,000 from several accounts, provides economic, business and management consultants and other technical services to stimulate private enterprise development. The project has placed teams in Madagascar, Cameroon, Ghana, Botswana and other African countries to review investment climate factors and prepare selected feasibility studies. A.I.D. missions and embassies use the results in policy reform dialogue. In Cameroon, Zaire and Botswana teams have prepared business project profiles and country information for trade and investment missions to the United States and/or for OPIC investment missions to Africa. The Support to the CECAF Project (698-0454), funded in FY 1985 at $959,000, assists the FAO's Committee on Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries to facilitate the collection, compilation and dissemination of data on fishery stocks and catch along the West African coast; policy dialogue aimed at improved management of marine resources at national and regional levels; and ultimately reduction of post-harvest loss and a strengthened private sector. A cooperative agreement with the National Council of Negro Women/International Division (NCNW/ID) (698-0461) will provide $800,000 in FY 1986 to strengthen and expand the PVO's capability to establish sustainable partnership arrangements between NCNW and women's organizations in Africa for the purpose of designing and implementing sound development activities.

Also funded under this account are a number of other continuing projects. To finance agriculturally-related training, the African Manpower Development project (AMDP) II (698-0433) received $1,512,000 in FY 1985 and is budgeted for $1,431,000 in FY 1986. The African Graduate Fellowship program (AFGRAD) III (698-0455) absorbed $1,050,000 in FY 1985 and is scheduled to receive $1,600,000 in FY 1986. (These projects are described below in the Education and Human Resources Development section.) The African Strategic Studies project (698-0507), started in FY 1984, is addressing key research and analytic issues in African development through grants and contracts to study

these issues. Studies undertaken to date include policy options for African river basin development, strategies for implementing African small-scale irrigation interventions, and magnitudes of food gaps in key African countries. Under the African Development Bank II project (698-0434), $1.0 million was funded in FY 1985 and $900,000 is planned for FY 1986 to finance grants for the preparation of pre-investment studies by U.S. firms which may lead to African Development Bank investments in the agriculture/rural development sector. Technical assistance to the Bank is funded under the Selected Development Activities account. Support for the Peace Corps Small Project Assistance Program (698-0506) continued in FY 1985 at a level of $550,000 with $600,000 planned for FY 1986. Up to $40,000 will be provided for each recipient country where the Peace Corps has a program. The projects will be in such areas as food production, small-scale enterprises, and education and health activities. Projects will be identified and implemented by Peace Corps volunteers who are knowledgeable about local conditions and have established working relationships at the community level.

II. Population Planning

The Family Health Initiatives (FHI) project (698-0662) has been providing regional and country-specific assistance to family planning services and education programs since FY 1980. The project received $3.2 million in FY 1985 and is budgeted for $3,000,000 in FY 1986. An agreement with the Center for African Family Studies (CAFS), signed in FY 1985, provides support for the training of operational personnel in family planning program management, contraceptive technology, training of trainers, and communications. A grant made to Columbia University in FY 1985 provides for continuation of U.S.-based educational activities to increase awareness of the health, economic and social consequences of rapid population growth, and for more intensive in-country follow-up work with program alumni. In collaboration with the Science and Technology Bureau of A.I.D., FHI also made funds available to the International Federation for Family Life Promotion (IFFLP), a natural family planning organization, to support its efforts in preparation of materials and design of training programs for use in formal and non-formal educational institutions. A follow-on project, FHI II (698-0462), is planned to begin in FY 1987. This project will assist both African private and public agencies to provide family planning services, disseminate information, and carry out training, demographic studies, and applied research. Both U.S. and indigenous cooperating agencies will work with African governments and A.I.D. missions in Africa to plan and implement activities.

III. Health

Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) (698-0421) seeks to reduce mortality and morbidity. It received $6,840,000 in FY 1985 and is budgeted for $11,750,000 in FY 1986. This project is part of a CDA multi-donor effort to strengthen the capacity of African governments to implement selected health care technologies. These include (1) immunization against

diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, polio and tuberculosis, (2) oral rehydration therapy (ORT) to treat dehydrating diarrhea, and (3) presumptive treatment of fever for malaria. Country-specific support to three new countries was initiated in FY 1985 for a new total of twelve. One or more additional country programs may be launched in FY 1986. Regional support to training, operations research, information systems and health education will continue and be expanded in FYs 1986 and 1987. Studies performed in four countries -- The Gambia, Malawi, Swaziland and Zaire -- have given decision-makers essential data on cost and cost-effectiveness of health-care delivery. Recommendations contained in a 1985 evaluation of CCCD have led to new cost-recovery mechanisms for health-care delivery in two countries and plans for the same in a third.

The Strengthening Health Delivery Systems (SHDS) project (698-0398), which received $3.1 million in FY 1985 and is budgeted for $500,000 in FY 1986, is continuing to build regional health institutional capability for providing short-term training in primary health care. Emphasis is placed on improving the utilization of trained manpower for low-cost primary health care systems at the national level.

The Onchocerciasis Control II project (698-0399) received $1,982,000 in FY 1985 for the conclusion of the second six-year phase of this long-term effort. Beginning in FY 1986, onward funding for onchocerciasis control is being provided through the Sahel Development Program.

Health Constraints to Rural Production (698-0408) is another project aimed at reducing morbidity and mortality in Africa. It received $3,853,000 in FY 1985 for clinical and field research into schistosomiasis.

In FY 1985 under the Child Survival Fund, a $3.5 million program addressed the special health problems of children in drought-affected areas, including support for starting or expanding activities in ORT, immunization, and infant/child nutrition where such services are currently not available or inadequate. U.S. and indigenous private voluntary agencies are being used as intermediaries in the program.

IV. Education and Human Resources Development

The emphasis of the Regional Program in this sector is on manpower and institutional development. The African Manpower Development II (AMDP) project (698-0433), which received $7,570,000 under this account in FY 1985 and is budgeted for $6,169,000 in FY 1986, each year supports training in the United States for about 300 new and 300 continuing students, and training in Africa for about 450 students. Trainees acquire technical and managerial skills directed towards the development of public and private institutions closely related to A.I.D. and host-country priority programs. Many of the returned participants assume important positions in their respective institutions, thus facilitating technological transfer and influencing policy. AMDP funding has also been used to support the African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD) II, which funds graduate training in

U.S. schools for qualified men and women to staff key African development institutions. In FY 1985 the follow-on to AFGRAD II was established as a separate project, AFGRAD III (698-0455). It received $350,000 under this account in FY 1985 and is budgeted for $2,128,000 in FY 1986. In addition to graduate fellowships, AFGRAD III includes B.A. and B.S. degree training in the United States for students from seven small countries in Africa which have very limited post-secondary national training capacities and, for various reasons, have difficulty in placing students for undergraduate training in other African countries. Approximately 700 new students, including 530 graduate and 50 post-graduate scholars, will receive A.I.D. support for training at U.S. universities through academic year 1989-90. The universities will contribute tuition-free scholarships for the graduate students. Support to Regional Organizations (SRO) II (698-0458) was initiated in FY 1985 with an obligation of $465,000, and is budgeted for $472,000 in FY 1986 to finance a grant to INADES, an international non-profit institute involved in agricultural training. SRO is also funded under the Selected Development Activities account. The African Labor Development II project (698-0442) received $4,221,000 in FY 1985 and is budgeted for $3,350,000 in FY 1986. It supports training programs, organizational development and related activities by the African-American Labor Center to promote the free labor movements in Africa.

V. Selected Development Activities

The Energy Initiatives for Africa project (698-0424) seeks to reinforce the capacity of African governments to establish energy policies and undertake planning for efficient energy utilization through technical and sectoral assessments. The project received $750,000 in FY 1985. The Support to Regional Organizations (SRO) I project (698-0413) received $1.0 million in FY 1985 and will receive an additional $699,000 in FY 1986 for a credit union development activity. A survey of key regional problems and regional organizations is planned under SRO II in FY 1986 to assist in future regional programming. The African Development Bank II project (698-0434), received $2,750,000 in FY 1985 and is budgeted for $1.0 million in FY 1986 for advisory services and technical and management training for Bank staff.

The Minority and Small Enterprise Trade and Investment project (698-0509) was undertaken in FY 1984 to help generate minority and small enterprise investment and trade by identifying potential joint venture projects in West Africa, matching African and U.S. investors, and assisting in locating financing sources. Eighteen potential ventures have been identified to date, including a fishing venture in Nigeria and a blue jeans manufacturing plant in the Ivory Coast. The Booker T. Washington Foundation, with A.I.D. and O.P.I.C. support, implements the project, acting as consultants and brokers between African and American parties.

Policy Environment. Economic Support Funds in the amount of $75.0 million were provided by Congress in FY 1985 for the special purpose of helping African countries implement policy reforms. A.I.D. is stressing the need for an improved national economic policy setting and has an active policy dialogue in most major recipient countries.

Requested Year Program (FY 1987)

A total of $34,592,000 is requested to fund ongoing projects in the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition sector: Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development II (SAFGRAD) (698-0452), Strengthening African Agricultural Research (SAAR) (698-0435), AFGRAD III (698-0455), East Africa Remote Sensing (698-0456), Peace Corps Assistance Program (698-0506), Africa Private Enterprise Fund (698-0438), and African Strategic Studies (698-0507), National Council for Negro Women (698-0461) and Program Development and Support (698-0510).

The new West Africa Remote Sensing II project (698-0457) succeeds the current Regional Remote Sensing - West Africa project (698-0420) and is proposed for $1,575,000 in FY 1987 funds. A.I.D. will continue to support training for African technicians in remote sensing and survey techniques, production of images for users, and assistance to users in remote sensing technology. Another new project start in FY 1987, the African Manpower Development III project (698-0463), is proposed for $3,325,000 in FY 87 for agriculturally-related training.

The Population Planning sector funding request for FY 1987 is $5,429,000 for the ongoing Family Health Initiatives project II (698-0462), Program Development and Support (698-0510) and African Development Support (698-0464).

A budget of $10,847,000 is requested in the Health sector for FY 1987 for activities in the Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease (698-0421) and AMDP III (698-0463) projects.

A total of $9,750,000 in FY 1987 funds is requested for ongoing projects in the Education and Human Resources sector for the AMDP III (698-0463) and the AFGRAD III (698-0455) projects. Both projects also receive funding from the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account.

The African Labor Development II project (698-0422) will continue to provide support for the development of free trade unions in Africa.

A total of $7,772,000 is requested for ongoing Selected Development Activities for the African Development Bank II project (698-0434), the Program Development and Support project (698-0510), the Special Self-Help Development project (698-9901), and the Human Rights Fund (698-9801).

In addition, $75.0 million is requested in FY 1986 under the Economic Support Fund (698-0511) for continuing support of the policy reform program, a critical component of the U.S. assistance strategy, along with $2,000,000 requested for the Child Survival Fund.

AFRICA BUREAU OFFICE DIRECTOR, REGIONAL AFFAIRS:
Walter Sherwin, Acting

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	G	626-0203	76	81	8,180	8,180	8,180	7,946	---	234	---	---
ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	L	626-0203	76	81	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,463	---	537	---	---
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	G	626-0204	76	81	4,803	4,803	4,803	4,719	---	84	---	---
ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	L	626-0204	76	81	4,500	4,500	4,500	3,035	---	1,465	---	---
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	698-0127	68	83	4,785	4,785	4,785	3,847	---	938	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	698-0135	75	83	---	---	26,595	26,534	---	---	---	---
SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEV	G	698-0393	77	86	22,169	22,169	21,846	19,367	323	2,802	---	---
IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY	G	698-0407	78	82	6,100	2,763	2,763	2,696	---	67	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	4,935	4,810	4,810	3,918	---	892	---	---
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(EASTERN AFRICA)	G	698-0414	77	84	4,094	4,094	4,094	3,869	---	225	---	---
REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(WESTERN AFRICA)	G	698-0420	77	84	3,375	3,375	3,375	2,589	---	786	---	---
WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT	G	698-0429	81	86	12,000	12,000	9,769	3,488	2,230	3,000	---	512
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0433	82	86	5,000	3,943	2,512	635	1,431	1,000	---	1,547
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	698-0434	85	90	7,300	7,300	1,000	---	900	1,000	1,000	1,500
STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AGRI. RESEARCH	G	698-0435	82	89	19,052	45,000	9,023	4,859	5,557	3,700	11,350	4,000
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	698-0438	85	90	2,250	2,250	600	262	790	300	667	300
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH (CIMMYT)	G	698-0444	82	82	1,213	1,213	1,213	882	---	331	---	---
SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0452	86	91	---	15,000	---	---	3,353	2,500	4,000	1,750

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

G Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 37

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
CECAF	G	698-0454	85	85	960	959	959	---	---	523	---	436
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III	G	698-0455	85	92	16,850	16,850	1,050	68	1,600	750	1,750	1,500
EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II	G	698-0456	86	90	---	2,500	---	---	750	200	1,075	550
WEST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II	* G	698-0457	87	91	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,575	300
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN	G	698-0461	86	87	---	1,500	---	---	300	505	700	430
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT III	* G	698-0463	87	92	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,325	700
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	1,335	500	2,500	500
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS	G	698-0506	83	C	---	---	1,345	644	600	400	600	400
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES	G	698-0507	84	87	2,000	2,000	555	238	900	750	1,150	750
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	5,718	3,681	4,811	3,000	4,900	3,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					139,566	193,494	129,495	107,740	25,380	26,489	34,592	18,175
GRANTS					125,066	178,994	114,995	95,242	25,380	24,487	34,592	18,175
LOANS					14,500	14,500	14,500	12,498	---	2,002	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II	* G	698-0462	87	91	---	15,000	---	---	---	---	4,229	500
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	100	50	200	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	748	608	1,302	500	1,000	500
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE	G	698-0662	80	86	22,000	22,000	17,301	10,265	3,000	5,036	---	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					22,000	37,000	18,049	10,873	4,402	5,586	5,429	6,100
GRANTS					22,000	37,000	18,049	10,873	4,402	5,586	5,429	6,100
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

#Y of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II	G	698-0398	77	86	27,176	27,176	26,676	22,505	500	4,171	---	500
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PHASE II	G	698-0399	74	85	23,100	23,098	23,098	18,916	---	4,182	---	---
HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION	G	698-0408	31	85	7,353	7,353	7,353	709	---	3,122	---	3,522
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	3,444	3,366	3,366	3,246	---	120	---	---
HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IMPROVEMENT 122(D)	G	698-0412	78	85	5,863	5,685	5,685	5,055	---	630	---	---
COMBATING CHILDHOOD COMMUN. DISEASES (CC	G	698-0421	79	90	45,000	80,000	29,428	13,725	11,750	10,000	10,047	10,000
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0433	86	86	---	400	---	---	400	200	---	200
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	300	100	300	175
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	1,807	665	1,655	650	500	650
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					111,936	147,078	97,413	64,821	14,605	23,175	10,847	15,047
GRANTS					111,936	147,078	97,413	64,821	14,605	23,175	10,847	15,047
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
AFRICAN CHILD SURVIVAL	G	698-0513	85	87	3,500	9,500	3,500	---	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					3,500	9,500	3,500	---	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
GRANTS					3,500	9,500	3,500	---	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	698-0384	76	81	23,397	22,254	22,254	21,950	---	304	---	---
REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	G	698-0405	78	86	7,200	7,200	6,850	6,750	350	450	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	• L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
DEVELOPMENT TRAINING FOR PSA	G	698-0418	75	92	10,200	9,854	---	---	---	239	---	---
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0433	82	86	37,000	37,000	28,397	17,454	6,169	7,000	---	7,500
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II	G	698-0442	85	89	19,000	19,000	4,221	904	3,350	4,817	3,400	3,000
OPPORTUNITIIES INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INTERN	G	698-0453	83	83	13,500	5,000	5,000	3,330	---	1,670	---	---
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III	G	698-0455	85	92	16,850	16,850	350	---	2,128	750	2,500	1,200
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS II	G	698-0458	85	88	1,500	1,500	465	50	472	650	---	237
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT III	* G	698-0463	87	92	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	2,850	500
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	620	100	500	200
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	1,515	1,023	1,096	1,000	500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					128,647	148,658	69,052	51,461	14,185	16,980	9,750	13,137
GRANTS					128,647	148,658	69,052	51,461	14,185	16,980	9,750	13,137
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	698-0127	68	83	8,680	8,225	3,225	6,721	---	1,504	---	---
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	698-0135	75	83	6,659	6,575	6,575	6,502	---	73	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	698-0410	77	82	4,907	4,907	4,035	4,015	---	71	---	---
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	G	698-0413	79	86	10,193	10,180	9,481	6,583	699	2,592	---	1,000
ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA	G	698-0424	82	85	13,500	7,786	5,936	3,739	---	2,000	---	2,648
ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING FOR AFRICANS	G	698-0427	80	86	7,625	7,329	6,704	6,574	625	305	---	450
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	698-0434	85	90	7,700	7,700	2,750	---	1,000	2,000	3,472	3,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C=Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	698-0438	83	90	1,000	1,000	336	90	300	100	900	300
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	698-0464	86	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	75
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES	G	698-0507	84	87	1,000	1,648	---	---	200	750	250	200
MINORITY AND SMALL ENT. TRADE AND INVEST	G	698-0509	84	88	800	1,000	---	---	600	400	---	200
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	698-0510	84	C	---	---	1,624	1,026	805	700	850	700
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA	G	698-9801	79	C	---	---	2,072	1,613	300	300	300	300
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	698-9901	80	C	---	---	9,931	8,779	1,700	1,300	1,800	1,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					62,064	56,350	57,719	45,647	6,229	12,095	7,772	10,173
GRANTS					62,064	56,350	57,719	45,647	6,229	12,095	7,772	10,173
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	698-0511	85	C	---	500,000	---	---	47,850	20,000	75,000	50,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					---	500,000	---	---	47,850	20,000	75,000	50,000
GRANTS					---	500,000	---	---	47,850	20,000	75,000	50,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					467,713	1,092,080	375,228	280,542	116,651	105,325	145,390	113,632
GRANTS					453,213	1,077,580	360,728	268,044	116,651	103,323	145,390	113,632
LOANS					14,500	14,500	14,500	12,498	---	2,002	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
West African Remote Sensing II		1,575		FY 87 1,575	Life of Project Funding 3,500

Number 698-0457	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 87	FY 91	FY 92

Purpose: To enhance the viability of the West African Regional Remote Sensing Center (CRTO) by making institutional improvements focussed on staffing, marketing and improved financing.

Background: Since 1979, under project 698-0420, A.I.D. has assisted the West African Regional Remote Sensing Center (CRTO) located in Ougagadougou, Burkina Faso, to provide the countries of West Africa with the ability to use remote sensing technologies for development purposes. CRTO offers training programs in remote sensing and survey techniques, assistance with natural resource surveys and products, photographs and images. The CRTO serves 14 member countries of West Africa, non-member countries in the region, donors and investors.

An evaluation of the A.I.D. project in 1983 concluded that it had met many of its objectives, and produces high-quality technical work but has staffing, management and financial problems which should be addressed to promote institutional viability. By late 1984, the Center had trained 212 technicians and scientists from over 20 countries in introductory remote sensing courses. CRTO has provided user assistance in over 50 projects. The photo lab began work in 1981 and has the capability to produce a variety of standard LANDSAT products in photographic form.

Project Description: This project, coordinated with other donors, will continue to address the institutional development of CRTO including critical African technician staffing, management, improving marketing of products and services and rationalizing funding from CRTO's member states. It will provide technical assistance for the photo lab, for training clients and improving management and marketing/ promotion of the Center's services. Material and equipment for production of satellite imagery will also be provided. The new management of CRTO is expected to make effective use of project inputs and enhance CRTO's contribution to agricultural development, drought/famine early warning and improved management of natural resources in the region.

Relationship of Project to AID Regional Strategy: It is consistent with AID's strategy in support of agricultural development, drought early warning, and improved natural resource management.

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries include the staff of CRTO and up to 100 participants annually who are technicians in planning, water development, mining, agriculture and forestry. Indirect beneficiaries include the people of the region who will benefit from improved planning in natural resource utilization.

Host Country and Other Donors: Member states contribute to the cost of CRTO and income derives from the sales of services and products. Nonetheless, as with most remote sensing facilities of this type, CRTO is not self-sufficient. France is a major contributor to the center and also provides technical assistance and financing for training programs. U.S. technical assistance will focus on photo lab, and management areas, equipment and supplies for the lab and support for training.

Major Outputs: Improved capacity and services provided by CRTO and greater demand and support from its regional membership resulting in a greater contribution to management of agricultural and natural resources in the area.

AID Financed Inputs:	3,500 (LOP)
Technical Assistance	1,500
Training and Training Support	1,000
Equipment and Supplies	1,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 85	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 86	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 86	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 87	1,575	1,925	3,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies: CRTO

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Family Health Initiatives II				FY 1987 4,229	Life of Project Funding 15,000

Number 698-0462	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING	4,229			FY 1987	FY 1991	FY 1994

Purpose: To increase the consideration of demographic variables in social and economic development planning in sub-Saharan African countries as well as the adoption of appropriate and acceptable family planning practices that will enhance development gains in other regions.

Project Description: Africa as a whole has a higher overall population growth rate that any other major area of the world. This proposed project follows upon Family Health Initiatives (FHI)-I (698-0662). Through FY 1985 FHI-I funded 26 activities ($17,301,000) of which six were country-specific (Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Uganda) and two paved the way to longer-term, A.I.D.-mission-funded bilateral projects. The remaining 21 activities were undertaken by cooperating agencies in the areas of demographic data collection and analysis, provision of contraceptives, family planning education, and training in clinical services, contraceptive technology and program management. The growth of FHI-I gives evidence that African leaders are increasingly receptive to approaches aimed at reducing population growth rates through voluntary fertility control.

The new project will respond rapidly with (1) initial or single-purpose activities such as specialized training in the provision of services; long or short-term training in such areas as demography, management, operations research; and observation tours by African leaders to observe and discuss successful activities in other countries; and (2) support to locally approved private or governmental organizations to initiate activities while long-term bilateral projects are developed. The participation of appropriate U.S. and African private and public organizations will be encouraged.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: The reduction of population growth rates is a necessary adjunct to achievement of the health and agricultural sector priorities which are prominent objectives in the regional strategy.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project will provide a coordination mechanism to expedite and expand activity funding and implementation of many organizations on a regional or centrally-funded basis and bilaterally to a number of African countries.

Beneficiaries: Immediate beneficiaries will be those women and children who, due to birth spacing, will lead healthier lives. In addition to allowing those women more opportunity to become involved in the social and economic development of their communities. This project also includes the potential for establishing commercial retail sales of contraceptives which would provide more economic benefit to individual entrepreneurs.

Major Outputs: Improved ability of African private and public agencies to provide family planning services, disseminate information and carry out training.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Grants to both U.S. and indigenous agencies	$15,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1985	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1987	4,229	10,771	15,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Africa Manpower Development III		3,325		FY 87 6,175	Life of Project Funding (10,000 ARDN) 40,000 (30,000 EHRD)

Number	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
698-0463 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING		2,850		FY 87	FY 92	FY 94

Purpose: Provide training programs in Africa and the United States for African development personnel with special concern for institutional staff development and the training of women.

Background: This project is a follow-on to the African Manpower Development Project, Phase I (AMDP-I-698-0384) and Phase II (AMDP II-698-0433) which were initiated in 1976 and 1982, respectively, as responses to the need for trained African personnel. During FY 76 to FY 81, the Agency obligated $22,953,000 under AMDP-I to train approximately 1,900 Africans from 37 countries. AMDP-II continued training for Africans in fields of study essential to development in their countries and which were not available in-country. During FY 82 to FY 85, the Agency obligated $26,933,000 under AMDP-II to train approximately 3,500 Africans from 41 countries (approximately 1,200 in the United States and 2,300 in Africa). (The above figures for AMDP II exclude AFGRAD III which has been established as a separate project.)

Project Description: AMDP-III will provide training in Africa and the United States for individuals responsible for planning and implementing development activities. African training institutions will be used to the extent possible. Minimal support will be provided for graduate-level degree training. Women participants will be strongly encouraged. Improved performance and productivity of government ministries, PVOs and private enterprises engaged in development will increase the potential for producing a multiplier effect which should assist African countries to become more self-sufficient in manpower development.

Relation of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Training under this project complements training under bilateral A.I.D. programs. By being "regional" this project provides missions with: a mechanism to fill manpower needs in small countries which do not have bilateral A.I.D. programs; supplements to small missions where creation of bilateral training projects is less cost/beneficial, and increased flexibility for larger missions that lack manpower projects. Training under this project is closely associated with the objectives of country development strategy statements and participant training strategies. USAIDs and host countries cooperate in planning training programs, selecting participants, and following up on the assignment of returned trainees to development activities.

Host Country and Other Donors: Host countries pay the participants' salaries or family support during their training, ensure reemployment, provide training facilities and the costs of travel and student maintenance for in-country training programs, and fund international travel as appropriate.

Beneficiaries: The lack of skilled manpower in Africa impedes the successful implementation of African development programs. Although the initial beneficiaries are the participants, ultimately the project will benefit the populations in about 45 African countries.

Major Outputs:	All Years
African personnel with:	
Long-term U.S. training	375
Short-term U.S. training	1,350
Third-country training	400
In-country training	1,200

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Long-term U.S. training	$30,600
Short-term U.S. training	12,150
Third-Country training	2,400
In-country training	1,560
Studies and evaluations	290
TOTAL	$42,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30,	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	6,175	33,825	40,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: BENIN

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHO	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
HEALTH												
BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	630-0201	80	81	13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	2,000	---	2,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	2,000	---	2,000
GRANTS					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	2,000	---	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	2,000	---	2,000
GRANTS					13,414	13,414	6,707	459	---	2,000	---	2,000
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

CP 87

PROJECT TITLE	* L / G	PROJECT NUMBER	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	TOTAL PROJECT COST AUTHD	TOTAL PROJECT COST PLANNED	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG ATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDI TURES	-ESTIMATED FY86- OBLIG ATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY86- EXPENDI TURES	-PROPOSED FY87- OBLIG ATIONS	-PROPOSED FY87- EXPENDI TURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION	G	621-0135	78	78	2,356	2,356	2,356	2,273	---	83	---	---
RESOURCES FOR VILLAGE PROD AND INCOME	G	621-0155	80	82	10,175	10,175	10,175	8,893	---	1,282	---	---
FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	621-0156	82	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,442	---	1,558	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					15,531	15,531	15,531	12,608	---	2,923	---	---
GRANTS					15,531	15,531	15,531	12,608	---	2,923	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM	G	621-0150	79	80	5,744	5,249	5,249	4,655	---	594	---	---
CONT ED FOR HEALTH WORKERS (PVO)	G	621-0154	80	80	2,206	2,206	2,206	1,734	---	472	---	---
ZANZIBAR MALARIA	L	621-0163	81	81	11,771	7,460	7,460	2,120	---	2,200	---	3,140
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					19,721	14,915	14,915	8,509	---	3,266	---	3,140
GRANTS					7,950	7,455	7,455	6,389	---	1,066	---	---
LOANS					11,771	7,460	7,460	2,120	---	2,200	---	3,140
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT I	G	621-0149	79	80	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,243	---	757	---	---
TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT II	G	621-0161	81	84	5,455	5,455	5,455	3,262	---	2,193	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					11,455	11,455	11,455	8,505	---	2,950	---	---
GRANTS					11,455	11,455	11,455	8,505	---	2,950	---	---
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY					46,707	41,901	41,901	29,622	---	9,139	---	3,140
GRANTS					34,936	34,441	34,441	27,502	---	6,939	---	---
LOANS					11,771	7,460	7,460	2,120	---	2,200	---	3,140

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1985 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1985 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.