AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1988

ANNEX I

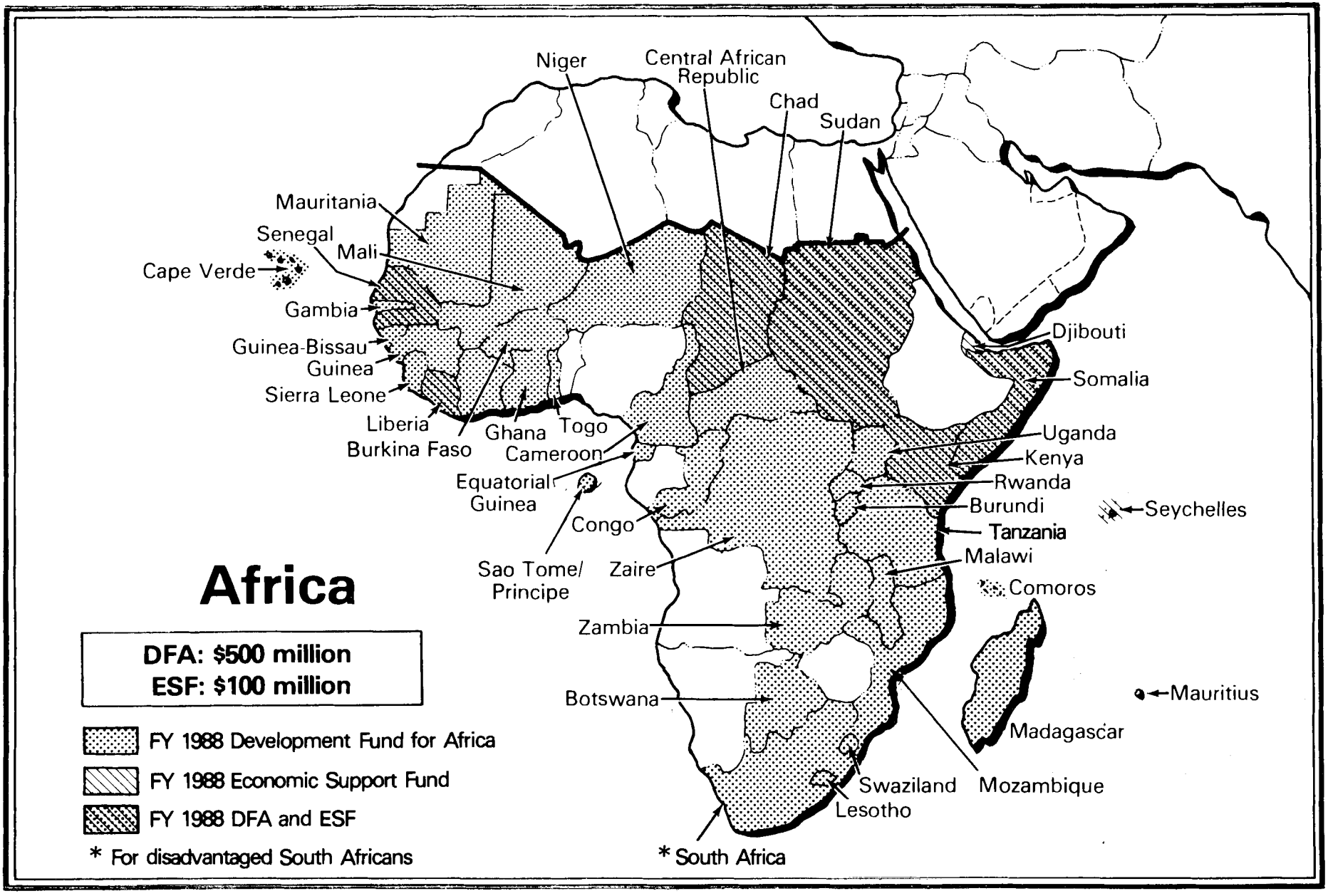
Africa

AFRICA

Responsible Officer:

Mark L. Edelman

MARK L. EDELMAN
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Africa


Africa
DFA: $500 million
ESF: $100 million
FY 1988 Development Fund for Africa
FY 1988 Economic Support Fund
FY 1988 DFA and ESF
* For disadvantaged South Africans
Niger
Central African Republic
Chad
Sudan
Mauritania
Senegal
Mali
Cape Verde
Gambia
Guinea-Bissau
Guinea
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Burkina Faso
Ghana
Togo
Cameroon
Equatorial Guinea
Congo
Sao Tome/ Principe
Zaire
Zambia
Botswana
* South Africa
Swaziland
Lesotho
Mozambique
Madagascar
Comoros
Malawi
Tanzania
Burundi
Rwanda
Kenya
Uganda
Somalia
Djibouti
Seychelles
Mauritius

ANNEX I

Annex I presents to the Congress all Development Fund for Africa (DFA) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) programs proposed for Africa for which A.I.D. is requesting funds for FY 1988. (The DFA is a new development account beginning in FY 1988. It replaces all Development Assistance (DA) accounts and the Sahel Development Program.)

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 1985 to FY 1988. There is also a regional summary table showing economic and social data for African countries. Following these tables is a regional narrative which provides a summary statement of the Agency's programs in Africa. The DFA program is presented in the regional narrative. Thereafter follows a description of all programs, with country narratives describing the total A.I.D. program and listing projects for which funds are being requested in FY 1988. These narratives are followed by planned program summary sheets which present in detail requests for new projects in FY 1988.

The narratives for Chad, Kenya, Liberia, Senegal, Somalia and Sudan include FY 1988 funding requests for both DFA and ESF. The narratives for Djibouti and Seychelles contain FY 1988 funding requests for ESF only. All other FY 1988 country and regional funding requests are for DFA only.

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 Fund for Africa and Economic Support Funds in FY 1988.

**Receives only Economic Support Funds in FY 1988.

Summary of Programs by Country and Appropriation

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

CP-88

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	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BOTSWANA											
1985	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1986	11,654	812	---	---	---	383	---	---	---	10,459	---
1987	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---
1988	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
BURKINA											
1985	2,790	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,790	---	---	---
1986	6,818	---	---	---	---	527	---	6,291	---	---	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
1988	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
BURUNDI											
1985	3,546	2,021	---	---	---	---	1,525	---	---	---	---
1986	2,019	1,350	---	---	---	---	669	---	---	---	---
1987	1,760	750	---	---	---	1,010	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
CAMEROON											
1985	19,622	14,120	---	---	---	5,502	---	---	---	---	---
1986	23,014	12,147	---	400	---	10,467	---	---	---	---	---
1987	20,000	11,040	---	3,010	---	5,755	195	---	---	---	---
1988	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
CAPE VERDE											
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1986	2,587	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,587	---	---	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
1988	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC											
1985	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,940	1,940	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
CHAD											
1985	14,075	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,075	---	5,000	---
1986	13,519	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	9,519	---
1987	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	5,000	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	---

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	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
COMOROS											
1985	400	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	750	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	600	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
CONGO											
1985	1,000	812	---	188	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	475	475	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	500	188	---	---	---	312	---	---	---	---	---
1988	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
DJIBOUTI											
1985	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---
1986	2,950	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,950	---
1987	1,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,900	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA											
1985	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
GAMBIA											
1985	4,581	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,581	---	---	---
1986	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
GHANA											
1985	2,180	---	2,180	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	3,000	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,820	---	1,820	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
GUINEA											
1985	2,600	2,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	11,715	1,715	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1987	4,665	4,665	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---

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

CP-88

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	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
GUINEA-BISSAU											
1985	3,000	2,500	---	---	---	500	---	---	---	---	---
1986	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,760	1,760	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
KENYA											
1985	39,159	6,924	4,100	2,415	---	---	720	---	---	25,000	---
1986	40,985	14,009	9,472	2,499	---	315	248	---	---	14,442	---
1987	34,012	6,500	2,039	2,500	1,200	250	6,423	---	---	15,000	---
1988	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	17,000	---
LESOTHO											
1985	10,300	5,851	---	1,294	---	3,155	---	---	---	---	---
1986	9,660	4,522	---	---	---	5,138	---	---	---	---	---
1987	9,660	5,460	---	---	---	4,200	---	---	---	---	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
LIBERIA											
1985	58,385	5,844	50	3,051	---	2,817	3,623	---	---	43,000	---
1986	41,925	5,633	50	3,640	---	3,448	951	---	---	28,203	---
1987	28,780	4,980	50	3,480	---	3,900	1,370	---	---	15,000	---
1988	30,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	17,000	---
MADAGASCAR											
1985	5,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1986	2,844	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,844	---
1987	3,280	2,280	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
1988	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---
MALAWI											
1985	24,700	4,200	1,000	2,000	---	---	2,500	---	---	15,000	---
1986	24,000	20,900	880	1,920	---	---	300	---	---	---	---
1987	10,779	7,970	1,500	1,309	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
MALI											
1985	28,894	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,458	---	18,000	436
1986	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	---	---
1987	7,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,350	---	---	---
1988	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---

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	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
MAURITANIA											
1985	9,362	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,362	---	---	---
1986	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
MAURITIUS											
1985	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
1988	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---
MOZAMBIQUE											
1985	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---
1986	9,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,570	---
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
NIGER											
1985	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	5,000	---
1986	20,373	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	---	4,373	---
1987	18,500	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	15,000	---	2,000	---
1988	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	---	---
RWANDA											
1985	18,238	5,000	1,238	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1986	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	---	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE											
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	600	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
SENEGAL											
1985	37,104	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,104	---	15,000	---
1986	46,859	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,375	---	27,484	---
1987	30,808	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,808	---	12,000	---
1988	32,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	14,000	---

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	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SEYCHELLES											
1985	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
SIERRA LEONE											
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,145	1,145	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	---	---
SOMALIA											
1985	50,737	12,250	2,550	2,200	---	2,737	1,000	---	---	30,000	---
1986	44,155	9,934	5,610	4,600	---	2,000	---	---	---	22,011	---
1987	34,743	9,123	---	1,100	---	3,000	15	---	---	17,500	4,000
1988	38,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	23,000	---
SOUTH AFRICA											
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	5,522	---	---	---	---	550	---	---	---	4,972	---
1987	15,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,700	---
1988	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	---	---
SUDAN											
1985	149,260	23,313	540	1,140	---	---	3,007	---	---	114,000	7,260
1986	41,588	29,625	---	---	---	---	1,363	---	---	10,000	600
1987	22,472	19,712	50	70	2,000	---	640	---	---	---	---
1988	36,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	18,000	---
SWAZILAND											
1985	3,112	1,985	---	2,130	---	3,997	---	---	---	---	---
1986	9,756	1,639	35	1,983	---	5,428	600	---	---	11	---
1987	7,000	---	---	2,000	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---
1988	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---
TANZANIA											
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---

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	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TOGO											
1985	3,100	1,492	---	1,608	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	10,910	3,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,850	---
1987	2,695	1,384	400	911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
UGANDA											
1985	7,940	5,890	---	2,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	13,394	8,482	---	550	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,362
1987	5,550	5,350	---	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---
ZAIRE											
1985	34,359	12,720	---	11,210	---	14	---	---	---	10,415	---
1986	45,777	13,000	2,080	5,570	---	100	---	---	---	24,527	500
1987	30,850	11,280	1,060	4,040	---	800	2,370	---	---	10,000	1,300
1988	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	---	---
ZAMBIA											
1985	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40,000	---
1986	19,149	2,149	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	---
1987	15,500	3,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,400	---
1988	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
ZIMBABWE											
1985	28,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	28,000	---
1986	7,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	5,000	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL REG PROGRAM											
1985	22,930	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,930	---	---	---
1986	21,111	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,433	---	678	---
1987	21,463	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,463	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SOUTHERN AFR REG											
1985	21,924	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	18,924	---
1986	31,475	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	28,475	---
1987	60,304	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60,304	---
1988	73,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	73,000	---	---

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	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
AFRICA REGIONAL											
1985	119,492	15,308	3,365	17,310	3,500	13,697	7,758	---	---	---	58,554
1986	144,169	24,175	4,951	15,634	4,000	15,764	8,087	---	---	977	70,581
1987	77,588	33,733	11,454	8,232	9,600	9,372	5,197	---	---	---	---
1988	82,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	82,200	---	---
AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM											
1985	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	27,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	27,000	---
1988	45,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	---	---
TOTAL											
1985	836,290	123,230	15,023	46,596	3,500	35,419	20,133	103,300	---	417,839	66,250
1986	700,091a/	165,977	26,078	36,796	4,000	49,120	12,218	84,686	---	245,173	76,043b/
1987	538,984c/	138,925	13,373	26,652	14,500	33,599	16,210	72,621	---	212,804c/ d/	5,300b/
1988	600,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500,000	100,000	---

a/ Total includes $39.946 million of FY 1985 deobligated funds and $4.741 million of FY 1986 deobligated funds for a total of $44.687 million reobligated funds in FY 1986.

b/ Includes $70.581 million for African Famine Supplemental and $5.462 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121) in FY 1986 and $5.3 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121) in FY 1987.

c/ Total for ESF includes $3.115 million in local cost support and excludes $7.247 million in DA local cost support.

d/ The FY 1987 ESF level total includes $50 million for the FY 1987 supplemental request (see supplemental annex for details).

REGION: AFRICA
AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY88
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	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 SQUARE KM)-- POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	DENSITY-- POP/TOTAL LAND
BOTSWANA	1,110 (86)	3.5% (86)	58 (86)	9,250 (83)	45% (75)	68 (86)	41% (71)	45% (71)	2 (83)	2 (84)
	742 (76)	5.1% (76)	54 (76)	. .	. .	84 (76)	. .	. .	2 (76)	1 (76)
BURKINA FASO	8,078 (86)	2.3% (86)	46 (86)	49,276 (81)	30% (80)	146 (86)	9% (75)	43% (75)	51 (83)	24 (84)
	6,568 (76)	1.8% (76)	41 (76)	52,824 (76)	. .	170 (76)	. .	. .	46 (76)	21 (76)
BURUNDI	4,862 (86)	2.9% (86)	48 (86)	45,025 (74)	24% (80)	119 (86)	27% (80)	52% (80)	201 (83)	164 (84)
	3,736 (76)	1.9% (76)	44 (76)	. .	. .	139 (76)	. .	. .	179 (76)	136 (76)
CAMEROON	9,986 (86)	2.7% (86)	49 (86)	13,990 (80)	26% (76)	131 (86)	41% (76)	47% (80)	63 (83)	21 (84)
	7,706 (76)	2.4% (76)	44 (76)	. .	26% (76)	157 (76)	41% (76)	42% (76)	52 (76)	16 (76)
CAPE VERDE	335 (86)	2.5% (86)	60 (86)	5,798 (80)	50% (80)	72 (86)	37% (70)	48% (60)	485 (83)	80 (84)
	283 (76)	0.8% (76)	55 (76)	. .	. .	96 (76)	. .	. .	432 (76)	70 (76)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2,605 (86)	2.4% (86)	45 (86)	23,091 (80)	17% (78)	151 (86)	33% (80)	37% (62)	49 (83)	4 (84)
	2,076 (76)	2.2% (76)	41 (76)	20,500 (76)	16% (76)	179 (76)	. .	. .	43 (76)	3 (76)
CHAD	4,534 (86)	2.0% (86)	38 (86)	47,644 (78)	30% (80)	146 (86)	6% (63)	. .	10 (83)	4 (84)
	3,919 (76)	1.7% (76)	34 (76)	41,136 (76)	. .	171 (76)	. .	. .	9 (76)	3 (76)
COMOROS	402 (86)	3.3% (86)	54 (86)	15,950 (78)	. .	98 (86)	58% (66)	. .	342 (83)	174 (84)
	281 (76)	2.9% (76)	50 (76)	. .	. .	120 (76)	. .	. .	290 (76)	141 (76)
CONGO	2,013 (86)	3.4% (86)	55 (86)	5,507 (78)	25% (80)	114 (86)	16% (61)	43% (74)	16 (83)	5 (84)
	1,406 (76)	3.5% (76)	50 (76)	7,468 (76)	24% (76)	133 (76)	. .	. .	13 (76)	4 (76)
DJIBOUTI	305 (86)	2.5% (86)	46 (86)	1,970 (82)	45% (80)	128 (86)	. .	. .	171 (83)	16 (85)
	217 (76)	4.4% (76)	43 (76)	4,218 (76)	50% (76)	140 (76)	. .	. .	95 (76)	11 (76)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	294 (86)	3.1% (86)	45 (86)	5,130 (68)	. .	132 (86)	37% (80)	. .	108 (83)	13 (84)
	194 (76)	-11% (76)	41 (76)	. .	. .	154 (76)	. .	. .	96 (76)	11 (76)
GAMBIA, THE	742 (86)	2.4% (86)	40 (86)	12,306 (78)	12% (70)	180 (86)	20% (80)	. .	160 (85)	64 (84)
	547 (76)	3.3% (76)	36 (76)	13,585 (76)	. .	200 (76)	. .	. .	231 (76)	49 (76)
GHANA	13,552 (86)	4.1% (86)	58 (86)	6,759 (81)	47% (80)	73 (86)	30% (70)	44% (70)	192 (83)	52 (84)
	10,209 (76)	2.0% (76)	52 (76)	10,148 (76)	. .	98 (76)	. .	. .	165 (76)	43 (76)
GUINEA	6,200 (86)	3.1% (86)	41 (86)	17,223 (77)	17% (80)	156 (86)	9% (65)	. .	127 (83)	24 (84)
	5,083 (76)	1.8% (76)	37 (76)	18,285 (76)	. .	181 (76)	. .	. .	111 (76)	21 (76)
GUINEA-BISSAU	907 (86)	2.3% (86)	44 (86)	7,491 (80)	10% (80)	136 (86)	19% (80)	. .	54 (83)	24 (84)
	733 (76)	7.3% (76)	41 (76)	8,959 (76)	. .	157 (76)	. .	. .	42 (76)	18 (76)
KENYA	21,453 (86)	4.2% (86)	60 (86)	7,544 (84)	26% (80)	76 (86)	47% (80)	. .	310 (83)	34 (84)
	14,171 (76)	4.0% (76)	55 (76)	9,094 (76)	. .	96 (76)	. .	. .	236 (76)	24 (76)
LESOTHO	1,579 (86)	2.7% (86)	59 (86)	18,642 (77)	14% (80)	87 (86)	59% (66)	45% (66)	63 (83)	49 (84)
	1,223 (76)	2.3% (76)	55 (76)	20,678 (76)	. .	111 (76)	. .	. .	52 (76)	40 (76)
LIBERIA	2,307 (86)	3.3% (86)	54 (86)	8,544 (81)	20% (74)	126 (86)	25% (80)	42% (74)	337 (83)	19 (84)
	1,675 (76)	3.1% (76)	49 (76)	. .	. .	149 (76)	. .	. .	270 (76)	15 (76)
MADAGASCAR	10,402 (86)	3.1% (86)	50 (86)	9,937 (81)	21% (80)	105 (86)	. .	56% (75)	26 (83)	17 (84)
	7,806 (76)	2.6% (76)	46 (76)	10,279 (76)	. .	127 (76)	. .	. .	21 (76)	13 (76)
MALAWI	7,207 (86)	3.1% (86)	47 (86)	52,961 (84)	41% (80)	139 (86)	25% (80)	46% (77)	158 (83)	58 (84)
	5,352 (76)	3.6% (76)	42 (76)	50,509 (76)	33% (76)	166 (76)	. .	. .	130 (76)	45 (76)
MALI	8,190 (86)	2.8% (86)	44 (86)	25,375 (80)	6% (80)	157 (86)	9% (76)	60% (76)	22 (83)	6 (84)
	6,334 (76)	2.3% (76)	40 (76)	41,847 (76)	9% (76)	177 (76)	9% (76)	60% (76)	19 (76)	5 (76)
MAURITANIA	1,810 (86)	2.9% (86)	44 (86)	14,505 (77)	84% (80)	102 (86)	17% (76)	55% (78)	4 (83)	2 (84)

REGION: AFRICA
AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY88
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	POPULATION			HEALTH				EDUCATION		--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
	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	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
	1,391 (76)	2.3% (76)	40 (76)	19,777 (76)	. .	121 (76)	17% (76)	. .	4 (76)	1 (76)
MAURITIUS	1,060 (86)	1.9% (86)	68 (86)	1,730 (81)	99% (80)	24 (86)	79% (80)	51% (72)	871 (83)	532 (84)
	898 (76)	1.4% (76)	65 (76)	2,658 (76)	. .	40 (76)	. .	. .	793 (76)	486 (76)
MOZAMBIQUE	14,157 (86)	2.6% (86)	45 (86)	33,342 (80)	10% (75)	150 (86)	33% (80)	53% (70)	28 (83)	17 (84)
	10,770 (76)	3.2% (76)	43 (76)	. .	. .	164 (76)	. .	. .	23 (76)	14 (76)
NIGER	6,609 (86)	3.0% (86)	45 (86)	38,791 (78)	33% (80)	142 (86)	10% (80)	50% (78)	47 (83)	5 (84)
	4,886 (76)	3.0% (76)	42 (76)	44,550 (76)	. .	166 (76)	. .	. .	38 (76)	4 (76)
RWANDA	6,575 (86)	3.6% (86)	50 (86)	29,148 (81)	54% (80)	124 (86)	50% (80)	. .	390 (83)	222 (84)
	4,619 (76)	3.2% (76)	46 (76)	41,321 (76)	35% (76)	147 (76)	. .	. .	299 (76)	171 (76)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	111 (86)	2.8% (86)	66 (86)	2,542 (81)	80% (82)	57 (86)	57% (81)	. .	276 (83)	105 (84)
	84 (76)	3.1% (76)	61 (76)	. .	. .	80 (76)	. .	. .	242 (76)	93 (76)
SENEGAL	6,855 (86)	3.0% (86)	51 (86)	13,047 (81)	42% (80)	100 (86)	6% (61)	51% (73)	175 (84)	32 (84)
	5,101 (76)	2.2% (76)	46 (76)	16,396 (76)	37% (76)	115 (76)	. .	. .	47 (76)	26 (76)
SEYCHELLES	67 (86)	1.5% (86)	71 (86)	2,333 (79)	82% (80)	26 (86)	58% (71)	59% (80)	1,067 (83)	217 (84)
	61 (76)	2.0% (76)	68 (76)	. .	. .	35 (76)	. .	. .	1,220 (76)	218 (76)
SIERRA LEONE	3,674 (86)	2.1% (86)	39 (86)	17,674 (80)	16% (80)	188 (86)	7% (63)	56% (63)	90 (83)	51 (84)
	3,062 (76)	1.5% (76)	35 (76)	. .	. .	216 (76)	. .	. .	81 (76)	43 (76)
SOMALIA	7,512 (86)	1.9% (86)	51 (86)	15,632 (80)	33% (80)	136 (86)	6% (80)	56% (75)	17 (83)	8 (84)
	4,235 (76)	2.6% (76)	47 (76)	. .	33% (76)	179 (76)	. .	. .	14 (76)	7 (76)
SOUTH AFRICA	33,545 (86)	2.3% (86)	60 (86)	1,986 (73)	. .	68 (86)	57% (60)	51% (70)	33 (83)	26 (84)
	26,590 (76)	2.8% (76)	56 (76)	. .	. .	88 (76)	. .	. .	27 (76)	21 (76)
SUDAN	23,082 (86)	3.0% (86)	52 (86)	9,072 (81)	46% (78)	105 (86)	15% (66)	47% (73)	30 (83)	9 (84)
	16,502 (76)	3.0% (76)	47 (76)	10,120 (76)	46% (76)	129 (76)	. .	. .	24 (76)	7 (76)
SWAZILAND	696 (86)	2.9% (86)	50 (86)	6,984 (83)	37% (80)	134 (86)	55% (76)	50% (76)	55 (83)	42 (84)
	518 (76)	2.8% (76)	46 (76)	10,256 (76)	. .	156 (76)	55% (76)	50% (76)	40 (76)	32 (76)
TOGO	3,125 (86)	3.2% (86)	53 (86)	18,547 (80)	42% (80)	119 (86)	16% (70)	43% (70)	175 (83)	52 (84)
	2,317 (76)	2.8% (76)	49 (76)	22,267 (76)	. .	138 (76)	. .	. .	145 (76)	41 (76)
UGANDA	15,331 (86)	3.4% (86)	49 (86)	25,000 (81)	35% (75)	105 (86)	52% (80)	. .	128 (83)	63 (84)
	11,417 (76)	2.8% (76)	47 (76)	. .	. .	116 (76)	. .	. .	108 (76)	48 (76)
ZAIRE	31,425 (86)	2.9% (86)	51 (86)	13,943 (79)	18% (82)	114 (86)	55% (80)	. .	184 (83)	13 (84)
	23,880 (76)	2.9% (76)	47 (76)	. .	16% (76)	136 (76)	. .	. .	161 (76)	11 (76)
ZAMBIA	7,015 (86)	3.7% (86)	54 (86)	7,105 (81)	67% (80)	89 (86)	47% (69)	44% (77)	15 (83)	9 (84)
	5,027 (76)	2.8% (76)	49 (76)	. .	. .	135 (76)	. .	. .	12 (76)	7 (76)
ZIMBABWE	9,041 (86)	3.6% (86)	59 (86)	6,650 (85)	31% (80)	74 (86)	69% (80)	. .	104 (83)	21 (84)
	6,570 (76)	2.6% (76)	54 (76)	6,774 (76)	. .	98 (76)	. .	. .	84 (76)	16 (76)
CP SUMMARY (MRY)	278,751 *	3.0% #	52 #	16,766 #	31% #	109 #	36% #	49% #	170 @	58 @
(1976)	208,188 *	2.7% #	48 #	21,512 #	28% #	131 #	27% #	50% #	151 @	50 @

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

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY88
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED NON-AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
	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	POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
ANGOLA	7,726 (86)	2.0% (86)	42 (86)	16,645 (73)	21% (80)	170 (86)	. .	. (60)	26 (83)	7 (84)
	5,956 (76)	1.1% (76)	38 (76)	. .	. .	200 (76)	. .	. .	21 (76)	5 (76)
BENIN	4,189 (86)	3.5% (86)	48 (86)	16,980 (80)	20% (80)	131 (86)	28% (80)	54% (79)	169 (83)	35 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	33,430 (76)	20% (76)	. .	. .	. .	140 (76)	28 (76)
COTE D'IVOIRE	. .	. .	52 (86)	21,028 (75)	66% (80)	109 (86)	35% (80)	55% (75)	136 (83)	31 (84)
	. .	. .	48 (76)	. .	19% (76)	134 (76)	. .	. .	106 (76)	22 (76)
ETHIOPIA	. .	. .	. .	88,124 (80)	15% (80)	. .	13% (74)	57% (78)	69 (83)	35 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	99,576 (76)	6% (76)	. .	. .	. .	57 (76)	28 (76)
NAMIBIA	. .	. .	58 (86)	. .	. .	79 (86)	38% (60)	60% (60)	2 (83)	1 (84)
	. .	. .	53 (76)	. .	. .	102 (76)	. .	. .	2 (76)	1 (76)
NIGERIA	105,448 (86)	2.6% (86)	47 (86)	10,543 (80)	. .	126 (86)	34% (80)	49% (63)	182 (83)	104 (84)
	79,473 (76)	3.0% (76)	43 (76)	15,742 (76)	. .	143 (76)	. .	. .	151 (76)	83 (76)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLI	22,745 (86)	3.2% (86)	50 (86)	17,742 (77)	34% (80)	115 (86)	46% (78)	50% (67)	52 (83)	23 (84)
	16,704 (76)	2.8% (76)	. .	18,811 (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .	41 (76)	17 (76)
NCP SUMMARY (MRY)	140,108 *	2.7% #	47 #	12,240 #	30% #	127 #	36% #	50% #	91 ●	34 ●
(1976)	102,134 *	2.9% #	42 #	16,275 #	. #	146 #	. #	. #	74 ●	26 ●
REGION SUMMARY (MRY)	418,860 *	2.9% #	50 #	15,252 #	31% #	115 #	36% #	50% #	158 ●	55 ●
(1976)	310,322 ●	2.8% #	46 #	19,051 #	28% #	136 #	27% #	50% #	139 ●	46 ●

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

REGION: AFRICA
AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY88
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

		DEBT			FOREIGN ASSISTANCE			
		GOVERNMENT DEBT OUTSTANDING			TOTAL US OBLIGATIONS		NET ECON. DISBURSEMENTS-ODA AS A % OF GNP	
	GNP PER CAPITA, $US	AS % OF GNP	AS % OF EXPORTS	DEBT SERVICE RATIO	US AID $ MILLION	US AID AS % GNP	TOTAL US	ALL SOURCES
BOTSWANA	960 (84)	. .	. .	5.6% (84)	33.0 (85)	4.7% (85)	1.8% (84)	14.5% (84)
	459 (76)	. .	. .	2.6% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
BURKINA FASO	160 (84)	. .	. .	14.0% (83)	26.7 (85)	2.6% (85)	3.6% (84)	18.3% (84)
	113 (76)	. .	. .	4.7% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
BURUNDI	220 (84)	. .	. .	15.6% (84)	7.0 (85)	0.7% (85)	1.1% (84)	13.2% (84)
	150 (76)	. .	. .	4.5% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
CAMEROON	800 (84)	. .	. .	15.0% (84)	35.3 (85)	0.5% (85)	0.1% (84)	2.5% (84)
	359 (76)	. .	. .	6.2% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
CAPE VERDE	320 (84)	. .	. .	. .	5.0 (85)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	260 (84)	. .	. .	. .	4.9 (85)	0.7% (85)	0.3% (84)	17.1% (84)
	204 (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CHAD	. .	. .	. .	. .	40.6 (85)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
COMOROS	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.6 (85)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CONGO	1,140 (84)	. .	. .	20.8% (84)	1.4 (85)	0.1% (85)	0.1% (84)	5.5% (84)
	508 (76)	. .	. .	8.8% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
DJIBOUTI	480 (82)	. .	. .	. .	7.8 (85)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	. .	. .	. .	. .	1.9 (85)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GAMBIA, THE	260 (84)	. .	124.2% (78)	49.0% (85)	9.5 (85)	6.3% (85)	6.7% (84)	37.3% (84)
	221 (76)	. .	50.5% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GHANA	350 (84)	. .	. .	6.2% (81)	25.5 (85)	0.5% (85)	0.4% (84)	4.4% (84)
	271 (76)	. .	. .	6.1% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
GUINEA	330 (84)	. .	. .	. .	12.8 (85)	0.7% (85)	0.2% (84)	6.7% (84)
	207 (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GUINEA-BISSAU	190 (84)	. .	. .	. .	4.1 (85)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KENYA	310 (84)	. .	. .	22.0% (84)	98.6 (85)	1.8% (85)	0.8% (84)	7.7% (84)
	195 (76)	. .	. .	4.8% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
LESOTHO	530 (84)	. .	. .	51.9% (83)	20.2 (85)	3.5% (85)	5.6% (84)	17.0% (84)
	266 (76)	. .	. .	2.1% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
LIBERIA	470 (84)	92.9% (82)	191.8% (83)	8.6% (84)	82.3 (85)	8.0% (85)	8.2% (84)	13.0% (84)
	238 (76)	. .	. .	4.6% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
MADAGASCAR	260 (84)	11.8% (74)	74.7% (74)	11.9% (80)	20.3 (85)	0.9% (85)	0.7% (84)	7.0% (84)
	235 (76)	. .	. .	4.3% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
MALAWI	180 (84)	. .	. .	32.3% (84)	27.9 (85)	2.7% (85)	0.5% (84)	15.5% (84)
	122 (76)	. .	. .	8.2% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
MALI	140 (84)	. .	1064.0% (83)	. .	53.7 (85)	5.0% (85)	2.3% (84)	30.0% (84)
	99 (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
MAURITANIA	450 (84)	. .	. .	14.9% (80)	20.4 (85)	3.2% (85)	3.6% (84)	26.2% (84)
	278 (76)	. .	. .	38.3% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .

REGION: AFRICA
AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY88
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	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 SOURCES
MAURITIUS	1,090 (84)	. .	. .	14.7% (84)	7.2 (85)	0.7% (85)	0.1% (84)	3.5% (84)
	662 (76)	. .	. .	1.0% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
MOZAMBIQUE	397 (82)	. .	. .	. .	38.8 (85)	0.8% (85)	0.3% (84)	5.0% (84)
	311 (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NIGER	190 (84)	. .	. .	18.3% (83)	56.2 (85)	4.6% (85)	1.6% (84)	13.2% (84)
	135 (76)	. .	. .	4.5% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
RWANDA	280 (84)	. .	163.4% (80)	3.0% (83)	24.8 (85)	1.5% (85)	1.1% (84)	9.8% (84)
	151 (76)	. .	80.2% (76)	0.9% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	330 (84)	. .	. .	. .	0.1 (85)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SENEGAL	380 (84)	. .	275.9% (83)	32.5% (85)	56.7 (85)	2.3% (85)	2.9% (84)	13.8% (84)
	274 (76)	. .	. .	6.1% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
SEYCHELLES	. .	. .	. .	3.8% (83)	2.7 (85)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SIERRA LEONE	310 (84)	. .	. .	15.5% (84)	9.2 (85)	0.7% (85)	0.7% (84)	4.6% (84)
	237 (76)	. .	. .	17.1% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
SOMALIA	260 (84)	. .	. .	. .	116.8 (85)	15.8% (85)	6.9% (84)	49.2% (84)
	138 (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SOUTH AFRICA	2,340 (84)	35.2% (82)	139.5% (82)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	1,606 (76)	41.9% (76)	177.6% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUDAN	360 (84)	. .	. .	11.9% (79)	350.0 (85)	4.4% (85)	1.5% (84)	7.8% (84)
	269 (76)	. .	. .	17.4% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
SWAZILAND	790 (84)	. .	. .	5.0% (83)	10.5 (85)	1.6% (85)	1.1% (84)	2.7% (84)
	589 (76)	. .	. .	0.9% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
TOGO	250 (84)	. .	498.3% (83)	16.6% (83)	8.5 (85)	1.2% (85)	1.0% (84)	16.0% (84)
	192 (76)	. .	. .	12.7% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
UGANDA	230 (84)	. .	. .	. .	9.0 (85)	0.3% (85)	0.1% (84)	. .
	245 (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ZAIRE	140 (84)	79.3% (81)	759.5% (81)	16.6% (84)	69.4 (85)	2.5% (85)	0.3% (84)	11.2% (84)
	113 (76)	63.6% (76)	233.5% (76)	7.5% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
ZAMBIA	470 (84)	. .	. .	32.8% (84)	52.4 (85)	2.5% (85)	1.9% (84)	11.2% (84)
	452 (76)	. .	. .	10.6% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
ZIMBABWE	760 (84)	. .	. .	33.0% (83)	50.7 (85)	1.1% (85)	1.6% (84)	6.6% (84)
	478 (76)	. .	. .	0.8% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
CP SUMMARY (MRY)	578 #	43.7% &	220.9% &	18.7% &	1402.5 *	2.4% &	1.7% &	10.8% &
(1976)	411 #	43.3% &	160.2% &	6.9% &	. *	. % &	. % &	. % &

* = SUM, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), # = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY POPULATION), . = MISSING DATA
REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY88
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED NON-AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

	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 SOURCES
ANGOLA	888 (83)	. .	. .	. .	4.2 (85)	0.1% (85)	0.1% (84)	1.3% (84)
	610 (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
BENIN	270 (84)	. .	. .	10.6% (83)	3.3 (85)	0.3% (85)	0.3% (84)	7.4% (84)
	161 (76)	. .	. .	3.2% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
COTE D'IVOIRE	610 (84)	. .	102.3% (80)	29.6% (83)	1.8 (85)	0.0% (85)	. .	2.2% (84)
	494 (76)	. .	. .	9.1% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
ETHIOPIA	110 (84)	29.3% (80)	283.2% (80)	13.7% (84)	87.4 (85)	1.9% (85)	0.4% (84)	7.7% (84)
	83 (76)	20.0% (76)	206.6% (76)	6.5% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
NAMIBIA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NIGERIA	770 (83)	. .	. .	25.7% (84)	. .	. .	-0.0% (84)	0.0% (84)
	613 (76)	. .	. .	3.6% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	210 (84)	. .	. .	17.3% (84)	9.4 (85)	0.2% (85)	0.4% (84)	9.7% (84)
	176 (76)	. .	. .	4.4% (76)	. .	. .	. .	. .
NCP SUMMARY (MRY)	671 #	29.3% &	130.0% &	23.3% &	106.1 *	0.2% &	0.1% &	2.6% &
(1976)	541 #	20.0% &	206.6% &	5.6% &	. *	. % &	. % &	. % &
REGION SUMMARY (MRY)	610 #	43.2% &	208.4% &	19.4% &	1508.6 *	2.1% &	1.5% &	9.3% &
(1976)	455 #	42.3% &	161.9% &	6.7% &	. *	. % &	. % &	. % &

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REFER TO "EXPLANATION OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA" FOR INDICATOR AND SUMMARY DEFINITIONS

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY88
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

	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	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
BOTSWANA	8.4% (84)	10.7% (73)	9.8% (84)	. .	219 (85)	. .	. .	139 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-11 (76)	. .	. .	14 (76)
BURKINA FASO	1.2% (84)	2.9% (73)	10.6% (84)	16.4% (79)	-233 (82)	-6.4% (83)	2.6% (83)	-92 (82)
	. .	. .	. .	14.6% (76)	-84 (76)	. .	3.1% (76)	-33 (76)
BURUNDI	1.9% (84)	3.6% (73)	12.2% (84)	. .	. .	23.4% (81)	2.4% (77)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	2.7% (76)	2.4% (76)	. .
CAMEROON	2.9% (84)	7.1% (73)	12.8% (84)	21.6% (77)	401 (84)	-7.1% (84)	1.8% (84)	-165 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	23.3% (76)	29 (76)	12.6% (76)	1.7% (76)	-92 (76)
CAPE VERDE	. .	. .	12.6% (84)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-0.1% (84)	0.7% (73)	13.8% (84)	. .	-25 (84)	15.8% (81)	. .	-31 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-6 (76)	. .	. .	5 (76)
CHAD	. .	-5.8% (73)	8.3% (83)	. .	-19 (84)	12.3% (76)	. .	7 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-15 (76)	12.3% (76)	. .	-5 (76)
COMOROS	-0.6% (83)	. .	. .	. .	-10 (85)	. .	. .	-14 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CONGO	3.7% (84)	8.1% (73)	12.3% (84)	. .	651 (84)	6.9% (83)	3.9% (71)	213 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-14 (76)	. .	. .	-227 (76)
DJIBOUTI	-3.6% (83)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-14.9% (80)	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	. .	. .	. .	. .	-32 (80)	. .	. .	16 (74)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GAMBIA, THE	1.0% (84)	. .	10.4% (84)	. .	-35 (83)	25.9% (78)	. .	-40 (83)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-16 (76)	12.3% (76)	. .	-17 (76)
GHANA	-1.9% (84)	-0.9% (73)	52.2% (84)	. .	-36 (85)	. .	. .	-166 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	89 (76)	. .	. .	-74 (76)
GUINEA	1.1% (84)	3.1% (73)	4.5% (84)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GUINEA-BISSAU	. .	. .	9.1% (84)	. .	-41 (83)	. .	. .	-26 (83)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KENYA	2.1% (84)	4.4% (73)	10.8% (84)	. .	-347 (85)	. .	. .	-211 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-64 (76)	. .	. .	-126 (76)
LESOTHO	5.9% (84)	5.0% (73)	11.9% (84)	20.4% (77)	-305 (85)	10.1% (83)	. .	13 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	19.8% (76)	-171 (76)	24.1% (76)	. .	-34 (76)
LIBERIA	0.5% (84)	0.2% (73)	6.7% (84)	51.2% (82)	132 (84)	19.0% (84)	6.0% (82)	3 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	33.0% (76)	98 (76)	8.9% (76)	1.1% (76)	65 (76)
MADAGASCAR	-1.6% (84)	0.3% (73)	14.4% (84)	18.2% (74)	13 (84)	13.4% (74)	0.8% (73)	-147 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	28 (76)	. .	. .	-28 (76)
MALAWI	1.7% (84)	3.3% (73)	9.4% (84)	. .	41 (84)	. .	. .	-73 (82)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-17 (76)	. .	. .	-43 (76)
MALI	1.1% (84)	4.1% (73)	10.4% (84)	. .	-77 (84)	26.6% (83)	. .	-127 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-17 (76)	-0.1% (76)	. .	-42 (76)
MAURITANIA	0.3% (84)	2.3% (73)	7.7% (84)	. .	-8 (84)	13.2% (79)	11.6% (79)	-111 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-88 (76)	16.1% (76)	. .	-84 (76)
MAURITIUS	2.7% (84)	3.6% (73)	12.7% (84)	. .	-23 (85)	. .	. .	-26 (85)

REGION: AFRICA
AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY88
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	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	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-43 (76)	. .	. .	-36 (76)
MOZAMBIQUE	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NIGER	-1.3% (84)	5.2% (73)	11.5% (84)	. .	-69 (82)	24.6% (80)	0.7% (80)	-476 (80)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-27 (76)	15.2% (76)	0.7% (76)	-28 (76)
RWANDA	2.3% (84)	5.4% (73)	10.5% (84)	. .	-55 (84)	12.0% (80)	1.9% (80)	-42 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	10 (76)	15.4% (76)	1.6% (76)	18 (76)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	-1.6% (84)	. .	8.3% (84)	. .	-7 (83)	. .	. .	-8 (83)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	1 (76)	. .	. .	-1 (76)
SENEGAL	-0.5% (84)	2.6% (73)	9.0% (84)	. .	-252 (85)	22.0% (83)	2.5% (83)	-480 (81)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-146 (76)	. .	. .	-93 (76)
SEYCHELLES	3.4% (83)	. .	14.8% (84)	. .	-69 (84)	. .	. .	-14 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-30 (76)	. .	. .	-4 (76)
SIERRA LEONE	0.6% (84)	1.8% (73)	15.4% (84)	. .	-17 (84)	. .	. .	-23 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-36 (76)	. .	. .	-59 (76)
SOMALIA	-0.8% (83)	2.8% (73)	20.2% (84)	. .	-240 (85)	. .	. .	-97 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-72 (76)	. .	. .	-69 (76)
SOUTH AFRICA	1.4% (84)	2.7% (73)	13.2% (84)	29.2% (82)	2,116 (84)	13.8% (82)	. .	-1,013 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	29.7% (76)	-260 (76)	23.2% (76)	. .	-1,873 (76)
SUDAN	1.2% (84)	5.5% (73)	19.3% (84)	. .	-128 (85)	. .	. .	152 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-36 (76)	. .	. .	-152 (76)
SWAZILAND	4.1% (84)	. .	14.0% (84)	. .	-79 (84)	. .	. .	-11 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	38 (76)	. .	. .	21 (76)
TOGO	0.5% (84)	2.3% (73)	8.2% (84)	40.9% (79)	-19 (85)	7.1% (84)	2.3% (84)	-113 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-22 (76)	. .	. .	-27 (76)
UGANDA	2.9% (84)	-1.3% (73)	64.5% (84)	. .	-48 (81)	. .	. .	10 (81)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	117 (76)	. .	. .	43 (76)
ZAIRE	-1.6% (84)	-1.0% (73)	48.2% (84)	27.5% (83)	940 (84)	10.8% (83)	2.7% (82)	377 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	43.7% (76)	-269 (76)	52.3% (76)	3.3% (76)	-832 (76)
ZAMBIA	-1.3% (84)	0.4% (73)	10.4% (84)	. .	275 (85)	. .	. .	-98 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	360 (76)	. .	. .	-125 (76)
ZIMBABWE	1.5% (84)	1.7% (73)	11.4% (84)	. .	187 (84)	. .	. .	-97 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CP SUMMARY (MRY)	1.1% @	2.8% @	15.2% @	28.7% &	410 &	10.2% &	3.7% &	-191 &
(1976)	. % @	. % @	. % @	28.1% &	-45 &	18.9% &	1.8% &	-403 &

@ = ARITHMETIC MEAN, & = WEIGHTED MEAN (BY GNP PER CAPITA), . = MISSING DATA
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SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY88
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED NON-AID RECIPIENT COUNTRIES

	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	TRADE BALANCE $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ANGOLA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
BENIN	1.0% (84)	4.6% (73)	10.8% (84)	21.1% (78)	-156 (79)	2.2% (79)	1.9% (79)	-52 (79)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-123 (76)	. .	. .	-73 (76)
COTE D'IVOIRE	0.2% (84)	3.7% (73)	11.7% (84)	. .	1,482 (85)	31.1% (80)	1.2% (80)	100 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	574 (76)	. .	. .	-249 (76)
ETHIOPIA	0.4% (84)	2.3% (73)	4.4% (84)	25.4% (80)	-384 (84)	17.7% (80)	1.9% (74)	-130 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	19.7% (76)	-59 (76)	27.5% (76)	. .	-28 (76)
NAMIBIA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NIGERIA	. .	. .	. .	. .	4,256 (85)	. .	. .	1,232 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	2,644 (76)	. .	. .	-357 (76)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	0.6% (84)	2.6% (73)	11.5% (84)	26.8% (81)	-342 (81)	24.1% (81)	3.2% (81)	-270 (81)
	. .	. .	. .	23.4% (76)	-65 (76)	25.8% (76)	2.9% (76)	-35 (76)
NCP SUMMARY (MRY)	0.5% @	3.3% @	9.6% @	23.9% &	2,043 &	22.1% &	1.8% &	469 &
(1976)	. % @	. % @	. % @	22.2% &	1,223 &	26.4% &	2.9% &	-237 &
REGION SUMMARY (MRY)	1.0% @	2.8% @	14.6% @	28.2% &	603 &	11.7% &	3.3% &	-112 &
(1976)	. % @	. % @	. % @	27.6% &	146 &	19.4% &	2.0% &	-378 &

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

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	378,875 b/	320,880 e/	-
Loan	8,460	3,405	-
Grant	370,415	317,475	-
Development Fund	-	-	500,000
Economic Support Fund	245,173 c/	212,804 f/g/	100,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	245,173	212,804	-
Other*	76,043 d/	5,300 d/	-
TOTALS	700,091	538,984	600,000
P.L. 480	311,251	198,029	155,404
Title I a/	160,200	135,000	106,000
Title II a/	151,051	63,029	49,404
[Food for Progress]	[8,600]	[13,100]	[9,200]
TOTAL	1,011,342	737,013	755,404

a/ Title I excludes $12.7 million in FY 1986 and $8.8 million in FY 1987 for ocean freight financing and Title II excludes funding for World Food Program. See Main Volume P.L. 480 tables for country breakout of the World Food Program.

b/ Total for Development Assistance includes $39.612 million deobligated FY 1985 funds and $2.117 million deobligated from FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $41.729 million in FY 1986.

c/ Total for Economic Support Fund includes $.334 million of deobligated FY 1985 funds and $2.624 million deobligated from FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $2.958 million in FY 1986.

d/ Includes $70.581 million for African Famine Supplemental and $5.462 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121) in FY 1986 and $5.3 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121) in FY 1987.

e/ Total for Development Assistance does not include $7.247 million in local cost support.

f/ Total for ESF includes $3.115 million in local cost support.

g/ The FY 1987 Economic Support Fund total includes $50 million for the FY 1987 supplemental request (see supplemental annex for details).

I. African Development Progress

In the aftermath of the severe African drought of 1985, world concern has focused on Sub-Saharan Africa's growth potential and development problems. In the Congressional Presentation for FY 1987, we outlined some of the problems of previous years and offered an aggressive program that would complement indigenous African efforts. That program, which emphasizes economic stabilization and reform, increased agricultural production, and human resources development, remains on track.

We believe that not only will A.I.D.'s African development strategy become increasingly effective, but also that our efforts to implement that program will be greatly enhanced by the enactment of the proposed Development Fund for Africa (DFA). In addition to eliminating functional accounts, which will increase programming flexibility, the Development Fund for Africa will signal a special U.S. commitment to assisting our African friends in their quest for a solution of Sub-Saharan Africa's unique development problems.

With the exception of a handful of nations, any country in Sub-Saharan Africa can lose the momentum of positive growth in a matter of months. Drought and its impact on agrarian economies as well as increases in oil prices or the real cost of credit have powerful repercussions in the Sub-Sahara since the protective cushions of food reserves, energy resources, fiscal stability and a diverse labor pool are non-existent in most of Africa.

Catastrophic changes can be brought about by a lack of rain, a swarm of locusts, or an interruption in land transportation links. Nowhere in the world are so many people held captive by circumstances beyond their control, and nowhere in the world has the potential for a reversal in the current situation been more dramatically demonstrated.

During the past two years, we have continually re-examined developmental efforts in Africa -- from the standpoint of both the donor community and African recipients. The results confirm that our recent program emphasis based on a mix of basic human needs and targeted policy reforms is correct. Our FY 1988 program calls for a continued mix of project and non-project assistance to complement host country efforts. It is important to ensure that sufficient resources are available to allow committed African nations to exercise greater control of their own destinies.

II. Stimulating Economic Growth and Development

Our FY 1988 program, in addition to supporting ongoing efforts, will reemphasize food self-reliance (i.e., supplying food needs through a

combination of local production and commercial purchases). We will support those nations seeking growth with equity and the increased involvement of the private sector in the developmental process.

Our focus will encourage Africans to devote more attention to the kinds of programs that will result in self-reliance, rather than on the short-term relief efforts that have characterized a large share of the assistance programs of all donors since the 1984-1985 drought. Such relief programs, while necessary, have required an inordinate share of the meager resources available to African planners who are trying to fund long-term growth investments.

The effort to ensure freedom from fear of food shortages will continue to be accompanied by an aggressive and coordinated program of traditional project and program support with considerable emphasis on policy reform. We believe such a program will facilitate the entire donor community's work with African countries, complement official government assistance efforts, and provide the continuing support and framework necessary for long-term growth.

A. Current Status Report: Where Are We Now?

In the 1984/1985 crop year, Sub-Saharan Africa reeled from food shortages unparalleled in recent history. As a result, ongoing reform efforts were sometimes diverted due to emergency considerations, and developmental dreams were supplanted by harsh survival realities. Nonetheless, the need for reform has never been more widely recognized both within Africa and among the international donor community.

In the 1985/1986 and 1986/1987 crop years, coarse grain availabilities have increased. Concomitantly, reform efforts have gained wide acceptance throughout the sub-continent. For example, fertilizer subsidies have been reduced or eliminated in Senegal, Malawi, Zambia and Madagascar; and parastatals have been turned over to the private sector in Sierra Leone, Burundi, Guinea and Tanzania. These are only a few of the progressive changes being made throughout Africa.

However, gross imbalances remain throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

In Sudan, a nation which produced a million metric ton cereal grain excess last year, the donor community was called upon to supply emergency food in western Sudan while there were large surpluses in the eastern part of the country. The Sudanese called upon the world community for help because they lacked the means to transport food across their own country. Internal transportation difficulties plague Tanzania and Mozambique, in the latter due partly to civil strife.

In Southern Africa, an area which has struggled to become more food self-reliant, food problems could return overnight. If the expatriate workforce currently in South Africa is expelled, families of workers

living in countries such as Lesotho will no longer have the resources available to buy their food needs. In addition, the supply lines for moving emergency food supplies could be blocked as a result of civil strife.

B. Prospects For The Future: Where Are We Going?

Although harvests have been very good for the past two years, per capita cereal availabilities have merely returned to pre-drought levels. For the long term, food availability is becoming more problematic each year. Stunted marketing systems, population growth, increasing debt, environmental degradation, migration patterns, and civil conflict steadily decrease the capacity of African farmers to feed the continent. Africans must intensify efforts to solve future food problems now.

Fortunately, the 1985/1986 and 1986/1987 crop year harvests have been bountiful, and Africa has been given a respite allowing the continent to devote its full attention to development concerns.

However, by early in the 21st century, given existing population growth rates, Sub-Saharan Africa's current population of 420 million people will reach 700 million people, and by 2025, if current patterns continue, the population will be 1.5 billion people. Providing food and services for this increasing number of people will become more and more difficult in coming years due to the inability to either produce or buy needed commodities.

The current debt burden is a major problem in many African nations. In 1986, Liberia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Zambia have all been under Brooke amendment sanctions for their inability to remain current in their debt obligations to the United States while Madagascar, Niger, Zambia, Zaire, and Guinea have rescheduled their debts.

Equally alarming is the impact of environmental degradation on the continent's ability to increase food availabilities. Deforestation, wind and soil erosion, as well as the encroaching desert in the Sahel all augur for a bleak future with regard to the productive capacity of the area.

Finally, we are seeing that more and more people in rural areas are unable to make ends meet and are moving to urban concentrations for meager employment opportunities or for access to relief supplies. Often they quickly become part of the growing dependent populations that are of particular concern for planners. Experience shows that food shortfalls are much more immediate, as well as more severe, for urban residents than for rural farmers.

The combination of population growth, environmental degradation, and urban migration has accelerated the urgency of supporting effective

developmental programs using all the project and non-project instruments at our disposal.

III. U.S. Foreign Assistance Program For FY 1988

To meet the funding demands necessitated by the unique development situation in Africa, A.I.D. is requesting the creation of the Development Fund for Africa to replace the traditional functional account divisions. The Development Fund for Africa will encompass all of A.I.D.'s FY 1988 Development Assistance activities as well as most of the activities previously funded with Economic Support Funds. The total request for the Development Fund for Africa is $500,000,000. Our Economic Support Fund request will be limited to $100,000,000. In addition, we will be seeking $106,000,000 in P.L. 480 Title I assistance and $77,107,000 in P.L. 480 Title II support.

A. The Development Fund for Africa

The Development Fund for Africa responds directly to the need for change as defined by the African community. This was outlined in May 1986 during the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa. The most notable aspect of the U.N. meeting was the unique degree of unanimity among African leaders with regard to their prognosis for the future and the developmental changes needed to produce positive African growth.

African development must be led by Africans. It must encompass massive economic and financial policy reform which fosters market-based development. It must seek to stabilize chaotic economic imbalances and reduce the burden of massive debt. And, most importantly, it must offer the potential for real growth that will keep investment capital on the continent and Africa's future leadership working at home.

We have been adapting and refining our assistance since 1981 to the realities of Africa's growing crisis. The elimination of functional accounts from A.I.D.'s Sub-Saharan African assistance program should allow for more flexibility in programming while facilitating a better response to development needs as defined by African leaders. We will be able to continue agriculture, health, population, child survival, education and environmental activities while stressing private sector and policy reform efforts. The U.S. will be able to offer more flexible support to those countries which are making a significant commitment to policy reforms.

We are requesting that resources made available under the Development Fund for Africa remain available until expended. This will increase our negotiating leverage by enabling us to hold out the firm possibility of these funds until acceptable conditionality is negotiated.

B. Defining A.I.D.'s Assistance Strategy

The major long-term objective of our assistance is to help African countries initiate and sustain market-led economic growth that allows them to attain food self-reliance and more equitable developmental progress. The major pieces of the strategy are: economic stabilization and reform, agricultural development and human resources development.

In recognition of the diversity of conditions in Africa, A.I.D.'s assistance programs are tailored to the specific needs of individual countries. In general, our programs support economic policy reforms to create incentives for growth and to enable African farmers as well as businessmen to play a more dynamic market role. At the same time, they help develop the technologies, institutions and human capital required for productive employment and sustained growth.

Over the past years we have been rethinking and refining this strategy based on a better understanding of Africa's crisis, our own experience with different assistance programs and modalities, and coordination with other donors. We have made policy reform the cornerstone of our strategy and have moved to focus our assistance on key countries and specific problems.

C. Economic Restructuring

African governments speak with a unified voice with regard to the need to bring about fundamental restructuring of their economies and institutional systems if they are to restore balance in their external accounts, public finances, domestic markets, and in the roles of the state and the private sector.

A.I.D. has been supporting economic restructuring activities through ESF and P.L. 480 Title I assistance -- as well as through some Developmental Assistance -- for years. More recently, we have introduced the ESF funded African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) to support selected countries showing an interest in undertaking policy reform efforts. The breadth of the reform effort sponsored under AEPRP gives an indication of how we target our assistance for policy reform.

Of primary importance has been the effort in agricultural marketing liberalization. In many African nations, the responsibility for agricultural markets -- both for the distribution of agricultural inputs as well as the sales of harvested production -- has rested solely with government entities. The result has been been costly and cumbersome distribution systems that drain limited governmental resources along with artificially low prices that stifle agricultural production. Recently, however, in Zambia, producer prices have been raised, fertilizer subsidies have been decreased and additional private competition has been encouraged. The initial result has been

increased production with less government involvement. In Guinea, we have sponsored reform measures to eliminate price controls and to move the marketing of agricultural inputs to the private sector.

We have also been working with several African governments in trade reforms to reduce licensing requirements, tariffs and government regulation of trade. In Senegal, Zaire, Togo and Mauritius, this will result in increased availabilities of consumer and capital goods, as well as more competitive domestic products competing in foreign markets.

Two other reform activities sponsored under the AEPRP program include civil service reform in Mali and private sector development in Rwanda. The program in Mali is expected to see a reduction in the number of people on government rolls as well as the government's divestiture of inefficient parastatal organizations. In Rwanda, we are making $2 million available to support policy studies, and will supply seed money for Rwandan entrepreneurs.

A.I.D. has also been sponsoring new reform-oriented and innovative programs with Economic Support Funds not associated with the AEPRP program. In Zambia, a foreign currency auction has served to make foreign exchange available at a market cost to bolster private sector production and commodity imports. In Kenya, we have supported the privatization of fertilizer distribution which has resulted in a more efficient, affordable and effective system of moving agricultural inputs to farmers.

In Senegal, A.I.D. has negotiated reform efforts resulting in private sector control of rice importation and discontinuation of fixed-price marketing of agricultural production. In Niger, we have been financing broad reform efforts in both agriculture and health which make both more affordable and efficient. Similar kinds of reforms have been associated with commodity import programs in Zaire as well as other P.L. 480 Title I recipients throughout Sub-Saharan Africa.

D. Agricultural Development

In agriculture, A.I.D.'s basic objective remains to help Africans achieve a reliable food supply through a blend of increased food production, market liberalization, and more efficient food handling and storage. A key component of our strategy is the support for agricultural structural reforms such as pricing, market liberalization and the privatization of parastatals.

Agricultural research to provide needed technology continues to be our highest priority in Africa. Much of our support for agricultural research is directed through a farming system orientation which seeks to address development constraints throughout the production process. In Gambia, we have made the Agriculture Research and Diversification

project, a major farming systems effort, the centerpiece of our country portfolio. Farming systems research projects are also active in Zaire, Zambia and Liberia. In addition, we have major agricultural projects under way in Cameroon, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Swaziland, Zambia, Botswana and Rwanda. Concurrently, we are strengthening schools of agriculture in Kenya and Cameroon, as well as improving agricultural faculties through participant training activities.

We do not believe that every country needs or can support a large and comprehensive research program. In many cases, fundamental research is more appropriately suited for international agricultural research centers. Thus, we will continue to support the research of several international centers throughout Africa as well as use the resources of U.S. Title XII institutions on specific problems. Of particular interest is the development and testing of improved seed varieties and agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, and water management methodologies.

We have found throughout Africa that often the dissemination of technology is quicker and better through informal or private sector channels than through formal or governmental means. If high-yield seeds are developed, or appropriate pesticides are made available, African farmers will use them and use them effectively. Of particular interest is our emphasis on getting technology to women, as they are the major agricultural producers in much of Africa.

Another key element to our agricultural emphasis is the support for market links development. This includes both fostering policies conducive to improved trade as well as creating, rehabilitating and maintaining appropriate physical and market infrastructure.

Finally, it has become increasingly clear that the improved management of Africa's natural resources, especially land, water and trees for fuelwood, must be an integral part of our agricultural assistance efforts. The depletion of soils, deforestation, and poor land management are having a major long-term negative impact on Africa's agricultural future.

We are currently focusing on four major area of concentration: agroforestry, soil and water conservation, fuelwood management, and energy. In Senegal, the $10.0 million Reforestation Project will mobilize local and private resources for treeplanting. The Ruhengeri Resources Analysis and Management project in Rwanda is working with local farmers to reduce soil erosion and improve watershed stability within an environmentally sensitive water-shed. In Sudan the $4.6 million Renewable Energy project has used a combination of U.S. dollar resources and local currency to promote both the production and conservation of fuelwood resources through local institutions and non-governmental organizations. The Africa Regional Energy Project continues to expend funds working directly with African governments to

help demonstrate and disseminate self-sustaining public and private sector initiatives directed at deforestation, oil import dependence, inefficient energy use, and the retarded development of indigenous African energy resources.

In addition, we are sponsoring activities to learn more about trends and effects of changes in natural resource and energy availabilities and their impact on the quality of life for Africans. Our regionally funded remote sensing activities and famine early warning efforts allow us to provide short-term assistance as well as indicate the programmatic focus for long-term solutions.

Our interest in the quality of life in not confined to the human experience. In the area of biological diversity, we have over 30 activities related directly to Section 119 of the Foreign Assistance Act, which in FY 1986 totaled about $6.0 million. Some examples of the kinds of activities we are currently funding include the inventory of endangered species in the Bururi forest area of Burundi, protecting the black rhino of Zimbabwe, environmental education in Swaziland, and a project with the World Wildlife Fund - U.S. to inventory the animal life in the Beza Mahafaly Reserve in Madagascar. Many of our activities are funded through P.L. 480 generated local currency.

Of particular importance in making sure that we keep up-to-date on trends and conditions in Africa are A.I.D.'s relations with private and voluntary organizations working throughout the continent. Although the contribution of private and voluntary organizations is often confined to projects when one considers their relationship to A.I.D.'s program in Africa, of equal interest is the daily contact, information sharing, and feedback in the field, as well as seminars and working groups here in the United States which they provide. Our recent cooperative efforts relating to the drought are clear examples of the effectiveness of this union.

E. Human Resource Development

Africa has the highest population growth rate, the highest infant mortality rate, and the lowest literacy rate of any region in the world. The problems of malnutrition, disease, and ignorance significantly thwart realization of the region's growth potential.

A.I.D. has been a partner of long standing with African nations in their efforts to improve human resources and basic human needs in Africa. Although we place a major emphasis on policy reform and structural adjustment, the maintenance of a system that allows growth with equity is of critical importance to U.S. efforts in Africa.

One of the primary areas of concern in Africa is population growth. During the past several years, an increasing number of African nations have begun taking a serious interest in population growth and its

impact on the development process. Although we are planning bilateral development activities in 38 Sub-Saharan African countries, of particular interest is the proposed long-term regionally funded population project being considered for Nigeria. With a population in excess of 100 million people, Nigeria represents about one-quarter of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Centrally funded programs are currently active and supporting the provision of contraceptives, commodities, technical assistance and training in Nigeria. The new project will put a major emphasis on tighter management systems and should increase the impact of the goods and services now available. We see a significant unmet demand for family planning services in Nigeria which we believe can be reached by a more effective and focused service delivery system.

Of equal importance with population is the improvement of health care and effective child survival activities. We are currently exploring ways to support more health care provided through the private sector to ensure that services, once available, would continue to be affordable. An example of one such activity can be seen in Ghana where the manufacture and distribution of oral rehydration salts have been taken out of government and are now carried out in the private sector.

In addition, A.I.D. continues to work with several African nations and the Centers for Disease Control in establishing child survival programs. These programs include immunizations and the provision of oral rehydration salts, as well as maternal and child health and nutrition education. Since 1981, the regionally funded African Child Survival Initiative has been working in 14 countries and has immunized 8.3 million children against childhood diseases as well as two million women against tetanus. We are currently increasing support for major child survival programs in Kenya, Niger, Sudan and Nigeria.

In education, we continue to support primary, secondary and college-level training and institutional support as well as vocational and non-formal educational efforts. A.I.D.'s participant training program has had a major impact on development in Africa. We will continue to support participant training efforts through bilateral efforts and regional activities such as the Human Resource Development project. In addition, in the Sahel region, by emphasizing shorter term training in Francophone countries, we will be increasing the number of participants and hopefully be able to include more women.

With regard to bilateral educational activities, we continue to support a multi-faceted program in Botswana which includes both formal and non-formal training opportunities. In Cameroon and Swaziland, we have major support programs for primary educational development. In Lesotho and Zaire, our human resource development projects cover both formal and non-formal training efforts.

In all of our human resource development activities, we are putting increasing emphasis on the private sector for the delivery of services. Given the high cost of supplying such services from public resources, and the limited tax base in most African nations, we believe that the only way for many services to be available on a continuing basis is through user fees.

IV. Food Assistance and Development

In recent years, we have been exploring several different ways to increase the developmental impact of food assistance. Some of these ideas include the use of local currency proceeds associated with P.L. 480 Title I sales for support of development activities. In chronically food deficit nations, A.I.D. has negotiated multi-year P.L. 480 Title II (Section 206) agreements which make food available to those in need and provide funds to support needed policy reform activities.

Most recently, we have carried out two major Food For Progress agreements in Guinea and Madagascar where policy reform concerns were addressed and private sector development has been encouraged. Each program provides 30,000 metric tons of rice and covers the cost of ocean freight. The primary policy concern will be the promotion of open and competitive markets for rice. It is hoped that this privatization will also be applied to other foodstuffs and consumer goods.

Both our P.L. 480 Title II (Section 206) programs and Food For Progress activities are made available on a grant basis. These and similar programs may be expanded in the future. We see the benefits of these kinds of food programs as threefold: the food itself; the inhibition of further debt growth; and, in the short-term, the respite from food worries which will allow African leaders to maintain their concentration on development policies and programs.

We are always mindful that the provision of large amounts of grant food to Africa could be a dangerous precedent, and we are careful to guard against the tendency of recipient nations to leave the provision of adequate food commodities to the donor community on a permanent basis. In addition, we are concerned about dependency at the distribution point, and will review along with other concerns, the need for monetization of food resources in accordance with current law.

At the same time, there is an opportunity more than ever before to have food assistance take its place along side the other project and non-project resources available in support of African development.

V. Requirements for Growth in Africa

There are five major tests for an economic growth strategy in Africa:

- It must represent a truly long-term commitment from both the donors and the Africans, and take the form of a mature development partnership;

- It must allow the cooperating governments to get through their cash and political crises as austerity measures hit home;

- Reform must proceed at a pace that, although meaningful, is not politically destabilizing;

- It must sustain and reward performance, while penalizing the lack of it; and,

- The donor community must speak with one voice and work to a common purpose within a common structure for development.

Adherence to these principles will be difficult, but not impossible.

Perhaps the most difficult task confronting the donor community is making coordination a reality. The United States is not the major donor in Africa, although it does provide over 50% of food aid assistance. If we are to achieve our goals, we must ensure that our developmental ideas are mirrored in the donor community.

An immediate concern is the further refinement and coordination of the U.S. Government efforts in Africa. We will attempt to tie development resources, food commodities and other trade and commercial programs to identifiable common goals. In addition, we will work closely with other donors including the World Bank and other international organizations to ensure that the donor efforts can achieve their maximum impact.

AFRICA

Summary of FY 1986 Reobligations of FY 1985 and FY 1986 Deobligations by Country 1/
(Actual)

Country	Account	($$$)
Botswana	ARDN (G)	811,555
	EHRD (G)	383,000
	ESF (G)	2,837,000
Burkina Faso	EHRD (G)	527,000
	SDP (G)	4,291,000
Cameroon	ARDN (G)	595,000
Cape Verde	SDP (G)	587,000
Kenya	ARDN (G)	2,234,178
	POP (G)	1,672,341
	EHRD (G)	65,593
	SDA (G)	57,359
	ESF (G)	86,901
Liberia	ARDN (G)	509,741
	HE (G)	140,000
Senegal	SDP (G)	285,000
Somalia	ARDN (G)	1,500,000
	HE (G)	3,100,000
Sudan	ARDN (G)	12,791,892
Swaziland	ARDN (G)	339,000
	POP (G)	35,000
	HE (G)	83,000
	EHRD (G)	1,188,000
	ESF (G)	11,000
Uganda	ARDN (G)	5,482,800
Zaire	ARDN (G)	700,000
Sahel Regional	SDP (G)	2,557,000
Southern Africa Regional	ESF (G)	23,000
Africa Regional	SDA (G)	1,793,681
TOTAL		44,687,041

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

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (633) BOTSWANA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 1,110

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 960

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 8.4%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 9.8%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 57.8	MALE 54.7	FEMALE 60.7
(1970)	TOTAL 52.2	MALE 49.1	FEMALE 55.4

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

AGRICULTURE

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 6%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 2

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: SORGHUM ,LIVESTOCK ,MILLET	10%	(1985)
CASH: CATTLE ,SORGHUM ,CORN	13%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) MEATS ,HIDES AND SKINS ,OILSEEDS

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) CORN ,WHEAT ,RAW SUGAR

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

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.) (1983) 396 (84) 474 (85) 783
EQUIVALENT TO 13.0 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1985)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)DIAMONDS ,CATTLE ,ANIMAL PRODUCTS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	40 (1984)	53 (1985)	27
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1983)	7% (1984)	8% (1985)	4%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)FOODSTUFFS ,VEHICLES ,TEXTILES

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	4 (1984)	20 (1985)	18
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1983)	1% (1984)	4% (1985)	4%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) 25(84) 94(85) 219

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,UNITED KINGDOM ,ZIMBABWE

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 31.7%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 33
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1984) 5.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.1% (1978) 5.1% (1986) 3.5%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 10% (1986) 28%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1984) 28.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 48.9% (15-64YRS) 47.4% (65+ YRS) 3.7%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 68

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1983) 9,250

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , ,
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) . %

BOTSWANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,195		
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,195 a/	-	-
Development Fund	-	-	8,000
Economic Support Fund	10,459 b/	5,000	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,459	5,000 c/	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	11,654	5,000	8,000
P.L. 480	1,273	3,006	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II d/	1,273	3,006	-
TOTALS	12,927	8,006	8,000

Footnotes:

a/ Includes $48,629 of deobligated FY 1985 funds and $1,145,926 deobligated from FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $1,194,555.

b/ Includes $212,588 of deobligated FY 1985 funds and $2,624,412 deobligated from FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $2,837,000.

c/ The above total for ESF includes $220,000 in local cost support.

d/ See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakdown of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	7	7	7
Foreign National	5	5	5
TOTALS	12	12	12

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	107	10	117	150	18	168	161	18	179
Bilateral[d]	105	10	115	148	18	166	161	18	179
Regional[e]	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants	1	6	7	1	22	23	1	22	23
Bilateral[d]	1	6	7	1	12	13	1	12	13
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	10	10
TOTALS	108	16	124	151	40	191	162	40	202

[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).*

BOTSWANA

Introduction

As a "frontline" state in Southern Africa, Botswana today is a multi-party democratic nation; it has used its resources wisely and well and stands as a non-racial model for democracy and human rights.

At independence in 1966, Botswana was ranked as one of the poorest nations in the world, with a per capita income of about $60 per annum. It had virtually no infrastructure, and economic prospects for the future were considered to be poor. Today, per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is approximately $900. Botswana's remarkable achievement in this area is primarily due to the rapid growth of the mineral sector of the economy, now 32% of GDP. Agriculture, dominated by the livestock industry, contributes only about 7% of the GDP, but livestock ranks second only to mineral exports as an earner of foreign exchange. Over the past five years, drought has hampered attempts to increase agriculture production. The lack of productive land makes Botswana heavily dependent upon imported foodstuff.

Botswana has maintained, as a matter of necessity, strong economic ties to the neighboring Republic of South Africa. Botswana has been virtually dependent upon South Africa's transportation links (railroads and harbors). About 85% of Botswana's total imports have come from South Africa. South Africa receives 15% of Botswana's exports, and more than 90% of the balance must pass through South Africa to reach its destination. Botswana is a member of the South African Customs Union (SACU), and approximately one-third of annual government revenues come from this source. Many Batswana are employed in South African mines and other activities, and their remittances are an important factor in the mixed wage earning/subsistence agriculture economy by which most family units live. Several South African companies hold significant equity and managerial influence in Botswana diamond, copper and coal production. Virtually all of Botswana's fuel and petroleum must be imported through the Republic. To reduce such overdependence on South Africa, in 1980 Botswana joined together with eight other Southern African states to form the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), with headquarters in Gaborone. Botswana's Vice President is the Chairman of the SADCC Council of Ministers.

Job opportunities for the uneducated and the untrained are limited in Botswana, and increasing unemployment is a critical concern. Through the end of the 1980s, Botswana's economy, as currently structured, is expected to generate enough jobs in the formal sector to employ only about 50% of the working age population. Others who enter the workforce will have to find employment in the informal sector, characterized by low productivity and high underemployment. At the same time, the formal sector suffers from an acute shortage of skilled manpower.

To address these problems, the Government of Botswana is placing major emphasis on creating work opportunities in the private sector, and on attempting to increase arable crop production to raise small holder incomes in

the rural areas where most of the population still lives. In addition, the formal education system is being further expanded, and attention is being given to qualitative improvements in the system.

Botswana is playing a key role in SADCC and in regional affairs. What happens in South Africa obviously has a major impact on economic growth and development in Botswana. In coping with current economic and political realities, Botswana is considering alternative transportation routes. It is also interested in developing storage facilities for building up grain and petroleum reserves to meet future emergency needs.

A.I.D.'s Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Since 1984 A.I.D.'s development strategy in Botswana has emphasized skills development, training and employment generation. This strategy aims to increase rural incomes and productivity by improving basic educational systems, strengthen selected development institutions, and provide advanced training opportunities for both the private and public sectors. Work also continues on an A.I.D. project to improve dryland agriculture, on which nearly 85% of the population is greatly dependent.

In FY 1987 A.I.D. is continuing the assessment of program objectives and our present employment strategy. We plan to look at ways in which the private sector can be more effectively used. We are looking also at other areas of the economy in which U.S. assistance might play a constructive role. Apart from possible aid for drought conditions and locust control, however, there are no "new starts" in FY 1987. Resources are devoted to ongoing activities: Agricultural Technology Improvement (633-0221), Primary Education Improvement II (632-0240), Junior Secondary Education Improvement (633-0229), and Botswana Workforce and Skills Training (633-0241).

In FYs 1986 and 1987, nearly 300 Batswana participants have been provided with advanced level training in the U.S., while 45 U.S. advisers have filled key and senior level GOB positions. The Primary Education Improvement project is assisting the Ministry of Education in training and retraining primary pre-service and in-service teachers, and in revising the curriculum for Botswana's four Primary Teacher Training Colleges. In the last 10 years, the number of primary classrooms has more than doubled (to 4,832), as has the number of primary students (to 223,608). More than 85% of Botswana's primary school children now attend school. Other donors are assisting with school construction and technical training.

Providing solid junior secondary follow-on schooling for primary school leavers has been the overall objective of the Junior Secondary Education project. As Botswana's entire education system and curriculum undergo revision and modernization, this project is training and retraining junior secondary teachers at both the University of Botswana and the College of Education, and is restructuring the curriculum through the Ministry of Education.

BOTSWANA

The Botswana Workforce and Skills Training project, through the use of U.S. advisers and participant training (U.S., third country and in-country), is assisting the private and public sectors of Botswana. Over the life of project, overseas training will be provided to nearly 250 long-term, and over 100 short-term participants. Another 2,000 Batswana will receive in-country training. Under current agreements, more than one-third of these training beneficiaries come from Botswana's private sector.

In support of Botswana's national food strategy, A.I.D. has continued assistance in applied research and extension for dryland farming systems and crop production technologies. Regional agricultural programs have been focused at the Southern African Centre for Cooperative Agricultural Research (SACCAR), an arm of SADCC. Other principal agriculture and development activities in FY 1986 included PL 480 Title II emergency food assistance ($1.3 million), emergency drought relief assistance, and locust control activities ($1.2 million).

FY 1988 Program

A.I.D. requests $8,000,000 in FY 1988: Botswana Workforce and Skills Training II ($3.2 million); Primary Education Improvement II ($1.8 million), and Junior Secondary Education Improvement ($3.0 million) -- all of which are ongoing projects.

Mission Director: John Hummon

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

633 BOTSWANA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
633-0077 RURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	80	84	1,710 2,473	1,710	126	---	462	---	500	---	678
633-0221 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	G	81	87	3,872 3,872	3,060	---	812	16	---	500	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,582 6,345	4,770	126	812	478	---	1,000	---	1,178
GRANTS				5,582 6,345	4,770	126	812	478	---	1,000	---	1,178
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
633-0222 PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	81	85	1,267 1,650	1,267	557	---	710	---	---	---	---
633-0229 SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	85	90	9,041 9,041	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000
633-0231 BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING	G	82	86	2,817 2,817	2,817	1,341	---	1,014	---	462	---	---
633-0240 PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II	G	86	91	4,570 4,570	---	---	383	---	---	383	---	600
633-0241 WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II	G	86	90	4,000 4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				21,695 22,078	4,084	1,898	383	1,724	---	845	---	2,100
GRANTS				21,695 22,078	4,084	1,898	383	1,724	---	845	---	2,100
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

633 BOTSWANA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
633-0229 SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	85	90	9,041 9,041	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
633-0240 PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II	G	86	91	4,570 3,537	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	600
633-0241 WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II	G	86	90	20,030 20,030	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,200	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				33,641 31,608	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	2,100
GRANTS				33,641 31,608	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	2,100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
633-000A LOCAL SUPPORT COST-BOTSWANA	G	87	87	220 220	---	---	---	---	220	220	---	---
633-0069 SOUTHERN AFRICA MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	76	82	7,108 7,108	7,108	7,036	---	70	---	---	---	---
633-0074 AGRICULTURE COLLEGE EXPANSION	G	78	81	7,535 9,149	7,535	6,770	---	315	---	450	---	---
633-0077 RURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	80	84	4,762 5,449	4,762	3,393	---	531	---	400	---	187
633-0078 HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOPMENT	G	78	80	3,530 4,305	3,530	2,694	---	836	---	---	---	---
633-0221 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT	G	81	85	5,303 5,303	5,103	2,553	---	1,087	---	750	---	750
633-0222 PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	81	85	4,726 5,643	4,726	3,470	---	522	---	400	---	234

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

633 BOTSWANA

CP 59

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
633-0228 SMALL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	82	82	452 452	452	283	---	106	---	63	---	---
633-0229 SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT	G	85	90	7,277 7,277	4,527	22	2,000	1,017	750	2,000	---	1,900
633-0231 BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING	G	83	86	11,741 11,741	9,696	4,416	2,055	2,267	---	2,000	---	2,500
633-0238 GABORONE WEST HOUSING AND FACILITIES	G	85	83	650 650	650	340	---	153	---	157	---	---
633-0240 PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II	G	86	91	3,464 3,464	---	---	2,184	23	1,280	750	---	600
633-0241 WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II	G	86	90	6,970 6,970	---	---	4,220	---	2,750	1,500	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				63,793 67,736	43,134	30,987	10,459	6,934	5,000	9,590	---	6,671
GRANTS				63,793 67,736	43,134	30,987	10,459	6,934	5,000	9,590	---	6,671
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL TOTAL				124,711 127,757	56,988	33,011	11,654	9,186	5,000	11,435	5,000	12,249
GRANTS				124,711 127,757	56,988	33,011	11,654	9,186	5,000	11,435	5,000	12,249
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (686) BURKINA FASO

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 8,078

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 160

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 1.2%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 10.6%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 45.7	MALE 43.8	FEMALE 47.6
(1970)	TOTAL 38.3	MALE 36.9	FEMALE 39.7

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

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) 0.2%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 39%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 51

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: SORGHUM ,MILLET ,CORN	84%	(1985)
CASH: COTTON ,PEANUTS ,.	11%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COTTON ,LIVESTOCK ,SHEA NUTS

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,RICE ,DAIRY PRODS.

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	179 (82)	166 (83)	154
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	196 (82)	185 (83)	145
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	-17 (82)	-19 (83)	9

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1981) 17.3% (82) 17.8% (83) 20.2%
AS % OF GNP..... (1977) 2.9% (78) 3.5% (79) 2.7%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 89 (84) 110 (85) 143
EQUIVALENT TO 1.5 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1982)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)LIVESTOCK ,PEANUTS ,SHEA NUT PRODS.

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	0	(1984)	0	(1985)	1
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1980)	0%	(1981)	0%	(1982)	0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)TEXTILES ,FOOD ,CONSUMER GOODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	27	(1984)	26	(1985)	30
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1980)	15%	(1981)	14%	(1982)	8%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1980) -208(81) -189(82) -233

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,COTE D'IVOIRE ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 42.6%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 22
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 14.0%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.4% (1978) 1.9% (1986) 2.3%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 7% (1986) 12%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.3% (15-64YRS) 51.7% (65+ YRS) 3.0%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 146

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 49,276

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,TRACHOMA-TRACHOM,MEASLES-ROUGEOLE
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	6,818	1,000	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	6,818 a/	1,000	
Development Fund	-	-	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,818	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480	6,153	5,831	5,457
Title I	-	-	-
Title II b/	6,153	5,831	5,457
TOTALS	12,971 a/	6,831	6,457

a/ Includes $4,318,000 deobligated from FY 1985 and reobligated in FY 1986.
b/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 Table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	8	8	8
Foreign National	13	13	12
TOTALS	21	21	20

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	30	12	42	23	12	35	16	9	25
Bilateral[d]	8	7	15	7	10	17	4	7	11
Regional[e]	22	5	27	16	2	18	12	2	14
Third Country Participants	3	2	5	5	8	13	8	10	18
Bilateral[d]	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	4	6
Regional[e]	2	0	2	4	6	10	6	6	12
TOTALS	33	14	47	28	20	48	24	19	43

[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., CILSS, AMDP).

BURKINA FASO

Introduction

With a per capita GNP of $160 (1984), an infant mortality rate of 15%, and a literacy rate of less than 10%, Burkina Faso cannot be considered to be even on the threshold of meeting the basic human needs of its people. This situation is further exacerbated by accelerating environmental degradation, burgeoning population and severe periodic drought. Most recently, like other Sahelian states, Burkina Faso has suffered a serious grasshopper infestation.

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 2.4% population growth rate impedes economic growth by increasing the investment needed to simply maintain the meager status quo in education, health care, and food availability per capita.

Despite this grim situation, the Government of Burkina Faso (GOB), in its recent development plan, is proposing programs which are both decentralized and targeted toward rural areas and Burkina's poor majority. The GOB stresses self-reliance and self-sacrifice at all levels -- themes both practical and in line with the country's limited resource base. The country-wide vaccination campaign against childhood diseases in 1985 was a prime example of almost total popular mobilization and high impact at low cost. A similar effort for the December 1985 census and a six-month campaign to build and equip dispensaries in each village were equally successful.

U.S. interests in Burkina Faso are both developmental and humanitarian. Economic interchange is minimal and there are no major natural resources in Burkina of strategic value to the United States. A.I.D.'s immediate priority is to respond to the human suffering caused by two successive years of drought and the more recent grasshopper infestations.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D. assistance strategy is to improve the quality of life of Burkina's rural poor majority by focusing on health, population planning and rural development. Strong emphasis is on institutional and human resource development, areas where the United States has a comparative advantage in providing specialized assistance.

The institution-building Agricultural Human Resources Development project (686-0221) has had a significant impact on reorienting agricultural training and research at the University of Ouagadougou away from a theoretical, classroom-based system. The current two-year extension is emphasizing the transfer of practical agricultural education patterned

after the U.S. land-grant system model, with a special focus on the systematic upgrading of the University's Gampela training and research farm.

The Rural Water Supply project (686-0228), which has financed over 600 wells to date, terminates in early FY 1987. Although budget constraints have precluded a planned second phase, the project's successes in the integration of health and water components, development of village health worker handbooks adapted to each ethnic group, the training and hiring of private craftsmen for pump maintenance, long-term provision of spare parts, and the levying of user charges to cover recurrent costs are serving as important models for other donors and the GOB to replicate in the country.

Previous A.I.D. training, pilot efforts and policy discussions prepared the way for the new Population Planning project (686-0260), which is planned as the first phase of a long-term intervention in this critical area. The Strengthening Health Planning Capacity project (686-0251) continues to address important gaps in the organization of health care delivery and has already paid dividends in helping the Ministry of Health to plan and manage both regular and emergency public health interventions. Of special note was A.I.D.'s impact, with support from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, on the 1985 Burkina decennial census. The result will be the first West African sub-Saharan census to be developed and analyzed using personal computers. This technological choice, moreover, has significantly reduced costs and will assure rapid and on-time delivery of census data.

Complementing its regular project portfolio, A.I.D. will continue its policy dialogue efforts to promote the adoption of sound economic policies that foster private sector development. An A.I.D.-sponsored assessment led to last year's successful private sector symposium, hosted by the Burkina Chamber of Commerce. This was the first chance for the business community to discuss in depth with the new government the role of the private sector in Burkina's development. Analyses and recommendations from that A.I.D.-financed symposium formed the basis for the private sector reforms and incentives being promulgated under the 1986-91 five-year development plan.

In addition to its government-to-government activities, A.I.D. will continue to support initiatives of private voluntary organizations (PVOs), primarily through the use of available central and regional funds. PVOs such as Africare, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Save the Children Federation (SCF) will continue their village-level development and drought-recovery efforts. Emergency multi-donor-funded operations were all highly effective in minimizing damage to crops in 1986 and reducing this year's potential high insect populations. Plans are being formulated in collaboration with the GOB to address anticipated problems in 1987.

FY 1988 Program

The requested $1,000,000 will fund the first tranche of the Agricultural Research and Training Support project (686-0270), thus continuing A.I.D.'s long-term efforts in Burkina to upgrade the quality and productivity of selected institutions and human resources in the agricultural sector.

Additionally, the P.L. 480 Title II resources, estimated at $5,457,000, will continue to support the CRS program activities in maternal and child health, school feeding, food for work and humanitarian assistance.

Mission Director: Herbert N. Miller

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

635 BURKINA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
686-0221 AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	86	87	527 527	---	---	527	---	---	700	---	227
686-0226 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL	G	78	90	1,170 1,700	1,170	705	---	73	---	392	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,697 2,227	1,170	705	527	73	---	692	---	227
GRANTS				1,697 2,227	1,170	705	527	73	---	692	---	227
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
686-0221 AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	78	87	6,930 9,457	6,000	5,612	2,230	239	700	1,323	---	1,306
686-0226 RURAL WATER SUPPLY	G	79	85	13,480 13,480	13,480	12,357	---	930	---	193	---	---
686-0231 SEGUENAGA IRD AFRICARE (PVO)	G	78	85	5,505 5,505	5,505	4,990	---	515	---	---	---	---
686-0235 FORESTRY EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT	G	79	81	4,658 5,993	4,658	4,072	---	---	---	586	---	---
686-0243 GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	80	83	2,611 2,611	2,611	1,895	---	340	---	373	---	---
686-0245 FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION	G	81	81	1,600 1,600	1,600	981	---	213	---	406	---	---
686-0249 SMALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DEV II (PVO)	G	81	86	2,530 2,530	2,300	2,036	230	264	---	230	---	---

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

686 BURKINA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
686-0251 STRENGTHENING HEALTH PLANNING & MANAGEME	G	82	86	6,750 6,750	4,000	819	1,750	1,028	---	1,400	---	1,200
686-0259 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C	G	83	86	160 160	120	77	40	15	---	68	---	---
686-0260 FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT	G	86	87	1,341 1,250	---	---	1,041	---	300	400	---	350
686-0271 RURAL DEV. AFRICARE (PVO)	G	86	86	1,000 1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	665	---	335
686-0934 SOUTHWEST PEG. REFORESTATION PROJECT	G	85	85	1,000 1,000	1,000	---	---	82	---	350	---	350
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				48,565 50,301	41,274	32,842	6,291	3,676	1,000	5,994	---	3,241
GRANTS				48,565 50,301	41,274	32,842	6,291	3,676	1,000	5,994	---	3,241
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
686-0270 AG RESEARCH & TRAINING SUPPORT	*G	88	89	3,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
GRANTS				3,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

636 BURKINA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		53,762 52,526	42,444	33,547	6,818	3,749	1,000	6,686	1,000	3,968
		GRANTS		53,762 52,526	42,444	33,547	6,818	3,749	1,000	6,686	1,000	3,968
		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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: Burkina Faso

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Research and Training Support	DFA			FY 1988 1,000	Life of Project Funding 3,500

Number 686-0270	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1992	FY 1993

Purpose: To strengthen Burkina's indigenous agricultural research capacity through the development of the scientific human resource base, support for local agricultural research, and development of linkages with institutions serving the agricultural sector.

Project Description: The project provides support to Burkina's National Institute for Agricultural Studies and Research (INERA) in its efforts to develop the country's agricultural research capacity to provide small farmers with technical packages adapted to the local environment. Specifically, the project will provide short and long-term training for Burkinabe agricultural scientists and technicians, technical assistance for improved management and coordination of national research programs, equipment and infrastructure support, and research grants to local scientists.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. strategy in Burkina has focused on improving the country's human resource base in the agricultural, health and population areas. The project will enlarge the pool of skilled persons working in agricultural research, as well as improve their efficiency and productivity through management improvements, thereby promoting the development and diffusion of agricultural research packages to the small farmer majority.

The project is a logical complement to the Agricultural Human Resources Development Project (686-0221) which has had a significant impact on the implantation of practical agricultural education and research at the University of Ouagadougou modeled on the U.S. land-grant system of agricultural education. As both the University and the National Agricultural Research Institute are under the umbrella of the same ministry, this project provides the same excellent opportunity to develop the linkages between research and academics as is being successfully carried out by A.I.D. in Cameroon. The eventual tripartite linkage with extension is the next step in the institution-building process.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project purpose and related objectives coincide with Government of Burkina priorities concerning rural development and agriculture in general, and agricultural research development, planning and coordination in specific. For its 1986-1991 National Development Plan, Burkina Faso has made agriculture its number one development priority with heavy emphasis on increasing agricultural production.

This project is being developed in full coordination with the Government of Burkina and other donors and will form part of a multi-donor agricultural research effort in Burkina in which the World Bank will be the lead donor and lender.

Beneficiaries: Farmers and their families who receive the benefits of improved varieties and practices will be the ultimate beneficiaries. Initial direct beneficiaries will be the young agricultural research scientists and technicians who will assume the leadership and coordination of agricultural research in Burkina.

Major Outputs: A strengthened national agricultural capability with emphasis on key agricultural research staff trained to develop, adapt, and diffuse technical packages for small farmers.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
- Short and long-term academic training in the United States and short-term training in Burkina and third countries.	1,000
- Infrastructure and equipment	1,500
- Short and long-term U.S. technical assistance in research and program management.	1,000
TOTAL	3,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	1,000	2,500	3,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

COUNTRY: (695) BURUNDI

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 4,862

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 220

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 1.9%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 12.2%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 47.6	MALE 45.7	FEMALE 49.4	
(1970)	TOTAL 41.8	MALE 40.5	FEMALE 43.1	

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

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -1.3%

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

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 201

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: BANANAS ,CASSAVA ,SWEETPOTATOES	73%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,COTTON ,TEA	4%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COFFEE ,TEA ,COTTON

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,RAW SUGAR ,DAIRY PRODS.

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
(1979)	139 (80)	164 (81)	179	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
(1979)	180 (80)	199 (81)	234	
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
(1979)	-42 (80)	-36 (81)	-55	
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,				
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1975) 13.9%	(76) 10.9%	(77) 11.2%		
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . %	(.) . %	(.) . %		

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD, ($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 34 (84) 25 (85) 35
EQUIVALENT TO . MONTHS OF IMPORTS (.)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)COFFEE ,TEA ,COTTON

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983) 2 (1984) 2 (1985) 7
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)TEXTILES ,FOODSTUFFS ,TRANSPORT EQUP.

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 6 (1984) 10 (1985) 11
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

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

TRADING PARTNERS: GERMANY, FEDER ,UNITED STATES ,IRAN

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 35.8%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 18
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1984) 15.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.8% (1978) 2.4% (1986) 2.9%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 2% (1986) 3%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.3% (15-64YRS) 52.2% (65+ YRS) 3.5%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 119

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

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , ,
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) 5.3%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	2,019	1,760	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,019	1,760	-
Development Fund	-	-	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,019	1,760	2,000
P.L. 480	1,502	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	1,502	-	-
TOTALS	3,521	1,760	2,000

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	5	4	4
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	9	8	8

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	7	18	25	13	18	31	18	15	33
Bilateral[d]	4	1	5	10	5	15	10	5	15
Regional[e]	3	17	20	3	13	16	8	10	18
Third Country Participants	-	13	13	5	10	15	10	10	20
Bilateral[d]	-	1	1	-	5	5	-	5	5
Regional[e]	-	12	12	5	5	10	10	5	15
TOTALS	7	31	38	18	28	46	28	25	53

[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

Introduction

Burundi is a small, landlocked country with the second highest population density in Africa. It is approximately 95% rural and has limited land resources. Until recently, Burundi was one of the few African countries that was marginally self-sufficient in food. However, per capita food production has fallen since 1981 and Burundi now has a net food deficit. With only a limited capacity to generate internal financial resources for development, the majority of Burundi's development investment is financed by external donor assistance.

Major overall development problems include: a 3% population growth rate; a declining agricultural productivity; a high infant mortality rate; a high illiteracy rate; a shortage of skilled personnel to implement development activities; a weak private sector; a growing debt-service burden; and a declining budgetary resources.

In May 1986, Burundi became the first International Monetary Fund (IMF) member to benefit from the World Bank/IMF Structual Adjustment Facility's (SAF) economic reform program established for Africa. A three-year recovery program was approved to tackle the economy's over reliance on coffee, which accounts for 85% of export earnings, recent negative Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth and escalating debt service. The objectives of the program are to restore real GDP growth to about 4% a year, reduce inflation from the 10% forecast for 1986/87 to 7% by 1989, and improve the nation's balance-of-payments position.

In the context of this economic reform program, the Government of the Republic of Burundi (GRB) has formulated policy changes to: 1) limit expenditures for the civil service and infrastructure; 2) rehabilitate or privatize certain parastatals and liquidate others; 3) liberalize the import tariff system; 4) introduce producer domestic pricing and industrial investor incentive policies which will increase reliance on the private sector and market forces; and 5) adjust exchange rates. These policy reforms are already having an impact domestically and could serve as a model for other African countries to demonstrate the benefits of economic reform.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. program is designed to support efforts to: 1) increase food production for domestic consumption; 2) promote family planning and health; and 3) train Burundi managers and technicians to support the program of "Burundization" of the public and the private sector.

In health, the centrally-funded Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421) is providing technical and commodity support to permit the extension of health delivery services to the entire infant population.

In agriculture, under the Basic Food Crops project (695-0101) substantial and measurable progress is being made in increasing the production of improved

seeds for corn, wheat and potatoes. A recent evaluation of the project found that project objectives are being economically met and recommended that the acreage under cultivation be increased. The Bururi Forestry project (695-0106) met its initial objectives during its second year. Following an evaluation, the project turned its attention to agro-forestry to encourage farmers to plant trees for erosion protection and firewood. The Small Farming Systems Research project (695-0106) is strengthening the institutional linkages between agriculture research, extension organizations and the farming community and is upgrading the professional skills of the research and extension staffs through training, field trials and on-station research.

Under the Alternative Energy Peat II project (695-0103), peat production and sales have now reached the point of commercial viability (11,000 tons annually). As a result of increased production and recent devaluations, wood charcoal is now more expensive than peat for industrial and institutional use.

A.I.D.'s participant training activities have been particularly successful with more than 145 Burundi participants having completed training. Eight participants are currently in the United States studying health, family planning, agriculture, and other priority subjects; and an additional 20 participants will begin training in FY 1987.

The Human Resources Development project (695-0121) begun in FY 1987 will provide technical training for Burundi personnel who need additional skills in their jobs. Particular attention is being given to skills training in agriculture, health, and the private sector, and to involving women more effectively in the economy of the country.

In FY 1987, A.I.D. will review the country's development environment with special attention to agriculture. Progress in the agricultural sector and advances under the 1986 IMF/IBRD economic reform program will be reviewed in coming to a decision concerning any new activities in Burundi.

FY 1988 Program

In FY 1988, a total of $2 million from the Development Fund for Africa account is requested to fund ongoing training activities under the Human Resources Development project (695-0121).

A.I.D. Representative: Donald F. Miller

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

695 BURUNDI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
695-0101 BASIC FOOD CROPS	G	80	87	7,440 6,690	6,690	4,342	---	309	750	1,100	---	1,189
695-0105 BURURI FOREST	G	82	82	1,144 1,144	1,144	596	---	193	---	290	---	70
695-0106 SMALL FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	83	86	7,790 7,790	6,440	132	1,350	495	---	1,500	---	1,600
695-0112 RURAL ROADS II	G	83	85	1,087 1,087	1,087	624	---	432	---	31	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				17,461 16,711	15,361	5,694	1,350	1,924	750	2,921	---	2,859
GRANTS				17,461 16,711	15,361	5,694	1,350	1,924	750	2,921	---	2,859
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
695-0109 COMMUNITY WATER AND SANITATION	G	83	83	330 330	330	216	---	---	---	114	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				330 330	330	216	---	---	---	114	---	---
GRANTS				330 330	330	216	---	---	---	114	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
695-0121 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	G	87	91	1,010 ---	---	---	---	---	1,010	400	---	610

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a *planned date*.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

695 BURUNDI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,010	---	---	---	---	1,010	400	---	610

GRANTS				1,010	---	---	---	---	1,010	400	---	610

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
695-0103	G	80	86	9,000	8,331	5,293	669	1,269	---	1,300	---	1,138
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PEAT II				9,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,000	8,331	5,293	669	1,269	---	1,300	---	1,138
				9,000								
GRANTS				9,000	8,331	5,293	669	1,269	---	1,300	---	1,138
				9,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
695-0121	G	87	91	4,990	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	90
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,990	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	90

GRANTS				4,990	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	90

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				32,791	24,022	11,203	2,019	3,193	1,760	4,735	2,000	4,697
				26,041								
GRANTS				30,791	24,022	11,203	2,019	3,193	1,760	4,735	2,000	4,697
				26,041								
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (631) CAMEROON

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 9,986

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 800

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 2.9%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 12.8%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 48.7	MALE 47.0	FEMALE 50.4
(1970)	TOTAL 41.9	MALE 40.9	FEMALE 42.8

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

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -1.8%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 22%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 63

MAJOR CROP($)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: ROOTS AND TUBERS ,CORN ,MILLET	28%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,COCOA BEANS ,COTTON	15%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COFFEE ,COCOA BEANS ,COTTON

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,RICE ,DAIRY PRODS.

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1982)	1,188 (83)	1,763 (84)	1,820
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1982)	1,356 (83)	1,674 (84)	1,699
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1982)	-168 (83)	89 (84)	121
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1981)	5.0% (83)	8.2% (84)	7.9%
AS % OF GNP..... (1979)	1.6% (80)	1.5% (82)	1.8%
OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,			
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982)	81 (83)	170 (84)	63
EQUIVALENT TO 0.5 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)			

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)CRUDE OIL ,COCOA ,COFFEE

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	248	(1984)	125	(1985)	308
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	58%	(1983)	42%	(1984)	50%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)CONSUMER GOODS ,MACHINERY ,TRANSPORT EQUIP

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	99	(1984)	114	(1985)	75
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 (1984) 24.7%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,

($ MILLIONS, U.S.).....	(1984)	222
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO)....	(1984)	15.0%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970)	2.1%	(1978)	2.6%	(1986)	2.7%
POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970)	20%	(1986)	43%		
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970)	6	(1986)	6		
MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION.		(1978)	3.0%		

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.0% (15-64YRS) 52.9% (65+ YRS) 3.1%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 131

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

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) . .
DEATH.. (.) . .

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.....	(1982)	TOTAL	106	MALE	116	FEMALE	97.0
SECONDARY.....	(1982)	TOTAL	23.4	MALE	26.3	FEMALE	14.2
POST SECONDARY..	(1979)	TOTAL	1.3	MALE	1.8	FEMALE	0.3

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) 220%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	23,014	20,000	-
Loan	8,460	3,405	-
Grant	14,554 b/	16,595	-
Development Fund	-	-	20,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	23,014	20,000	20,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	23,014 b/	20,000	20,000

Footnotes:

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

b/ Above total includes $95,000 of funds deobligated in FY 1986 and $500,000 of funds deobligated in FY 1985 for total reobligation in FY 1986 of $595,000.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	22	21	21
Foreign National	15	15	15
TOTALS	37	36	36

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	78	31	109	107	20	127	98	20	118
Bilateral[d]	58	13	71	78	5	83	54	0	54
Regional[e]	20	18	38	29	15	44	44	20	64
Third Country Participants	1	5	6	2	9	11	0	5	5
Bilateral[d]	1	0	1	2	4	6	0	0	0
Regional[e]	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5
TOTALS	79	36	115	109	29	138	98	25	123

[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

Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Cameroon (GRC) is committed to development and is taking appropriate steps to improve economic growth. These include development of a market-oriented pricing system, an emphasis on agriculture as the country's true basis of national wealth, and support for private business activity. Encouragingly, per capita gross national product (GNP) increased from $460 to over $800 in the past six years.

The basic U.S. interest in Cameroon is seeing that a moderate, pro-western, private enterprise-oriented African country has the opportunity to succeed. There are several elements of this interest. First, it is in the U.S. interest to demonstrate that a commitment to economic development within a democratic context pays off in concrete gains in living standards. Cameroon is a country where this can happen. It has sufficient human and natural resources plus the policy environment to generate significant economic growth. Second, it is in the U.S. interest to maintain access to Cameroon for U.S. businesses. Americans are now involved primarily in petroleum and banking. However, as demonstrated by several trade and investment missions in 1985 and 1986, U.S. interest exists in many other sectors as well. It seems likely that an increase in commercial contacts will take place. Finally, Cameroon is a country that generally supports U.S. positions internationally. The A.I.D. program encourages Cameroon to continue this support.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development strategy in Cameroon is to concentrate on three areas: agriculture, education and rural health. A.I.D.'s goal is to increase food production and to improve the environment in which rural Cameroonians live and work. A.I.D.'s approach is to address technical constraints while simultaneously developing an institutional capacity to provide services.

The foundation of the A.I.D. program in Cameroon is agriculture. It is the sector where most Cameroonians work and which generates approximately 25% of GNP. Within the agriculture sector, A.I.D. is working in three separate areas: (1) policy making, (2) technology transfer, and (3) food production. Each of these areas has an element of institution building.

With regard to policy making, the basis of A.I.D.'s involvement is the Agriculture Management and Planning project (631-0008), which is developing the capacity within the Ministry of Agriculture to collect and analyze data for better decision making. Information provided by the project was of substantial assistance to the GRC in preparing its sixth five year plan.

Technology transfer is the second area of A.I.D. concentration within the agriculture sector. The major tool of implementation is the Agricultural Education project (631-0031), which is assisting Cameroon to develop a university that produces graduates capable of transferring modern agricultural technology to Cameroonian farmers. An evaluation of this

project is scheduled for FY 1987.

A second activity concerning technology transfer is the Tropical Roots and Tubers project (631-0058). This project is being implemented by a consortium of Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) led by the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore. Research will be conducted to speed up multiplication of plant sets from roots and tubers and to identify ways to extend storage time and to improve processing of root and tuber crops. Success in transferring this technology will directly affect over one million Cameroonian farmers who grow these crops.

Food production is the third area of sectoral concentration and A.I.D. finances three projects in this area. The North Cameroon Seed Multiplication II project (631-0023) is designed to provide farmers in northern Cameroon with high-yielding peanut, corn, sorghum and cowpea seed. Multiplication of certified seed is beginning to be carried out under contract with private farmers. During FY 1987, increased emphasis will be placed on marketing, extension and promotion of improved seed varieties.

The National Cereals Research and Extension II project (631-0052) is continuing the development of Cameroon's agricultural research system. Emphasis is being placed on adaptive research for maize, sorghum, millet and rice. The combined efforts of on-station research and on-farm trials have identified five new varieties of corn, two of rice and two of sorghum. Increased yields of 50% for corn, 30% for rice and 25% for sorghum have resulted. Up to 20% of the farmers in northern and western Cameroon have adopted these varieties.

The third activity is the Credit Union Development II project (631-0057), which is the second phase of an ongoing project that has concentrated on western Cameroon and has obtained considerable results. Over 58,000 people are now credit union members in that area. The 116 registered credit unions they belong to have total deposits of $20 million. A study undertaken in FY 1986 found that credit unions have had a positive impact on the economic well-being of their members. For example, monthly incomes of members increased by over 16% from 1982 to 1984. The study also indicated that other regions of Cameroon are ready to accept credit unions. The Phase II project will assist in that effort.

In the education sector, A.I.D. is assisting in the reform and expansion of rural primary education through the Support to Primary Education project (631-0033). Assistance is geared to expansion of teacher training colleges to enable them to graduate additional and better trained teachers. The construction of five teacher training facilities is expected to begin in FY 1987.

In the health sector, the GRC has provided a 12% increase in funding for rural health care services since 1984 and has requested A.I.D. to become involved in that sector. A.I.D. plans to inititate the Maternal and Child Health Support project (631-0056), which will be designed to improve rural

health care in two of Cameroon's ten provinces. The project will provide for in-service training, essential drugs and equipment and basic services through existing health service centers.

FY 1988 Program

A.I.D. is requesting a total of $20 million in the Development Fund for Africa account for the Cameroon program in FY 1988.

A.I.D. is requesting $14,876,000 to fund ongoing agricultural projects as well as a new project: Agricultural Management and Planning II project (631-0059). This project will assist in the strengthening of the Ministry of Agriculture's sector planning and analysis capability.

In the health sector $2,000,000 is budgeted for incremental funding of the Maternal and Child Health Support project (631-0056).

In education and human resources activities $3,014,000 is requested for the ongoing Support to Primary Education project (631-0033). This project plays a central role in A.I.D.'s efforts to improve the rural environment.

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

631 CAMEROON

CP 58

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
631-0004	G	78	84	5,100	5,100	4,926	---	151	---	23	---	---
NORTH CAMEROON LIVESTOCK AND AG DEV				6,200								
631-0008	G	79	87	9,700	6,800	4,813	2,000	496	900	1,100	---	1,491
AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING				8,800								
631-0012	G	79	81	1,808	1,808	1,743	---	---	---	65	---	---
MANDARA MOUNTAINS WATER RESOURCES				6,916								
631-0013	G	79	84	7,697	7,697	6,635	---	135	---	927	---	---
NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION				7,697								
631-0022	G	80	83	597	597	495	---	6	---	96	---	---
SMALL FARMER FISH PRODUCTION				757								
631-0023	G	82	87	9,180	7,451	2,352	589	1,845	1,140	1,140	---	1,200
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II				2,040								
631-0023	L	82	87	5,600	5,600	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II				5,600								
631-0024	G	79	82	1,325	1,325	1,119	---	123	---	73	---	---
NATIONAL FOOD CROP PROTECTION				1,420								
631-0031	G	82	88	14,210	7,810	3,036	2,400	3,104	4,000	3,026	---	3,000
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION				14,210								
631-0031	L	82	88	26,351	26,351	---	---	1,077	---	8,491	---	8,291
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION				26,351								
631-0044	G	80	83	1,600	1,600	1,225	---	270	---	105	---	---
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)				1,600								
631-0052	G	85	93	9,105	2,950	19	2,700	1,270	3,455	1,500	---	2,200
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II				9,105								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

631 CAMEROON

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
631-0052 NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II	L	85	95	3,605 3,605	3,605	---	---	---	---	500	---	600
631-0057 CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT II	G	86	88	1,790 1,790	---	---	566	---	1,224	555	---	718
631-0058 TROPICAL ROOTS AND TUBERS RESEARCH	G	86	88	3,795 3,795	---	---	3,795	---	---	500	---	900
631-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	85	C	--- ---	365	44	97	331	321	321	---	87
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				101,463 105,636	79,059	26,407	12,147	5,313	11,040	20,427	---	20,427
GRANTS				65,907 70,080	43,503	26,407	12,147	7,736	11,040	9,436	---	9,596
LOANS				35,556 35,556	35,556	---	---	1,077	---	10,991	---	10,891
HEALTH												
631-0051 NORTHERN WELLS PHASE II (PVO)	G	84	84	820 820	820	82	---	507	---	231	---	---
631-0056 MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SUPPORT (PVO)	G	87	89	3,010 ---	---	---	---	---	3,010	1,225	---	1,500
631-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	400	---	---	100	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,830 820	820	82	400	507	3,010	1,556	---	1,600
GRANTS				3,830 820	820	82	400	507	3,010	1,556	---	1,600
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

631 CAMEROON

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
631-0033	G	84	89	8,093	4,345	567	2,000	974	1,748	2,500	---	3,200
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION				8,093								
631-0033	L	84	89	16,265	4,400	---	8,460	---	3,405	4,700	---	4,700
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION				16,265								
631-0053	G	85	88	552	---	---	---	---	552	415	---	589
DICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING (PVO)				2,766								
631-0510	G	85	C	---	2	2	7	7	50	40	---	10
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				24,910	8,747	569	10,467	981	5,755	7,655	---	8,499
				27,124								
GRANTS				8,645	4,347	569	2,007	981	2,350	2,955	---	3,799
				10,859								
LOANS				16,265	4,400	---	8,460	---	3,405	4,700	---	4,700
				16,265								
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
631-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	195	95	---	100
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	---	---	---	195	95	---	100

GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	195	95	---	100

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
631-0031	G	82	88	2,460	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,460	500
AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION				2,460								
631-0033	G	84	89	3,271	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,014	2,000
SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION				3,271								

*Refer 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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

631 CAMEROON

C° 33

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
631-0052	G	83	93	26,317	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,200	2,200
NATIONAL CEREALS RES. AND EXTENSION II				26,317								
631-0055	G	87	89	5,990	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,500
MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SUPPORT (PVO)				---								
631-0057	G	86	88	710	---	---	---	---	---	---	710	200
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT II				710								
631-0058	G	86	88	2,005	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,005	---
TROPICAL ROOTS AND TUBERS RESEARCH				2,005								
631-0059	*G	88	91	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500
AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT II				---								
631-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	611	601
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-CAMEROON				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				52,753	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	8,501
				34,763								
GRANTS				52,753	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	8,501
				34,763								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				182,956	88,626	27,058	23,014	10,301	20,000	29,733	20,000	39,186
				166,593								
GRANTS				131,135	48,670	27,058	14,534	9,224	16,595	14,042	20,000	23,595
				116,772								
LOANS				51,821	39,956	---	8,460	1,077	3,405	15,691	---	15,591
				51,821								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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)	
Agriculture Management and Planning II	DFA			FY 1988 3,000	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number 631-0059	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1991	FY 1993

Project Purpose: To develop the Ministry of Agriculture's sector planning and policy analysis capability by strengthening the analytical capacity within the Planning and Statistics unit of the Ministry's Department of Studies and Projects (DEP).

Project Description: The Ministry of Agriculture, with the assistance of A.I.D., is enhancing its capacity to produce accurate statistics, design and evaluate projects and perform sector analyses. By strengthening the institutional capabilities of the DEP, the project will improve the basis for agriculture policy decisions.

An evaluation of the Agriculture Management and Planning I project will further refine the focus of the second phase. Annual agricultural surveys, data processing and economic policy analysis will continue to be the primary activities of the DEP throughout Phase II. Emphasis will be placed on identifying agricultural policies which need change. Phase II will assist the government in developing a package of policy adjustments that promote stable growth in the sector. Phase I established a sector monitoring capability in the DEP through the introduction of statistical collection and analysis methods. The DEP initiated collaboration with agricultural economists in other Ministries, the Agricultural University at Dschang, various agriculture projects, and the A.I.D. Mission to become a focal point of information on the agriculture sector. Through these linkages DEP plays a key analytical role in formulating agriculture policy.

The project will produce professional and technical staff capable of collecting data and doing economic analysis on the agricultural sector from which more effective strategy can be developed. The project will provide technical assistance, training computers and ancillary software.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: In order for Cameroon to stimulate agricultural growth, continuing policy analysis is required. This project is critical to the Mission's objective to increase food production and farmer productivity in Cameroon. Phase I has developed a more efficient and accurate data collection capacity. Phase II will increase emphasis on institutionalization of the capacity to perform sector policy analysis.

Host Country and Other Donors: Agriculture is the sector of concentration for most donors in Cameroon, which include the World Bank, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). All donors actively support the government's major policy objective to maintain food self-sufficiency. Both Government and other donors are strongly supportive of the Agriculture Management and Planning project and regularly use the information it generates.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries of this project will be the senior administrators of the Ministry of Agriculture who will gain a deeper insight into the policy questions facing the country Ultimately, farmers will benefit significantly.

Major Outputs: The DEP will have established an institutionalized capacity to collect and analyze data that meets the needs of Cameroonian policy makers.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:

	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	5,000
Training	2,000
Commodities	2,000
Construction	3,000
Total	12,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	3,000	9,000	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

U.S. Department of Agriculture

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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Cape Verde

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (655) CAPE VERDE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 335

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 320

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

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 12.6%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 59.8	MALE 57.9	FEMALE 61.3
(1970)	TOTAL 51.5	MALE 49.9	FEMALE 53.2

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

AGRICULTURE

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 23%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 485

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,. ,.	30%	(1985)
CASH: BANANAS ,. ,.	24%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) BANANAS ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) 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(1984)FISH ,BANANAS ,SALT

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

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)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 (1984) 69.5%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 5
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 1.1% (1986) 2.5%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 20% (1986) 27%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.3% (15-64YRS) 49.9% (65+ YRS) 4.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 72

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 5,798

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) INFLUENZA-GRIPPE,INTESTINAL INF. ,HELMINTHIASES
DEATH.. (1980) DIARRHOEAL DIS. ,OTHER HEART DIS.,CEREBROVASCULAR

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.....(1984) . %

CAPE VERDE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	2,587	1,000	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,587	-	-
Development Fund	-	-	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,587 b/	1,000	1,000
P.L. 480	3,923	1,650	1,366
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	3,923	1,650	1,366
TOTALS	6,510	2,650	2,366

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

b/ Above total includes $587,000 of deobligated funds from FY 1985 and reobligated in FY 1986.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	3	2	2
Foreign National	1	1	1
TOTALS	4	3	3

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	48	8	56	50	11	61	45	10	55
Bilateral[d]	9	4	13	10	6	16	11	5	16
Regional[e]	39	4	43	40	5	45	34	5	39
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	10	10
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	10	10
TOTALS	48	8	56	50	23	73	45	20	65

[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

Introduction

Cape Verde is made up of nine inhabited islands, located about 400 miles west of Senegal. The main productive activity is subsistence agriculture. Although leasing of offshore fishing rights and airport fees have provided some limited foreign exchange earnings, remittances from Cape Verdeans working overseas and donor contributions are the mainstay of the economy. The islands have a meager natural resource base, limited infrastructure, lack of trained manpower and a generally arid climate. Soil and water needed for agricultural production are being progressively lost through excessive runoff. Development is further inhibited by the poor road system and limited transport between the islands. These problems have placed stress on the rural-based economy, provoking further environmental deterioration and increasing rural migration to urban areas. Underemployment and unemployment are estimated at 50% or more on some islands.

Cape Verde's present four-year development plan places top priority on agriculture. Agricultural development focuses on labor-intensive soil and water conservation, reforestation, development of groundwater resources and agricultural research and extension. Under present drought conditions, which have continued over 18 years, Cape Verde has produced only 3% to 10% of its cereal needs.

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 and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s strategy focuses on the agriculture sector with the goal of 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 under the Watershed Development project (655-0013), 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. U.S. funds have provided for construction of 3,400 dikes and 640 kilometers of contour terraces, as well as the planting of more than 87,000 trees in a watershed area encompassing more than 2,000 hectares. Supportive of watershed development and increased food production, the Food Crops Research project (655-0011) is improving technological packages and expanding the trained manpower base. The

University of Arizona, under Title XII, is the prime contractor providing technical assistance, participant training and institutional linkages. A.I.D. is an important contributor to training Cape Verdeans, with 56 participants in training in FY 1986. Under P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 the United States supplies maize and other cereals to help alleviate a chronic food deficit. Complementing the agricultural program, food sales proceeds fund the local currency costs of labor-intensive dike construction in the watershed area.

In FY 1986, in addition to the regular P.L. 480 Section 206 program, A.I.D. provided 1,500 MT of pinto beans and 500 MT of navy beans in emergency assistance to make up for the unexpected crop loss due to late and inadequate rains in 1985.

FY 1988 Program

Requested for FY 1988 is $1 million for Watershed Development (655-0013) to satisfy the remaining institutional development objectives. P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 for Cape Verde is proposed at 15,000 metric tons of maize at an estimated value of $1.366 million. Training will continue under the Africa Regional Human Resources Development Project and AFGRAD III, which includes special fellowships for Portuguese-speaking Africans.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

655 CAPE VERDE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
655-0013	G	84	88	6,611	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	875
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT				5,611								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,611	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	875
				5,611								
GRANTS				6,611	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	875
				5,611								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
655-0005	G	78	82	525	525	459	---	49	---	17	---	---
SAL DESALINATION/POWER				525								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				525	525	459	---	49	---	17	---	---
				525								
GRANTS				525	525	459	---	49	---	17	---	---
				525								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
655-0005	G	78	86	2,037	1,500	1,500	587	---	---	587	---	---
SAL DESALINATION/POWER				2,087								
655-0011	G	82	84	3,688	3,688	720	---	657	---	1,000	---	1,311
FOOD CROP RESEARCH				3,688								
655-0013	G	84	88	6,611	3,611	116	2,000	1,420	1,000	2,200	---	875
WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT				5,611								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

655 CAPE VERDE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,336 11,336	8,799	2,336	2,587	2,077	1,000	3,787	---	2,186
GRANTS				12,336 11,336	8,799	2,336	2,587	2,077	1,000	3,787	---	2,186
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
655-0013 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT	G	84	88	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
GRANTS				1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				20,522 17,522	9,324	2,795	2,587	2,126	1,000	3,934	1,000	3,161
GRANTS				20,522 17,522	9,324	2,795	2,587	2,126	1,000	3,934	1,000	3,161
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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Central Africa
Republic

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (676) CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 2,605

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 260

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) -0.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 13.8%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 44.8	MALE 43.4	FEMALE 46.1
(1970)	TOTAL 38.0	MALE 36.8	FEMALE 39.1

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

AGRICULTURE

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 37%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 49

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,MILLET ,PEANUTS	33%	(1985)
CASH: COTTON ,COFFEE ,.	2%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COFFEE ,COTTON ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,RICE ,CORN

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

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.) (1982) 51 (83) 51 (84) 56
EQUIVALENT TO 3.3 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)COTTON ,COFFEE ,DIAMONDS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	4 (1984)	1 (1985)	1
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	6% (1983)	4% (1984)	1%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)TEXTILES ,PETROLEUM PROD.,MACHINERY

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	3 (1984)	4 (1985)	1
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	4% (1983)	3% (1984)	3%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -38(83) -23(84) -25

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,UNITED STATES ,JAPAN

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 37.1%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 12
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.2% (1986) 2.4%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 31% (1986) 33%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 6

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 41.7% (15-64YRS) 55.3% (65+ YRS) 3.0%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 151

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 23,091

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1979) SCHISTOSOMIASIS ,MEASLES-ROUGEOLE,WHOOPING COUGH
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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..... (1982)	TOTAL 71.4	MALE 93.9	FEMALE 50.1	
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 16.1	MALE 19.3	FEMALE 7.5	
POST SECONDARY.. (1981)	TOTAL 1.0	MALE 1.8	FEMALE 0.2	

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) 8.3%

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,940	1,000	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,940	1,000	-
Development Fund	-	-	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,940	1,000	2,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,940	1,000	2,000

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	2	4	6	5	4	9	5	4	9
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	2	4	6	5	4	9	5	4	9
Third Country Participants	-	14	14	-	2	2	2	12	14
Bilateral[d]	-	14	14	-	2	2	-	10	10
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
TOTALS	2	18	20	5	6	11	7	16	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).*

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Introduction

The Government of the Central African Republic (GOCAR) has recently shown the political will and courage to pursue programs of economic reforms for the stabilization and recovery of its economy. To stimulate its flagging economy, the government raised producer prices for cotton and coffee, reduced fertilizer subsidies, froze civil service wages and reduced government employment. In its drive to address the problems of the public sector enterprises and to reduce the pressures on budgetary resources, the government liquidated six state enterprises and initiated steps to privatize five others. Progress has also been achieved in the area of public finance, where budgetary deficits have been drastically reduced.

Despite the remarkable progress of the CAR's economy, GDP growth remains marginal, export growth is limited, and domestic savings are negative. To address these problems, in August 1986 a $30 million World Bank structural adjustment program was approved to carry out the objectives of the government's first five-year development plan. The plan's principal aims are: to achieve an annual 4% real GDP growth through an agricultural-led growth strategy based on comparative advantage and progressive opening up of the economy to the interplay of market forces; to reduce the burden of the public sector; and to improve the policy environment within which the private sector operates. A.I.D.'s program seeks to work in coordination with other donors in developing the agricultural sector and in reinforcing the generally positive policies adopted to date by the government. These policy modifications include the Government's progressive disengagement from the productive sector and the expansion of the private sector.

Bilateral relations between the United States and the CAR are excellent. The country has a moderate foreign policy and has a strong pro-western voting record in international fora. The CAR has consistently opposed both Libyan terrorism and communist interference in Africa. Bordered by war-torn Chad to the north, unstable Sudan to the northeast, and a Marxist-oriented Congolese government to the south, the maintenance of a stable, pro-western CAR is important to the United States.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development strategy for the CAR continues to focus on the agricultural sector, which is the engine of economic growth under the GOCAR's five-year development plan. The strategy is aimed at increasing rural incomes and employment opportunities principally through increased farmer productivity, reduction of post-harvest losses and improved marketing of foodstuffs, in-country training and short and long-term academic training in the United States. As a corollary to A.I.D.'s development focus on the agriculture sector,

A.I.D. will continue to collaborate with the World Bank, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and other donors to bolster the GOCAR's efforts at reforming the civil service. A.I.D. and other donors will also continue to support and encourage the government's actions to expand the role of the private sector in the development of the country.

U.S. assistance to the CAR since the resumption of aid in FY 1982 has been modest. In agriculture and rural development, the Rural Development project (676-0015) has completed its rice and agriculture components; the fishery activities, transferred to the Peace Corps, are now being implemented. Phase I of the Post Harvest Food Systems project (676-0016) continues to gather baseline data on food crop availability, prices in rural markets, insect infestation, and traditional food crop processing. A study of the constraints of existing mills has been undertaken and the testing of an animal-powered mill and the initiation of a village extension program are under way. The Rural Enterprise Development project (676-0017) is being implemented by Africare. The project is designed to increase rural incomes and improve agricultural productivity through the development of marketing structures and the provision of technical and management assistance to small farmers. A.I.D. also will provide funds in FY 1987 through the regional Human Resources Development project for short and long-term training.

FY 1988 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $2 million in Development Fund for Africa assistance in FY 1988 to fund the continuation of the Rural Enterprise Development project (676-0017).

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson
(Resident in Cameroon)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

676 CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
676-0015 CAR - RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	82	82	1,000 1,000	1,000	548	---	202	---	150	---	100
676-0016 RURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	84	86	3,700 3,700	3,200	513	500	467	---	900	---	730
676-0017 AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO	G	86	90	2,440 2,440	---	---	1,440	---	1,000	800	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,140 7,140	4,200	1,061	1,940	669	1,000	1,850	---	1,330
GRANTS				7,140 7,140	4,200	1,061	1,940	669	1,000	1,850	---	1,330
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
676-0017 AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO	G	86	90	5,000 1,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,000 1,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
GRANTS				5,000 1,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				12,140 8,200	4,200	1,061	1,940	669	1,000	1,850	2,000	1,830
GRANTS				12,140 8,200	4,200	1,061	1,940	669	1,000	1,850	2,000	1,830
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (677) CHAD

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 4,534

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

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

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-83) 8.3%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 37.9	MALE 37.0	FEMALE 38.5	
(1970)	TOTAL 32.3	MALE 29.6	FEMALE 34.9	

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 (1983) 10

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: MILLET ,SORGHUM ,PEANUTS	37%	(1985)
CASH: COTTON ,. ,.	5%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COTTON ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) 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..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 17 (83) 32 (84) 48
EQUIVALENT TO 3.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)COTTON ,MEAT ,FISH

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	64	(1984)	0	(1985)	0
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	0%	(1983)	94%	(1984)	0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)CEMENT ,PETROLEUM ,FLOUR

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	14	(1984)	19	(1985)	28
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	3%	(1983)	16%	(1984)	16%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -24(83) -21(84) -19

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,CAMEROON ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1982) 38.3%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 3
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970)	1.5%	(1978)	1.7%	(1986)	2.0%
POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970)	11%	(1986)	22%		
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970)	5	(1986)	5		
MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION.	(1977)	1.0%			

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 43.6% (15-64YRS) 54.7% (65+ YRS) 1.7%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 146

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

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1978) MALARIA ,AMOEBIASIS ,SCHISTOSOMIASIS
DEATH.. (.) . .

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.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	4,000	4,000	5,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	4,000	4,000	-
Development Fund	-	-	5,000
Economic Support Fund	9,519	5,000 b/	5,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	9,519	5,000	5,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	13,519	9,000	10,000
P.L. 480	1,471	1,589	482
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	1,471	1,589	482
TOTALS	14,990	10,589	10,482

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

b/ The above total for ESF includes $250,000 in local cost support.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	9	9	9
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	9	9

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	1	17	18	8	2	10	9	5	14
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	1	17	18	8	2	10	9	5	14
Third Country Participants	38	1	39	37	37	74	36	22	58
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	38	1	39	37	37	74	36	22	58
TOTALS	39	18	57	45	39	84	45	27	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 under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

CHAD

Introduction

With an estimated per capita income of about $130 in 1985, Chad is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. Development is constrained by (1) the country's landlocked position, which creates high commercial transportation costs; (2) great internal distances, which hinder political and economic integration; (3) climatic variability, which leads to fluctuations in agricultural production; and (4) the heavy cost of resisting Libyan military aggression. Chad does have, however, a number of factors in its favor. Its economic system is noteworthy for its liberal pricing and marketing policies which have created a dynamic informal sector. The country is also blessed with considerable agricultural potential, with extensive areas of arable land in the south, two perennial rivers (Logone and Chari) and low population density. There is considerable potential for irrigation, and in years of normal rainfall, agricultural production has reached self-sufficiency levels. In this respect, Chad is among the better off countries of the Sahel. However, the continued Libyan military occupation of the northern 40% of Chad discourages potential investment in the country, thereby hindering economic growth.

Although foreign military assistance is still required to prevent further Libyan expansion, relative peace and security exist in southern and central Chad, where 97% of the population lives. Chad's economy is agriculturally based. The good harvest of 1985 and the same prospect for 1986 would have improved economic conditions if not for the locust infestation in the deficit-prone Sahelian zone and a 50% decline in the world market price for cotton, the country's key foreign exchange earner. The Government of Chad (GOC) relies upon cotton export earnings to provide 25% of its revenues. Cotton is also a source of income for over two-fifths of Chad's population of 5 million people. Other industrial activities associated with cotton production, i.e., ginning, oil extraction and textile manufacturing, were also adversely affected by the fall in cotton prices. This precipitous price drop, coupled with the costs associated with resistance to Libyan aggression, triggered a severe budgetary crisis for Chad which the International Monetary Fund (IMF) predicts will last at least to the beginning of the next decade.

The Chadian response has been three-fold: (1) to maintain its current development program as agreed upon with the donors at the Geneva Roundtable Conference held in December 1985; (2) to revitalize its cotton sector with assistance from the World Bank and the French; and (3) to seek temporary external relief in the form of budgetary support. France and the United States have taken the lead in providing budgetary support; however, Chad is also requesting further IMF and World Bank assistance.

The United States' primary political objective is to help assure the territorial integrity and national independence of Chad. With the threat of further Libyan expansionism, it is important that the United States continue to assist Chad to maintain its status as a sovereign nation and to

direct as much of its energies as possible toward development. U.S. interest in Chad is humanitarian as well as developmental. The United States, in response to crop losses due to locust infestation and insufficient rainfall in the Sahelian zone, is providing emergency food assistance in addition to emergency short-term assistance to control the locusts. Developmental assistance is focused on strengthening the GOC's capability to maintain its road network and revitalizing the agriculture sector.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

In response to drought conditions in Chad, A.I.D. provided substantial food and other relief assistance in the past. A.I.D.'s emphasis has now shifted from relief to longer-term economic development, based on improving productivity within the agricultural sector, with the small farmer as the pivotal force. To design and apply appropriate technology, A.I.D., under the Private and Voluntary Organization (PVO) Development Initiatives project (677-0051), is supporting the introduction of inexpensive irrigation and drainage systems on heretofore unused productive land. Taking advantage of Chad's relatively high water table, fertile wadis and two major rivers, the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) will focus on efforts to develop small-scale irrigation along the Chari River and in wadis north of Lake Chad. Africare will undertake construction of water catchment dams around Abeche in Eastern Chad, while Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training (ORT) and International Human Assistance Programs (IHAP) launch agricultural production activities east of Lake Chad and southeast of Ndjamena, respectively. Both ORT and IHAP plan to utilize Peace Corps volunteers to work directly with the village farmers. Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) is continuing its private enterprise program of loans to small farmers and businessmen in the Ndjamena area, but will also play a role in agriculture development in the area contiguous to the capital.

A.I.D.'s largest project, Strengthening Road Maintenance (677-0050), is providing technical assistance to the Ministry of Public Works in roads maintenance. The project will partially fund the rehabilitation of the road to Lake Chad to improve both farm-to-market transportation and to furnish access to the country's only rock quarry.

In 1986, the critical and unexpected loss of cotton export earnings combined with the resumption of Libyan aggression has dealt serious blows to Chad's fragile economy already weakened by 20 years of civil strife and devastating droughts. As a result, revenues are insufficient to keep the government functioning effectively. To assist in redressing this severe deficit (estimated at about $22 million), A.I.D. provided $7 million in Economic Support Funds (ESF) in FY 1986 to fund salaries of the civilian ministries.

A.I.D. is also involved in health care, population planning and oral rehydration therapy. A Harvard University team is gathering statistics to enable the Ministry of Health to plan for modest expansion of health

services. The Regional Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) project (625-0963), implemented by Africare in cooperation with other donors, is training Chadian personnel to administer ORT sachets. Integral to the ORT activities is a pilot family planning program.

Under the Africa Regional Human Resources Development project (625-0960), 90 Chadians have returned from long and short-term training in the U.S. and other African countries and are now working in the areas of agriculture, planning, health and public works. Eight are occupying senior-level positions within the government.

Chad's P.L. 480 program has shifted from an emergency to a development phase. Using Title II commodities valued at $1.471 million in FY 1986 and $1.589 million in FY 1987, CARE is managing Food for Work projects in the prefectures of Kanem and Batha.

FY 1988 Program

One new project, Support to Development Ministries III (677-0053), will be funded from the Economic Support Fund at a planned level of $5 million. The Development Fund for Africa (DFA) will provide $5 million in FY 1988 for the ongoing Strengthening Road Maintenance project (677-0050). Also, $.482 million of P.L. 480 Title II resources are planned for Chad.

Mission Director: John Woods

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

677 CHAD

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / C	L FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
677-0050 STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	85	90	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750
GRANTS				10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
677-0022 RURAL SANITARY WATER	G	78	79	968 1,669	968	329	---	43	---	96	---	---
677-0041 RELIEF & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES I	G	83	84	5,500 5,500	5,500	2,758	---	1,609	---	1,000	---	133
677-0050 STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	85	90	5,000 5,000	5,000	---	---	591	---	1,000	---	4,000
677-0051 PVO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES	G	83	89	11,725 12,725	3,725	---	4,000	100	4,000	4,000	---	5,500
677-0934 ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY	G	83	85	350 350	350	10	---	75	---	200	---	64
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,543 25,244	15,543	3,597	4,000	2,419	4,000	6,296	---	9,697
GRANTS				23,543 25,244	15,543	3,597	4,000	2,419	4,000	6,296	---	9,697
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
677-0050 STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	85	90	10,000 9,991	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,750

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

677 CHAD

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,000 9,931	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,750
GRANTS				10,000 9,931	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	3,750
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
677-000A LOCAL SUPPORT COST-CHAD	G	87	87	250 250	---	---	---	---	250	250	---	---
677-0047 STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES	G	84	84	3,000 3,000	3,000	2,000	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
677-0050 STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	85	90	12,519 12,519	5,000	---	2,519	173	4,750	4,000	---	6,000
677-0052 STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES II	G	86	86	7,000 7,000	---	---	7,000	---	---	5,000	---	2,000
677-0055 SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES III	*G	86	93	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				27,769 22,769	8,000	2,000	9,519	1,173	5,000	9,250	5,000	13,000
GRANTS				27,769 22,769	8,000	2,000	9,519	1,173	5,000	9,250	5,000	13,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				71,312 57,994	23,543	5,597	13,519	3,592	9,000	15,546	10,000	30,197
GRANTS				71,312 57,994	23,543	5,597	13,519	3,592	9,000	15,546	10,000	30,197
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CHAD

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Support to Development Ministries III	ESF			FY 1988 5,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 677-0055	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1988	FY 1988

Purpose: To assist the Government of Chad (GOC) to maintain financial, political and social stability during a difficult period of national reconstruction and economic adjustment.

Project Background and Description: The price of cotton, Chad's principal source of foreign exchange and tax revenues, collapsed in 1985 and is expected to remain low until the 1990's. Since 1985, the already austere GOC budget has been frozen and tax revenues have fallen by 10 percent, which will produce deficits of nearly $22 million in both 1986 and 1987. These economic problems are compounded by the Libyan invasion of the northern Chad.

The GOC is taking necessary corrective action. For the short term, the GOC is implementing an IMF adjustment program to reduce the financial deficits through development of new sources of tax revenue and strict ceilings on public expenditures. Specific measures include sale of land and other GOC assets, a freeze on the level of civil service employment, and reform of budget and treasury operations. In the longer term, the GOC has embarked on a program with the assistance of the World Bank and other donors to restore the cotton sector to profitability as well as diversify into other activities. To help the GOC make the necessary adjustments while maintaining essential services, A.I.D. will provide $5 million in budgetary support to pay salaries and other related expenses of civilian ministries. These funds will be released in quarterly tranches in coordination with French budgetary assistance. This will partially compensate for the lost revenues from the cotton sector.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The United States government's objective in Chad is to promote stability in the face of external aggression. Implicit in this is the maintenance of effective civil administration and the continued provision of public services. Budgetary support for the operation of civilian ministries will contribute to this objective.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOC is attempting to expand its tax base, limit expenditures, and improve its financial management. France is expected to provide $10-15 million in budget support, and will also provide technical assistance to improve the efficiency of the Ministry of Finance. Final negotiations are underway for an IMF $17 million structural adjustment facility for balance of payments assistance for 1987-89. The World Bank is expected to lend $20 million from the Special Fund for Africa to provide investment capital during the adjustment period.

Beneficiaries: GOC employees and Chad's citizens who will be recipients of government services.

Major Outputs:	($ 000)
Payment of Civilian Salaries	5,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($000) Life-of-Project
Budgetary Support	5,000
Total	$5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	5,000	-	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: None

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (602) COMOROS

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 402

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

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

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973- .) . %

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 54.2	MALE 52.5	FEMALE 56.1
(1970)	TOTAL 47.9	MALE 46.6	FEMALE 49.2

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 (1983) 342

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: COCONUTS ,CASSAVA ,BANANAS	71%	(1985)
CASH: COCONUTS ,VANILLA ,CLOVES	71%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) PERFUME ESSENCE ,VANILLA ,CLOVES

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) 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(1984)PERFUME OILS ,VANILLA ,COPRA

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB)	(1983)	4	(1984)	2	(1985)	6
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	(1983)	22%	(1984)	28%	(1985)	39%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)RICE & FOOD ,CEMENT ,FUELS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF)	(1983)	0	(1984)	1	(1985)	2
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	(1983)	0%	(1984)	2%	(1985)	6%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) -5(84) -23(85) -10

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,UNITED STATES ,UNITED KINGDOM

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1982) 64.1%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 3
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.0% (1986) 3.3%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 8% (1986) 25%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 47.9% (15-64YRS) 48.5% (65+ YRS) 3.6%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 98

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

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , ,
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) . %

COMOROS

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	750	600	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	750	600	-
Development Fund	-	-	700
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	750	600	700
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
a/Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	750	600	700

Footnotes:

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2
Bilateral[d]	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	1	1	-	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).

COMOROS

Introduction

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 450,000, with a growth rate of 3% and a per capita income of $310. 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.

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

While the Government is aware of the need for development, its options are limited. Maize production as a substitute for imported rice is being encouraged, but the results will take time. Fishing is constrained by the lack of even rudimentary port facilities and the agricultural sector suffers from major deforestation problems. Viable export alternatives are extremely limited. The industrial base is practically nonexistent, in part because of the relatively small market and inter-island transportation and communication difficulties. Also, the internal road network and transportation infrastructure are insufficient. Although health care is provided free, it is limited by the lack of facilities and trained manpower. Since independence in 1975 the Government has not had sufficient time and resources to develop and retain an adequate cadre of trained personnel.

The economic outlook for the immediate future remains bleak. Possible import substitution effects of increased maize production will take several years to improve the balance of payments. Food imports, mostly in the form of rice, account for over 30% of total imports. The government must reduce this share 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.

A.I.D Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D. is providing assistance in the Comoros through the private and voluntary organization (PVO), CARE. CARE has established a local headquarters operation with a country representative. A.I.D. is coordinating its activities with the World Food Program which is carrying out a complementary food-for-work program in the Comoros.
A.I.D.'s objectives are to increase Comoros's agricultural production and

improve the government's ability to provide public services to its citizens. It is accomplishing this by financing a project with CARE. Total A.I.D. funding for this project is expected to be $3.5 million over a five-year period (FY 1984-89). Two sub-projects are directed toward garage maintenance training and land conservation. An evaluation completed in 1986 concluded that both activities show promising signs of accomplishing their objectives. CARE anticipates attracting contributions from other countries to expand activities. If successful, the overall program would then exceed $3.5 million.

FY 1988 Program

A.I.D requests $700,000 under the Development Fund for Africa to continue funding the CARE project at the planned levels.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Arthur M. Fell (Resident in Nairobi)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

602 COMOROS

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
602-0001 CARE (PVO)	G	84	89	2,530 2,530	1,180	227	750	866	600	1,077	---	360
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,530 2,530	1,180	227	750	866	600	1,077	---	360
GRANTS				2,530 2,530	1,180	227	750	866	600	1,077	---	360
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
602-0001 CARE (PVO)	G	84	89	970 970	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				970 970	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	600
GRANTS				970 970	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	600
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				3,500 3,500	1,180	227	750	866	600	1,077	700	960
GRANTS				3,500 3,500	1,180	227	750	866	600	1,077	700	960
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, 1986 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

COUNTRY: (679) CONGO

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 2,013

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 1,140

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 3.7%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 12.3%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 54.6	MALE 52.3	FEMALE 56.9
(1970)	TOTAL 47.2	MALE 45.8	FEMALE 48.7

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

AGRICULTURE

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 7%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 16

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,PLANTAINS ,BANANAS	13%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,PEANUTS ,PALM OIL	2%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COFFEE ,COCOA BEANS ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,MEATS ,DAIRY PRODS.

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	798 (82)	806 (83)	799
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	751 (82)	1,105 (83)	858
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	48 (82)	-298 (83)	-59
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.)	. % (70)	13.3% (71)	16.1%
AS % OF GNP..... (.)	. % (.)	. % (.)	. %
OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,			
($MILLIONS, U.S.)	(1982)	42 (83)	12 (84) 8
EQUIVALENT TO 0.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)			

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)LUMBER ,TOBACCO ,VENEER

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	781 (1984)	959 (1985)	587
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	55% (1983)	84% (1984)	79%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)MACHINERY ,TRANS. EQUIP. ,MNFD CONSUM GDS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	17 (1984)	13 (1985)	32
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	14% (1983)	3% (1984)	2%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) 445(83) 417(84) 651

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,FRANCE ,ITALY

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 76.2%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,

($ MILLIONS, U.S.).....	(1984)	251
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO)....	(1984)	20.8%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970)	2.6% (1978)	3.5% (1986)	3.4%
POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970)	38%	(1986)	48%
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970)	7	(1986)	7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 46.1% (15-64YRS) 51.5% (65+ YRS) 2.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 114

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

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1978) MALARIA ,INFLUENZA-GRIPPE,INTESTINAL INFEC
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....	(1982)	TOTAL	144	MALE	120	FEMALE 114
SECONDARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	81.3	MALE	96.8	FEMALE 68.8
POST SECONDARY..	(1980)	TOTAL	4.3	MALE	7.5	FEMALE 1.3

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) 5617%

CONGO

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	475	500	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	475	500	-
Development Fund	-	-	500
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	475	500	500
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	475	500	500

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	30	30	2	30	32	8	40	48
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	2	5	7	8	8	16
Regional[e]	-	30	30	-	25	25	-	32	32
Third Country Participants	-	24	24	-	25	25	-	33	33
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	6	6
Regional[e]	-	24	24	-	20	20	-	27	27
TOTALS	-	54	54	2	55	57	8	73	81

[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).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

CONGO

Introduction

The Government of the Congo (GOC) 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. Reduction in petroleum revenues has forced the Government to reassess its plan, 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 the serious development obstacle presented by lack of trained managerial and technical personnel by increasing training opportunities for both the private and public sectors with the help of A.I.D. and other donors.

U.S. objectives in the Congo include: encouraging the country to play a moderating role in central Africa and to exercise responsibility in international fora, especially since the President of the Congo is the 1986/87 Chairman of the Organization of African Unity; supporting Congolese initiatives to develop sound economic development policies; pursuing further trade and investment opportunities; and maintaining access to the Congo's resources. U.S.-Congolese commercial relations have grown since diplomatic relations were re-established in 1977 after a twelve-year hiatus. This has been due in part to the Congo's efforts to diversify its economic partners.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Since 1981 the A.I.D. strategy in the Congo has focused on (1) reducing dependence upon imported foodstuffs through increased agricultural production and improved infrastructure, and (2) improving the quality of rural and urban life through the strengthening of Congolese health care and delivery programs. Beyond these specific sectoral concerns, A.I.D. strategy in the Congo has been to support GOC policy reform initiatives necessary to develop national resources and to provide for long-term multi-sectoral economic growth. The current A.I.D. program to the Congo consists of two agriculture projects, a regional health project, and two modest regionally-funded training programs. An expanded bilateral training project is now being designed.

In the agriculture sector, CARE is nearing completion of two bilateral projects, Smallholder Agricultural Development projects I and II (679-0001 and 679-0002). Project resources have been 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 agricultural sector personnel. These two projects have also provided A.I.D. an access to the GOC in regards to

policy dialogue and some tentative steps towards relaxing state marketing monopolies hve been taken. It remains to be seen if there will be sufficient political will to raise producer prices or to permit direct marketing by private farmers.

In the health sector, the centrally funded Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421.79) is A.I.D.'s main instrument, in collaboration with UNICEF, France and the GOC, to focus primary health care in the Congo on child survival. Project activities continue to emphasize six vaccine-preventable diseases, diarrhea treatment using oral rehydration therapy, and malaria treatment for children and pregnant women. The project was temporarily suspended in January 1986 due to a lack of financial contribution by the GOC. In July 1986 the GOC resumed project funding, and all parties are currently revising project targets to fit the Congo's austere financial situation.

To support A.I.D.'s objective of strengthening management and technical skills of Congolese administrators and technicians, limited short-term training is provided through the regional African Manpower Development Program (AMDP) (698-0433) and limited advanced degree training in the United States is being supported through the African Graduate Fellowship program (AFGRAD) (698-0455). The new Manpower Training project (679-0007), a new bilateral activity which will quadruple A.I.D. training activity in the Congo, is under design for initial obligation in FY 1987. The project will provide advanced and specialized training to continue A.I.D. support of the government's development efforts in agriculture, health and human resource development. It will be the only bilaterally funded A.I.D. project at the end of FY 1988.

Accomplishments of former participants are indicative of the value of U.S. training in the Congo. For example, of the seven AFGRAD participants that have received degrees to date, three have returned to responsible positions in the Ministry of Agriculture, three have resumed teaching positions at the National University and the National Center for Management, and another has become an Economic Advisor to the Office of the Presidency.

FY 1988 Program

FY 1988 funding of $500,000 is requested from the Development Fund for Africa account to finance the ongoing Manpower Training project (679-0007). The requested funds will pay for in-country training, advanced degree training in the United States and third countries, and the costs of an A.I.D. contract liaison officer resident in Brazzaville, who will exercise oversight over the training activity.

Mission Director: Dennis M. Chandler
(Resident in Zaire)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

679 CONGO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
679-0001	G	81	86	3,475	3,000	2,853	475	362	---	260	---	---
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. I (PVO)				3,475								
679-0002	G	83	87	3,000	2,812	1,090	---	939	188	700	---	83
SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE DEV. II (PVO)				3,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,301	188	960	---	83
				6,475								
GRANTS				6,475	5,812	3,943	475	1,301	188	960	---	83
				6,475								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
679-0006	G	85	85	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
NUTRITION EDUCATION II (PVO)				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---

GRANTS				---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
679-0007	G	87	91	2,000	---	---	---	---	312	100	---	350
MANPOWER TRAINING				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,000	---	---	---	---	312	100	---	350

GRANTS				2,000	---	---	---	---	312	100	---	350

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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

679 CONGO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
679-0007	G	87	91	1,683	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	350
MANPOWER TRAINING				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,683	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	350

GRANTS				1,688	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	350

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				10,163	5,812	3,943	475	1,301	500	1,061	500	783
				6,475								
GRANTS				10,163	5,812	3,943	475	1,301	500	1,061	500	783
				6,475								
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (603) DJIBOUTI

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 305

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

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

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973- .) . %

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 45.6	MALE 44.3	FEMALE 47.1
(1970)	TOTAL 41.3	MALE 40.8	FEMALE 41.8

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 (1983) 171

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: VEGETABLES ,FRUIT ,GRAINS	99%	(1985)
CASH: LIVESTOCK ,. ,.	.%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) HIDES AND SKINS ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) 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..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

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

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)HIDES & SKINS ,TRANS. OF COFFE,REEXPORT

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1982) 0 (1984) 0 (1985) 0
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)FOODS ,MACHINERY ,TRANPORT. EQ.

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 7 (1984) 9 (1985) 5
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

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

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,ETHIOPIA ,JAPAN

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1982) 7.5%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 3
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 7.1% (1978) 8.1% (1986) 2.5%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 62% (1984) 72%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 6

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 42.4% (15-64YRS) 55.7% (65+ YRS) 1.8%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 128

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1982) 1,970

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1977) INFLUENZA-GRIPPE,INTESTINAL INFEC,DERMATOMYCOSIS
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) . %

DJIBOUTI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	2,950	1,900	3,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,950	1,900	3,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,950	1,900 a/	3,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,950	1,900	3,000

Footnotes:
a/ The above total for ESF includes $50,000 for Local Cost Support.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	1	1	1
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	3	3	3

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	5	20	25	7	15	22	6	10	16
Bilateral[d]	2	8	10	1	11	12	-	-	-
Regional[e]	3	12	15	6	4	10	6	10	16
Third Country Participants	1	20	21	-	12	12	-	12	12
Bilateral[d]	-	1	1	-	9	9	-	-	-
Regional[e]	1	19	20	-	3	3	-	12	12
TOTALS	6	40	46	7	27	34	6	22	28

[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

Introduction

The Republic of Djibouti is situated between two aggressive neighbors with a history of belligerence toward one another. Djibouti's strategic location and facilities make it important to U.S. security interests in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East.

Only recently independent, the country is small and lacks resources and trained manpower. Djibouti has no permanent surface water flow; land under cultivation is limited to a few small garden plots and experimental tracts. Practically all food is imported. There is some artisanal fishing. Nomads tend cattle, sheep, and camels in the hinterlands. Industry is limited to bottling plants and a dairy products reconstitution facility. Despite these handicaps, the Government of the Republic of Djibouti (GROD) has established a remarkable record of stability, an open economy, and a humane policy towards refugees from war and drought.

The economy is service-oriented and consists of four sub-units: Djibouti city proper, with its transport terminals and government services; a French military installation, which is the largest single source of economic activity in the country; substantial intraregional commerce, particularly re-exportation of consumer goods; and the sparsely populated back country which has little contact 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 one-quarter. Given the poverty of resources, Djiboutian development strategy aims at expanding the service sector further by manpower development and infrastructure upgrading.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The United States has encouraged Djibouti to assess its own situation objectively and exploit potential strengths, and the Government, as noted above, has adopted a strategy in line with these principles. A.I.D. tactics are changing to focus on improving Djibouti's economic base and financial stability through non-project assistance (scheduled to start in FY 1988). Specific project activities, representing accomplishments during the earlier stages of assistance, are being phased out as they are completed. These are:

Fisheries: Strengthening the fishing industry by improvement in marketing and production techniques continues in Phase II of the Fisheries Development 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 PVO activity, A.I.D. intends to upgrade the capability of GROD cadre to manage the National Development Program.

Renewable Energy: The ongoing Energy Initiatives project (603-0013) involves institution building, prototype development, and education. The GROD hopes to continue this activity after direct U.S. support is concluded, promoting energy conservation techniques and energy-efficient construction.

Residential Improvement: A.I.D. has approved a five-year, $5.5 million Housing and Urban Development activity (603-0020), in cooperation with IBRD, to upgrade the urban environment for about one-third of the city's population.

Childrens' Health: Djibouti benefits from a centrally-funded worldwide Child Survival program through a grant made by A.I.D. directly to UNICEF.

FY 1988 Program

The proposed ESF funding level of $3 million is intended to finance the first tranche of a non-project assistance activity. The Program Support Grant will provide financial resources to improve Djibouti's economic base and financial stability. The change will increase the flexibility of A.I.D.'s support to Djibouti without making undue demands on manpower and will be tacitly linked to continuation of Djibouti's relatively liberal economic and social policies.

A.I.D. Representative: John Lundgren

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

603 DJIBOUTI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
603-000A	G	87	87	50	---	---	---	---	50	50	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT-DJIBOUTI				50								
603-0013	G	81	86	4,400	4,000	2,811	400	775	---	814	---	---
ENERGY INITIATIVES				4,400								
603-0015	G	84	86	3,298	2,400	733	398	1,275	---	689	---	501
FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PHASE II				3,298								
603-0017	G	84	85	1,900	1,900	555	---	674	---	370	---	301
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT-I (PVO)				1,900								
603-0020	G	84	87	5,502	2,000	---	1,652	604	1,850	2,200	---	848
HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT				5,500								
603-0022	*G	88	89	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	500
PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				21,150	10,300	4,099	2,950	3,323	1,900	4,123	3,000	2,250
				15,148								
GRANTS				21,150	10,300	4,099	2,950	3,323	1,900	4,123	3,000	2,250
				15,148								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				21,150	10,300	4,099	2,950	3,323	1,900	4,123	3,000	2,250
				15,148								
GRANTS				21,150	10,300	4,099	2,950	3,323	1,900	4,123	3,000	2,250
				15,148								
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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 1988 3,000	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
603-0022 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1989	FY 1992

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. The other possibilities for establishing economic self-sufficiency depend on development of Djiboutian trade and industry in a flexible manner, addressing rapidly changing trends. The activity now under design will support further progress in this direction. It will comprise:

A. Continued institutional development and 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 address Djibouti's serious shortage of qualified managers.

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 the 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 country's economy in the absence of physical resources which could be developed. By using non-project delivery modes, the proposed activity delivers support which will address Djibouti's critical development needs without using management intensive methods.

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 quality.

Major Outputs: Improved service infrastructure, especially as reflected by numbers trained and improvement in in-country training capacity. Improved economy, reflected by increased foreign investment and local employment.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Cash Grant	$6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	3,000	3,000	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (653) EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 294

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

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

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973- .) . %

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 44.9	MALE 43.3	FEMALE 46.6	
(1970)	TOTAL 38.8	MALE 37.3	FEMALE 40.5	

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 (1983) 108

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,PLANTAINS ,COCOYAMS	26%	(1985)
CASH: COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,.	35%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) 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(1984)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)	41%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)FOODSTUFFS ,FUELS & LUBRICA,MANUFACT'D GDS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	1	(1984)	0	(1985)	0
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.)	.%	(1971)	10%	(1972)	18%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1978) 7(79) 56(80) -32

TRADING PARTNERS: SPAIN ,NETHERLANDS ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1977) 30.8%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 1
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.5% (1978) 1.1% (1986) 3.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 39% (1986) 61%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 6

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.7% (15-64YRS) 64.0% (65+ YRS) 4.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 132

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1968) 5,130

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , ,
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) . %

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,000	500	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,000	500	-
Development Fund	-	-	500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,000	500	500
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,000	500	500

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	7	-	7	10	-	10	13	-	13
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	7	-	7	10	-	10	13	-	13
Third Country Participants	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
TOTALS	7	2	9	10	2	12	13	2	15

[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

Introduction

At the time of independence from Spain in 1968, Equatorial Guinea (EG) had an efficient export-oriented economy in cocoa, coffee and hardwoods. That economy was dependent upon expatriate labor and management. With a comparative economic advantage in the production of cocoa, EG imported foodstuffs to supplement items produced locally. Education and health systems were highly developed, featuring a literacy rate of 89% and five hospital beds per 1,000 inhabitants.

During the despotic Macias regime in 1968-1979, EG's highly organized economy disintegrated completely. Total population dropped by fully one-third, from 300,000 to 200,000. By the August 1979 coup, EG was in social, political, economic and administrative chaos. The shattered economy inherited by the new government was characterized by abandoned cocoa and coffee holdings, a decaying transport infrastructure, a decimated fishing fleet and an agricultural sector that had reverted to subsistence farming. Public finances were in disarray and the currency was virtually worthless.

Despite government efforts to introduce discipline in the budgetary process, large deficits occured because of several factors including: slow economic recovery; the lack of a well-defined, centralized system to control expenditures; and haphazard and intermittent revenue collection.

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 asked for and received technical assistance from bilateral donors and from international organizations so that it can pursue its adjustment efforts more rigorously and use foreign economic assistance productively. Spain and the World Bank are the largest contributors. Given EG's rich endowment of natural resources, there is considerable potential for economic recovery and growth.

The United States has an interest in providing tangible support to those countries which are prepared to embark on serious efforts toward political and economic reform. EG is such a country. Following the overthrow of Macias in 1979, the new Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea (GREG) requested the United States to establish a diplomatic presence and provide assistance. More importantly, it has taken concrete steps to improve economic performance. EG has joined the Central African Customs Union and the Central Bank of Central Africa and has adopted the Central African Franc as its currency. Having a convertible currency and being linked to comparatively stronger economies has brought some difficulties typically associated with austerity programs. The most difficult of these is the net outflow of cash.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development strategy in EG is to help the GREG revive the

agriculture sector. In support of that strategy, A.I.D. is concentrating on cooperative development. A.I.D. also finances degree-level agriculture training in the United States for Ministry of Agriculture officials.

A.I.D. has operated a very modest development program in EG since 1980. Project activity is concentrated exclusively on developing the agriculture sector. Results to date have been encouraging. Initial emphasis was on reviving an abandoned poultry center. The Ministry of Agriculture later requested A.I.D. to finance an expanded effort to develop agricultural cooperatives. The Cooperative Development project (653-0002) was designed to meet this requirement. The implementing agency, the National Cooperative Business Association (NCBA), a U.S. private and voluntary agency, determined that the critical limitation in agriculture production and marketing was the lack of transportation of products from farm to market and established truck routes linking rural cooperatives and the urban centers. An evaluation in 1986 demonstrated that the transport system had both increased farmers' incomes and availability of food in Malabo and Bata, the principal cities.

In 1986, a second phase activity, Cooperative Development II (653-0003), was initiated.

A collateral element of the emphasis on cooperatives is funding for U.S. degree training in agriculture. Seven Equato-Guineans are studying for BS degrees in agriculture science at Western Illinois University. An additional two will begin MS degree training in the 1986/87 academic year. Upon completion of their training, they will be the first individuals from their country with advanced degrees in agriculture.

FY 1988 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $500,000 in FY 1988 Development Fund for Africa assistance to fund the ongoing Cooperative Development II project (653-0003).

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson
(Resident in Cameroon)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

653 EQUATORIAL GUINEA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
653-0001	G	81	82	2,000	2,000	1,684	---	275	---	41	---	---
AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)				2,000								
653-0002	G	83	85	3,000	3,000	812	---	513	---	1,103	---	572
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)				3,000								
653-0003	G	86	90	1,500	---	---	1,000	---	500	200	---	700
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT II (PVO)				1,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,500	5,000	2,496	1,000	788	500	1,344	---	1,272
				6,500								
GRANTS				6,500	5,000	2,496	1,000	788	500	1,344	---	1,272
				6,500								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
653-0003	G	86	90	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT II (PVO)				1,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
				1,500								
GRANTS				1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---
				1,500								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	788	500	1,344	500	1,272
				8,000								
GRANTS				8,000	5,000	2,496	1,000	788	500	1,344	500	1,272
				8,000								
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (635) GAMBIA, THE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 742

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 260

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 1.0%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 10.4%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 40.1	MALE 37.7	FEMALE 42.8	
(1970)	TOTAL 34.0	MALE 32.3	FEMALE 35.7	

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 (1985) 160

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,MILLET ,MAIZE	16%	(1985)
CASH: PEANUTS ,. ,.	60%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) PEANUTS ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) RICE ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1984) 70%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(.)	. (83)	50 (84)	50
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(.)	. (83)	73 (84)	69
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(.)	. (83)	-23 (84)	-19
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.)	. % (.)	. % (.)	. %
AS % OF GNP..... (.)	. % (.)	. % (.)	. %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 3 (84) 2 (85) 2
EQUIVALENT TO 0.3 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1983)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)PEANUTS & PRODU,FISH ,PALM KERNELS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	0	(1984)	1	(1985)	0
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981)	1%	(1982)	0%	(1983)	0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)TEXTILES ,FOODSTUFFS ,TOBACCO

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	6	(1984)	16	(1985)	12
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1981)	4%	(1982)	8%	(1983)	8%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) -79(82) -35(83) -35

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,FRANCE ,CHINA

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 101%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 7
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1985) 49.0%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.5% (1978) 3.3% (1986) 2.4%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 15% (1986) 30%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 6

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.4% (15-64YRS) 51.2% (65+ YRS) 3.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 180

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 12,306

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) MALARIA ,GONOCOCCAL INFEC,SCHISTOSOMIASIS
DEATH.. (.) , ,

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1983) 86%

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.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	4,000	2,000	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	4,000	2,000	-
Development Fund	-	-	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	4,000	2,000	3,000
P.L. 480	2,599	2,080	2,066
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	2,599	2,080	2,066
TOTALS	6,599	4,080	5,066

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	6	5	5
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	10	9	9

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	25	36	61	35	22	57	41	16	57
Bilateral[d]	13	23	36	21	11	32	31	10	41
Regional[e]	12	13	25	14	11	25	10	6	16
Third Country Participants	14	10	24	23	9	32	35	12	47
Bilateral[d]	2	6	8	6	4	10	15	7	22
Regional[e]	12	4	16	17	5	22	20	5	25
TOTALS	39	46	85	58	31	89	76	28	104

[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

Introduction

The Gambia, with a per capita income of $260 in 1984, faces serious economic and financial difficulties which the Government (GOTG) is fully committed to improve under its Economic Recovery Program (ERP). The Gambia's budgetary situation improved substantially over the last year as a result of measures taken in early 1986 under the ERP.

Small-holder, mixed farming is the primary economic activity. Groundnuts, the main source of cash income, supply 90% of foreign exchange earnings. Domestically grown maize, millet, sorghum and rice provide 60% to 80% 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 enterprises. The location of Banjul's harbor, The Gambia's position as a long, narrow enclave within Senegal, its free-trade policies and the overvalued exchange rates and inefficient trade policies of neighboring countries have made transshipment trade and transport important elements of The Gambian economy.

The causes of The Gambia's economic crisis have been ineffective policies, low groundnut prices, poor management, recurring drought, grasshopper infestation and declining terms of trade. Heavy investments in government and parastatal activities in past years failed to generate sustainable increases in production and revenue. Increased recurrent, import and debt-service costs associated with massive investment in basic infrastructure led to an external debt exceeding 200% of GDP. These financial burdens eroded the GOTG's ability to sustain adequate producer prices or to assure efficient supplies of seed, fertilizer and pesticides. As a result, groundnut production declined by 50% and attempts to develop alternative sources of cash income, government revenue and foreign exchange have not succeeded.

The GOTG is attempting to improve its economic and financial position through a World Bank and IMF-assisted structural adjustment program. Key features of the Government's ERP include reduction and redirection of public sector involvement in the economy, removal of consumer subsidies, implementation of incentive pricing for farmers and exchange-rate adjustments. Several strong measures have been implemented, including removing retail price ceilings on rice, privatizing the rice trade, floating the currency, freezing government salaries and reducing government staff levels. Other measures, concerning parastatal and civil service reform, are underway.

U.S. interests in The Gambia are based on humanitarian and development considerations as well as a desire to maintain stability in the region. These compel support for one of the world's poorest countries with a history of parliamentary democracy and a strong orientation toward private enterprise.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s strategy is to help The Gambia achieve financial stability and economic restructuring, while continuing efforts to increase agricultural production for local consumption and export. As a result, A.I.D. assistance is concentrated in two complementary areas: (a) agricultural development and (b) financial stabilization and economic reform.

Agricultural Development: A.I.D. agricultural projects have helped expand The Gambia's maize, sesame seed, forage and rice production, improve range management and reclaim land lost to salt water intrusion. They have also introduced treelots in villages and grazing and intercropping on forestry plantations. In FY 1986, as several A.I.D. projects in support of these activities were phased out, the seven-year, $18 million Agriculture Research Diversification project (635-0219) began. Building on the achievements of the earlier projects, the project concentrates on the development and management of a farming system research program to offer alternative approaches to the traditional dependence on groundnut production.

Stabilization and Reform: Initiated in FY 1985, the Economic and Financial Policy Analyses project (635-0225) has provided training to personnel in the GOTG Ministry of Finance and Trade (MOTF) in macroeconomic analysis. Project consultants, working with IMF and IBRD staff, helped the GOTG develop its ERP. Efforts to institutionalize analytical capabilities in the MOFT will continue in FY 1987 with the establishment of a Statistics and Special Studies Unit.

In FY 1986 a three-year, $6.14 million P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 Program in support of the two-pronged strategy mentioned above was approved. To commence the program the GOTG ended retail rice and fertilizer subsidies, opened the rice and fertilizer trade to private merchants and removed the parastatals from these trades. Further policy measures under this program include divestiture and privatization of the Gambia Produce Marketing Board, the largest state-owned enterprise in the nation, over the next five years. In the interim, proceeds from Section 206 rice sales will help the Gambia Produce Marketing Board offer fair market prices to groundnut producers.

Other notable accomplishments in promoting private sector initiatives have been A.I.D.'s asssistance to the National Investment Board in developing and implementing a privatization strategy for the entire public sector, the privatization of a sawmill enterprise and through the auspices of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the establishment of commercial oil seed crushing and export cooperatives.

On October 14, 1986 the U.S. Ambassador to The Gambia declared a disaster because of heavy grasshopper infestation which threatened crops in an area covering approximately 320,000 hectares. The United States assisted with aerial and ground spraying operations in the affected area, thereby significantly reducing potential crop loss.

FY 1988 Program

Of the $3 million from the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) requested in FY 1988, $1,960,000 will be added to the ongoing Agriculture Research and Diversification project (635-0219) and $40,000 will finance village self-help activities under the Small Project Assistance A.I.D./Peace Corps project (635-0221). The remaining $1 million will fund the second phase of the Economic and Financial Policy Analyses project (635-0227). This project is the foundation of A.I.D.'s policy dialogue efforts and has been a critical factor in the achievement of many of the policy reforms noted above. It will focus on further measures to open marketing, increase privatization of state-owned enterprises and encourage investment in agricultural production. The main challenge will be to sustain ERP momentum and build the more elaborate policy development and monitoring apparatus that the ERP requires. In addition, the FY 1988 Food for Peace program, valued at approximately $2,066,000, will continue support to the Catholic Relief Services Maternal Child Health program ($625,000), and the P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program ($1,441,000).

A.I.D. Representative: Byron Bahl

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

635 GAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
635-0219 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION	G	85	90	8,120 8,120	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000
635-0221 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	33	88	40 40	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,160 8,160	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,040
GRANTS				8,160 8,160	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,040
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
635-0202 SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT	G	73	83	2,747 2,747	2,747	2,185	---	310	---	226	---	26
635-0203 MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	G	79	84	9,000 9,000	9,000	7,038	---	943	---	1,019	---	---
635-0205 GAMBIA FORESTRY	G	79	79	1,575 1,575	1,575	1,354	---	139	---	82	---	---
635-0206 RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS	G	79	83	6,344 6,344	6,344	4,013	---	2,061	---	270	---	---
635-0219 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION	G	85	90	9,880 9,880	3,960	---	3,960	850	1,960	3,100	---	1,682
635-0221 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	33	88	200 200	120	59	40	33	40	52	---	20

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

635 GAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
635-0225 ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS	G	84	85	2,000 2,000	2,000	15	---	459	---	704	---	272
635-0934 OIL SEEDS PROMOTION (PVO)	G	85	85	581 581	581	50	---	350	---	251	---	30
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				32,327 32,327	26,327	14,714	4,000	3,045	2,000	5,700	---	2,030
GRANTS				32,327 32,327	26,327	14,714	4,000	3,045	2,000	5,700	---	2,030
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
635-0219 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION	G	85	90	6,120 3,120	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,960	1,000
635-0221 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC	G	83	86	40 40	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	40
635-0227 ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL POLICY ANALYSES II	*G	86	89	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,160 3,160	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,540
GRANTS				10,160 3,160	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,540
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

635 GAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		50,647 43,647	26,327	14,714	4,000	5,045	2,000	5,732	3,000	4,610
		GRANTS		50,647 43,647	26,327	14,714	4,000	5,045	2,000	5,732	3,000	4,610
		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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: THE GAMBIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Economic and Financial Policy Analyses II	DFA			FY 1988 1,000	Life of Project Funding 2,000

Number 635-0227 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1988	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1992

Purpose: To institutionalize The Gambia's economic policy development and monitoring capacity at a level commensurate with its needs.

Project Description: This project provides technical assistance and training to support development of The Gambia's economic policy apparatus. It helps The Gambia meet its needs for increased policy development and monitoring capacity in nearly all areas of economic policy - fiscal, monetary, price, trade, and investment. This project is a continuation and refinement of activities commenced under an earlier project (Economic and Financial Policy Analyses (EFPA I). That project is centered in the Ministry of Finance and Trade (MOFT). It has helped the Government make decisions in support of the wide-reaching reforms encompassed in The Gambia's Economic Recovery Program (ERP). The first project was limited to the Ministry of Finance and Trade and focused on basic macroeconomic policy reform. This project, in conjunction with such entities as the National Investment Board and the Ministry of Agriculture, will focus on the development of refined macroeconomic policies and credit, agricultural pricing, development policy and privatization of government commercial enterprises.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The U.S. assistance strategy in The Gambia is to commit a combination of food assistance, budgetary relief, and project assistance to two mutually-reinforcing development areas: (1) agricultural development; and (2) financial stabilization and economic reform. The strategy component encompassed by EFPA I and II is the foundation of the U.S. Mission's policy dialogue efforts in support of financial stabilization and economic reform. It reinforces the policy reform efforts in process under the $6.14 million P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 Program and complements the agricultural development efforts in process under the $18 million Gambia Agricultural Research and Diversification Project.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Gambia has already made the commitment necessary to achieve successful policy reform and is moving to establish its independent institutional capacity to manage this and subsequent programs. The United Kingdom is assisting with operational experts in the Accountant General's Office, Customs, and the Central Bank. International financial institutions and multilateral donors are assisting with experts in the Ministry of Planning and also in the Central Bank. Combined with U.S. assistance for basic policy development, they constitute a comprehensive, multi-donor-supported policy development and management effort.

Beneficiaries: The primary thrust of the policies supported by this project is to correct The Gambia's previous policy bias in favor of urban consumers. Consequently, the initial beneficiaries of the project are the rural producers, who comprise over eighty percent of the population. Eventually, all Gambians will benefit through greater economic stability and productivity.

Major Outputs:

1. Ten to fifteen analysts qualified in various aspects of policy analysis.
2. Policy-related issues analyzed and well defined and supported policy recommendations presented to Cabinet.
3. Policies developed to restructure economy of The Gambia, especially in finance and monetary areas, agricultural development, trade, and privatization of publicly held enterprises.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($000) Life of Project
Long and short-term training	750
Technical assistance and Equipment	1,250
Total	$2,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	1,000	1,000	2,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (641) GHANA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 13,552

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 350

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) -1.9%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 52.2%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 58.0	MALE 56.1	FEMALE 60.0	
(1970)	TOTAL 48.5	MALE 46.9	FEMALE 50.2	

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1970) TOTAL 30% MALE 43% FEMALE 18%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -2.5%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 52%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 192

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,CORN ,COCOYAMS	40%	(1985)
CASH: COCOA BEANS ,. ,.	30%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COCOA BEANS ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,MEATS ,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.) (1983) 217 (84) 393 (85) 525
EQUIVALENT TO 6.5 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1985)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)COCOA ,WOOD ,GOLD

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US,.FOB) (1983)	114	(1984)	46	(1985)	86
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1983)	30%	(1984)	9%	(1985)	14%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)TEXTILES ,FOOD ,FUEL

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	131	(1984)	50	(1985)	59
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1983)	30%	(1984)	10%	(1985)	9%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) -61(84) 33(85) -36

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 23.4%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 81
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1981) 6.2%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) -2.5% (1978) 1.6% (1986) 4.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 29% (1986) 40%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 6

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1979) 10.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 43.6% (15-64YRS) 53.4% (65+ YRS) 3.0%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 73

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 6,759

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MEASLES-ROUGEOLE,CHICKENPOX ,WHOOPING COUGH
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) 35.2%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	3,000	1,820	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,000	1,820	-
Development Fund	-	-	2,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,000	1,820	2,000
P.L. 480	12,901	14,342	11,869
Title I	6,000	8,000	6,000
Title II a/	6,901	6,342	5,869
TOTALS	15,901	16,162	13,869

Footnotes:

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	5	4	4
Foreign National	-	10	10
TOTALS	5	14	14

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	28	28	-	63	63	-	68	68
Bilateral[d]	-	5	5	-	6	6	-	8	8
Regional[e]	-	23	23	-	57	57	-	60	60
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15	15
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	12	12	-	15	15
TOTALS		28	28		75	75		83	83

[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

Introduction

Since April 1983, Ghana has pursued a series of profound economic policy reforms with extensive foreign donor assistance. Ghana's Economic Recovery Program has put the country in the forefront of current efforts by African governments to liberalize their economies and take advantage of the developmental dynamism of a free market orientation. The first phase of the program (1983-85) focused on improving production incentives; providing inputs, spare parts and essential rehabilitation equipment; and developing better macroeconomic management.

Ghana has succeeded in achieving virtually all of its own targets as well as those imposed by two International Monetary Fund (IMF) standby arrangements. Reforms have reduced inflation from 120% in 1983 to 15% in 1985; achieved a more realistic exchange rate (the foreign exchange auction rate is around 150 cedis to one U.S. dollar compared to the official rate of 2.75 cedis to the dollar before April 1983); increased government revenues to 19% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 1986 from the inordinately low level of 4% of GDP in 1982; mobilized domestic savings, from 2% of GDP in 1982 to 4% in 1985; and removed price controls to the point where only 11 items, primarily consumer goods, still remain under loose controls. As a follow-up to prior IMF standby arrangements, Ghana is negotiating a three-year Extended Fund Facility with the IMF to be finalized in early 1987. The World Bank is orchestrating multi-sectoral structural adjustment initiatives with bilateral support (particularly from Japan, Germany, England and Canada).

Much in the way of further reform remains to be accomplished. During 1986-88, phase two of the Economic Recovery Program will focus on improving the basis for growth through sectoral reforms, particularly in agriculture, industry and the social sectors; higher pay for skilled personnel; higher investment levels; better project selection; and greater private sector participation in production, including privatization of public enterprises.

U.S. national security and economic interests in Ghana are modest. Nevertheless, Ghana's return 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 and a market-oriented economy. It is in the long run interest of the United States that Ghana's economic reform effort succeed. Its success could serve as an inducement for other countries in the region to initiate programs of economic reform.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development strategy in Ghana over the next three years is to support Ghana's program of structural, economic and social reforms. A.I.D.'s support of the reform effort involves dialogue on macroeconomic and agricultural policy reforms, efforts to privatize state-owned enterprises, social marketing of family planning commodities, restructuring of the health

and education sectors, and skills training for middle level technical and management personnel in the public and private sectors.

A.I.D. provided $6 million in P.L. 480 Title I assistance in FY 1986 and will provide $8 million in FY 1987. Title I self help measures commit the Government of Ghana to privatizing state-owned enterprises in the agriculture sector, increasing credit to small scale farmers and agri-businesses through privately owned financial institutions, and reappraising its grain silo storage program in light of an evaluation critical of the existing program. The Government has also agreed to conduct economic policy studies related to A.I.D.'s policy dialogue agenda and has expressed a willingness to consider future distribution of imported P.L. 480 rice through private trading houses, depending on the results of an upcoming local currency-funded study of the domestic market for imported rice.

A.I.D. provided $6.9 million in P.L. 480 Title II food commodities in FY 1986 and plans to provide $6.3 million in FY 1987 for maternal child health feeding and food-for-work programs, currently reaching 350,000 beneficiaries.

The Contraceptive Supplies project (641-0109) received $3 million in FY 1986 and will be fully funded in FY 1987 with the provision of a final transfer of $1.8 million. The project is designed to help Ghana maintain an equilibrum between its population growth rate and its economic growth rate by increasing the voluntary use of contraceptives by Ghanaian couples. The project focuses on social marketing of contraceptives through numerous privately owned pharmacies, small peddlers, kiosks and other outlets throughout Ghana. The country's first nationwide mass media advertising campaign for contraceptives was launched under the project in the summer of 1986. The project also is intended to upgrade the family planning skills of Ministry of Health service providers.

A.I.D.'s training program in Ghana has been carried out under the regionally-funded African Manpower Development Project II. The project provided $813,000 for skills training in FY 1986, including the reobligation of $530,000 from deobligated funds of an earlier training project. The new regional training project, Human Resources Development, is expected to provide $300,000 for skills training in FY 1987.

FY 1988 Program

In FY 1988 A.I.D.proposes to provide $6 million in P.L. 480 Title I funds for cotton and rice. The Title I program will place increased emphasis on local currency financing of private enterprises, privatization efforts and economic policy studies. Under the P.L. 480 Title II program, $5.9 million will be provided for the traditional program to improve child nutrition and encourage rural development and self-help activities. The extended Managed Input Delivery and Agricultural Services (MIDAS) II project will receive an additional $2 million under the Development Fund for Africa to finance activities involved in a restructuring of the Ghana Seed Company.

Mission Director: William B. Lefes

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

641 GHANA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
641-0084 DEV APPLICATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE TECH	G	79	82	1,656 1,656	1,656	1,283	---	155	---	213	---	---
641-0102 MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	G	80	88	5,450 5,640	5,450	3,334	---	435	---	1,429	---	252
641-0102 MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	L	80	88	4,000 7,000	4,000	1,869	---	147	---	1,000	---	984
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,106 14,296	11,106	6,436	---	737	---	2,647	---	1,236
GRANTS				7,106 7,296	7,106	4,617	---	590	---	1,647	---	252
LOANS				4,000 7,000	4,000	1,869	---	147	---	1,000	---	984
POPULATION PLANNING												
641-0109 CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES	G	85	87	7,000 7,000	2,180	---	3,000	113	1,820	2,500	---	2,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,000 7,000	2,180	---	3,000	113	1,820	2,500	---	2,500
GRANTS				7,000 7,000	2,180	---	3,000	113	1,820	2,500	---	2,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
641-0108 OPPORT INDUST CENTER INTL/GHANA (PVO)	G	82	82	1,368 1,368	1,368	971	---	354	---	43	---	---

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

641 GHANA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,368 1,368	1,368	971	---	354	---	43	---	---
GRANTS				1,368 1,368	1,368	971	---	354	---	43	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
641-0102 MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II	G	80	88	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
GRANTS				2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				21,474 22,664	14,654	7,457	3,000	1,204	1,820	5,190	2,000	4,736
GRANTS				17,474 15,664	10,654	5,588	3,000	1,057	1,820	4,190	2,000	3,752
LOANS				4,000 7,000	4,000	1,869	---	147	---	1,000	---	984

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (675) GUINEA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 6,200

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 330

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 1.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 4.5%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 40.7	MALE 38.8	FEMALE 42.6	
(1970)	TOTAL 34.7	MALE 33.1	FEMALE 36.3	

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1965) TOTAL 9% MALE 14% FEMALE 4%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -0.8%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 41%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 127

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,CASSAVA ,MILLET	45%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,PALM KERNELS ,.	10%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) PALM KERNELS ,COFFEE ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) RICE ,WHEAT ,.

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1979) 432 (82) 787 (83) 427

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(1984)BAUXITE ,ALUMINA ' ,DIAMONDS

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983) 126 (1984) 126 (1985) 127
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)PETROL. PRODUCT,METALS ,MACH.&TRANSP. E

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 24 (1984) 36 (1985) 56
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (.) .% (.) .% (.) .%

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

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,FRANCE ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 59.0%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 105
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.9% (1986) 3.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 14% (1986) 23%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 6

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 42.7% (15-64YRS) 54.4% (65+ YRS) 2.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 156

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1977) 17,223

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1979) MALARIA ,GONOCOCCAL INFEC,INTESTINAL INF.
DEATH.. (1967) PARASITE & INFEC,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..... (1982)	TOTAL 26.9	MALE 38.2	FEMALE 20.4	
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 12.3	MALE 19.0	FEMALE 8.2	
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 3.1	MALE 4.9	FEMALE 1.2	

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) 2.3%

GUINEA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,715	4,665	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,715	4,665	-
Development Fund	-	-	6,500
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,000	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	11,715	4,665	6,500
P.L. 480	6,000	8,000	3,000
Title I	6,000	8,000	3,000
Title II a/	-	-	-
{Food for Progress}	{5,400}	{7,200}	{5,400}
TOTALS	17,715	12,665	9,500

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	3	5	5
Foreign National	2	3	3
TOTALS	5	8	8

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	36	8	44	42	9	51	43	8	51
Bilateral[d]	4	4	8	3	1	4	-	-	-
Regional[e]	32	4	36	39	8	47	43	8	51
Third Country Participants	-	14	14	5	10	15	6	10	16
Bilateral[d]	-	3	3	5	9	14	6	10	16
Regional[e]	-	11	11	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	36	22	58	47	19	66	49	18	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 under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

GUINEA

Introduction

Guinea, one of the world's least developed countries, is confronted by enormous development problems. A number of these problems are the result of the previous government's adoption of inappropriate economic policies shortly after the country gained its independence in 1958. These policies emphasized State economic domination with highly centralized decision-making and enforced collectivization of individual enterprises, especially in the agricultural sector. As a result, the country's economic growth levels fell to those of the pre-independence era. After 28 years, the physical infrastructure has completely deteriorated; public services are among the worst in West Africa; and the industrial sector operates at less than 20% of installed capacity. The level of school enrollment is one of the lowest in Africa and the quality of instruction at all levels can be characterized by continued deterioration. Life expectancy rates are among the lowest in the world at 37 years, while infant mortality is estimated at 158 per 1000 live births. The health status of the average Guinean is inferior to that of the citizens in most other African countries.

Despite these development problems, Guinea has sufficient natural resources to make it among Africa's richest countries. The country has substantial bauxite, iron ore, gold, and diamond deposits and rich marine resources in its territorial waters. The rivers and streams of the country's middle highlands offer vast hydroelectric power potential and are the headwaters of West Africa's principal rivers. Guinea has under-cultivated fertile agricultural areas which, combined with its favorable climate, could allow the country to be self-sufficient in food production and an exporter of cash crops.

The present government, which came to power in April 1984, recognized the country's poor economic situation and began, in the fall of 1985, an economic policy reform program to aggressively address Guinea's development problems. Since then a number of measures have been adopted to reshape the country's monetary system and encourage the development of a free-market economy. The Government of Guinea has also rescheduled its official debt with OECD countries at the Paris Club and is negotiating similar agreements with its other creditors. Through these efforts the Government hopes to stimulate economic growth and diversify its modern sector from its overdependence on the mining and export of bauxite.

The depth of Guinea's economic problems suggests that several years will be required before the economic reform program will generate the economic diversification needed to lead to growth above the estimated annual rate of population increase of almost 3%. Present per capita Gross National Product is $300. The economic reform program will reach its first anniversary in December 1986, but much work remains to be completed before the effects of over two decades of neglect and the inappropriate economic policies from which Guinea suffered will be reversed.

Encouraged by the country's considerable potential, the present government, assisted by the international donor community, is attempting to address its formidable development problems. Central to this strategy is the focus on structural adjustment and the expansion of agricultural production to diversify the economy. The Government of Guinea will need considerable support and encouragement to continue to implement its rigorous reform program.

U.S. interests and the short-term assistance strategy are centered on supporting the economic reform program as a model for the rest of Africa. The objective of Guinea's economic reform program is in line with U.S. interests and policies to encourage the development of the private sector in the economy. Continued support to Guinea's reform program promotes a more sympathetic recognition of U.S. global and regional concerns while encouraging the Government of Guinea to develop its relations with the international community in a more neutral manner. It is in the interest of the U.S. Government to provide tangible support to a government and people who have shown themselves prepared to embark on a serious political and economic reform program. The failure of Guinea's political and economic liberalization program would discredit the present leadership and could setback economic and political reform efforts across the continent.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s strategy in Guinea is to support the policy reforms that are essential for Guinea's economic stabilization and growth. Central to this strategy is support for the expansion of private enterprise development and the encouragement of liberal market policies to lay the foundation for long-term economic diversification through increased agricultural production and export.

A.I.D. provides food assistance for balance of payments support for the economic reform program. The local currency generations from program assistance, both African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) and food aid, are used to help alleviate the effects of credit and infrastructure constraints. Increased participant training will emphasize short-term training and seminars to quickly provide selected Guinean officials and members of the private sector with the skills required to develop Guinea's human resources to implement and manage the reform program. A.I.D.'s strategy also includes focusing on increased policy dialogue with the aim of accelerating economic and administrative reforms affecting the agricultural and private sectors.

In FY 1986, an African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) grant for $10 million of ESF funds and a $10.5 million three-year Food for Progress grant for approximately 30,000 MT of rice per year was made available in recognition of the Government of Guinea's initial progress in the area of economic policy reform and to provide additional support for the continued implementation of additional reforms, especially in the areas of agriculture and trade liberalization. The continuation of the implementation of the

reform effort is assured by the conditions precedent the government must meet before the AEPRP funds are disbursed. The Food for Progress Program has targetted specific support for policy reform measures with performance evaluation factors. A total of $1.6 million from the Agriculture, Rural Development, and Nutrition (ARDN) account was made available to the Economic Policy Reform Support project to finance participant training in those areas essential to the government's continued implementation of its reform program and to finance technical assistance in support of the Guinean economic reform program.

FY 1988 Program

In FY 1988, funds will be used to continue A.I.D.'s support of the economic reform program. It is currently planned that all $6.5 million will be used to fund the Agribusiness Investment Promotion project (675-0213), which will build on a previously financed A.I.D. project to assist private investors. The Food for Progress program will continue into its third year and provide 30,000 metric tons of rice at a cost of $5.4 million. Another $3 million in P.L. 480 Title I food commodities will be provided as balance-of-payments support while the Government of Guinea continues its efforts to increase domestic rice production. A.I.D. plans to continue to use the proceeds from this and previous P.L. 480 Title I programs to address credit and infrastructure constraints and to support an increased role for the private sector in the economy.

A.I.D. Affairs Officer: Mark G. Wentling

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

675 GUINEA

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
675-0201 AG PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND TRAINING	G	76	82	14,400 14,400	14,400	14,282	---	13	---	105	---	---
675-0204 SMALL HOLDER PREPARATION	G	83	85	3,800 3,800	3,800	633	---	2,046	---	1,121	---	---
675-0208 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G	83	86	650 650	500	391	150	259	---	50	---	---
675-0212 AGRIBUSINESS PREPARATION	G	84	85	1,800 1,800	1,800	361	---	598	---	841	---	---
675-0213 AGRIBUSINESS INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G	87	91	3,730 ---	---	---	---	---	3,730	200	---	1,500
675-0218 ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM-TA	G	86	87	2,500 2,500	---	---	1,565	---	935	200	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				26,880 23,150	20,500	15,667	1,715	2,916	4,665	2,517	---	2,000
GRANTS				26,880 23,150	20,500	15,667	1,715	2,916	4,665	2,517	---	2,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
675-0213 AGRIBUSINESS INVESTMENT PROMOTION	G	87	91	10,765 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	1,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,765 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	1,500
GRANTS				10,765 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	1,500
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

675 GUINEA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
675-0217	G	86	86	10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
PROMOTION OF PRIVATE MARKETING-AEPRP				10,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
				10,000								
GRANTS				10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
				10,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				47,645	20,500	15,667	11,715	2,916	4,665	4,517	6,500	5,500
				33,150								
GRANTS				47,645	20,500	15,667	11,715	2,916	4,665	4,517	6,500	5,500
				33,150								
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (657) GUINEA-BISSAU

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 907

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 190

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

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 9.1%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 44.2	MALE 42.6	FEMALE 45.9
(1970)	TOTAL 38.7	MALE 37.2	FEMALE 40.2

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 (1983) 54

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,SORGHUM ,CASSAVA	27%	(1985)
CASH: PEANUTS ,PALM KERNELS ,CASHEWS IN SHELL	30%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) PEANUTS ,PALM KERNELS ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) 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(1984)PEANUTS ,PALM KERNELS ,SHRIMP

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

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)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 ,ITALY ,FRANCE

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 112%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 3
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 0.7% (1978) 1.7% (1986) 2.3%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 18% (1986) 28%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 6

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.9% (15-64YRS) 51.5% (65+ YRS) 3.6%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 136

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 7,491

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,PROTOZOAL INTEST,GONOCOCCAL INFEC
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	2,000	1,760	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,000	1,760	-
Development Fund	-	-	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,000	1,760	2,000
P.L. 480	-	823	799
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	823	799
TOTALS	2,000	2,583	2,799

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	4	4	4
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	4	4

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	27	7	34	35	5	40	28	3	31
Bilateral[d]	6	3	9	7	1	8	8	-	8
Regional[e]	21	4	25	28	4	32	20	3	23
Third Country Participants	-	31	31	-	15	15	-	6	6
Bilateral[d]	-	28	28	-	12	12	-	3	3
Regional[e]	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3
TOTALS	27	38	65	35	20	55	28	9	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 under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).

GUINEA-BISSAU

Introduction

Guinea-Bissau ranks among the 20 poorest countries in the world. Per capita Gross National Product (GNP) stands at U.S. $190 per annum, the population growth rate is 2.4% per annum, inflation is 9.1% per annum, and the country's negative trade balance is made up largely of food and fuel imports. These factors suggest that improvement from this level will be slow and difficult.

Progress, and a lack thereof, must be measured from 1974 when independence was won and the present government inherited a country and an economy torn by war. From a starting point marked by poor or nonexistent institutional and physical infrastructure, the Government attempted to bring about economic and social development within the confines of a socialist model. Where such experiments elsewhere have brought about economic decline, it brought Guinea-Bissau to a virtual economic standstill.

In 1984 the Government tempered its ambitions and instituted reforms designed to reverse the economic decline. These included a 100% devaluation of the local currency, consumer and producer price measures, and tax increases. While all are sound policies, a lack of completeness in their coverage and delays in their implementation, exacerbated by a fall in world commodity prices and a severe drought, have resulted in little measurable progress over the past two years.

The Government, rather than reverting to its previous centrally controlled and restrictive modality in the face of these setbacks, has accepted the challenge to go further along the path of liberalization. The first steps have been the announcements that the private sector will be encouraged to compete with state-owned concerns. In the area of exporting, for example, actions have been undertaken to reduce employment and investment in the public sector, while consumer prices and the value of the local currency have already been allowed to move in the desired directions. In addition to restoring fiscal responsibility within the public sector, the Government is exploring a wide range of measures by which it can encourage growth within the private sector, most markedly by seeking to increase private investment in the lead sectors of agriculture, forestry and fishing.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Guinea-Bissau has good potential for development with rich soils, favorable rainfall, as well as vast forestry and fishery resources, but is hindered from utilizing these resources by a serious lack of appropriate institutions and human resources. A.I.D.'s strategy is to promote agricultural development and food self-sufficiency through institution building, technology transfer, and development of the private sector.

In the Agricultural, Rural Development and Nutrition sector, the Rice Production project (657-0009) continues to disseminate improved production

technology. Following a planned FY 1987 evaluation, A.I.D. intends to support the replicability of this technology. The South Coast Agricultural Development project (657-0010) has contributed to the institutional development necessary to increase agricultural production by providing training and equipment to Guinea-Bissau's land reclamation agency. The provision of the technical assistance component of the project over its remaining lifetime will accelerate the development of the institutional capacity of that agency. The Food Crop Protection III project (657-0012) has provided training and the physical resources (vehicles and a laboratory) needed for the development of a National Crop Protection service. The Agricultural Industrial Development Fund project (657-0013) will be designed for implementation in FY 1987.

Within the Education and Human Resources sector, the Technical Skills Training project (657-0011) is financing training, sector surveys and feasibility surveys. It was designed to instill within appropriate public and private sector institutions the ability to identify, design, fund, and implement investment activities in the agricultural sector. In addition, A.I.D. plans to continue to provide training funds from the new regional Human Resources Development project (698-0463). Under the previous regional project, African Manpower Development Program (698-0433), A.I.D. has been able to provide long-term training and short-term training abroad and has conducted in-country training programs designed to support the A.I.D. strategy in Guinea-Bissau.

A.I.D. is preparing a P.L. 480 Title II program for implementation commencing in FY 1987. The proposed $823,000 program would replace emergency food shipments that were provided until 1984. This will help Guinea-Bissau to overcome some of the most pressing problems caused by its food deficits while the private sector increases food production.

FY 1988 Program

In FY 1988, A.I.D. is requesting a total of $2 million for the continuation of the Agricultural Industrial Development Fund project (657-0013). Having set in place the structure essential to effect private investment in the agricultural sector, the project will provide the catalyst which will support far greater flows of financial resources than could be sustained by A.I.D. alone. The P.L. 480 Title II program will continue at a level of $799,000.

A.I.D. Representative: Gussie Daniels, III

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

657 GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
657-0002 AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT	G	77	80	1,842 1,850	1,842	1,714	---	75	---	89	---	---
657-0007 FOOD CROP PROTECTION II	G	78	83	1,839 1,839	1,839	1,230	---	224	---	385	---	---
657-0009 RICE PRODUCTION	G	80	86	4,617 4,617	4,500	2,541	117	648	---	900	---	528
657-0010 SOUTH COAST RICE PRODUCTION	G	83	87	5,540 5,500	3,720	212	1,633	855	187	1,500	---	1,500
657-0012 FOOD CROP PROTECTION III	G	85	86	1,250 1,250	1,000	---	250	130	---	420	---	700
657-0013 AGRI. INDUSTRIAL DEV. FUND	G	87	90	1,573 ---	---	---	---	---	1,573	100	---	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,661 15,056	12,901	5,697	2,000	1,933	1,760	3,394	---	3,428
GRANTS				16,661 15,056	12,901	5,697	2,000	1,933	1,760	3,394	---	3,428
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
657-0011 TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING	G	84	85	1,500 1,500	1,500	10	---	103	---	800	---	587
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,500 1,500	1,500	10	---	103	---	800	---	587
GRANTS				1,500 1,500	1,500	10	---	103	---	800	---	587
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

657 GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
657-0013 AGRI. INDUSTRIAL DEV. FUND	G	87	90	2,437 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	700
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,437 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	700
GRANTS				2,437 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	700
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL TOTAL				20,598 16,556	14,401	5,707	2,000	2,036	1,760	4,194	2,000	4,715
GRANTS				20,598 16,556	14,401	5,707	2,000	2,036	1,760	4,194	2,000	4,715
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

COUNTRY: (615) KENYA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 21,453

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 310

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 2.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 10.8%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1976) 2.7%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 59.7	MALE 57.7	FEMALE 61.8	
(1970)	TOTAL 52.2	MALE 51.0	FEMALE 53.4	

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 47% MALE 60% FEMALE 35%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -1.4%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 27%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 310

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,CATTLE ,PULSES	87%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,TEA ,BEEF AND VEAL	10%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COFFEE ,TEA ,PINEAPPLES

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,CORN ,PALM OIL

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.) (1983) 393 (84) 403 (85) 403
EQUIVALENT TO 2.6 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1985)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)REEXPORT PETROL,COFFEE ,TEA

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	64 (1984)	63 (1985)	91
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1983)	8% (1984)	6% (1985)	10%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)MACHINERY ,TRANSPORT EQP. ,CRUDE OIL

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	76 (1984)	81 (1985)	106
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1983)	7% (1984)	6% (1985)	9%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) -279(84) -315(85) -347

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,GERMANY, FEDER ,JAPAN

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 45.8%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 348
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1984) 22.0%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.5% (1978) 4.1% (1986) 4.2%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 10% (1986) 17%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 8 (1986) 8

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1984) 17.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 51.5% (15-64YRS) 46.4% (65+ YRS) 2.1%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 76

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1984) 7,544

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1976) MALARIA ,MEASLES-ROUGEOLE,INFLUENZA-GRIPPE
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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..... (1982)	TOTAL 18.0	MALE 36.3	FEMALE 0.4	
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 0.7	MALE 0.4	FEMALE 0.1	

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) 11.3%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	26,543	19,012	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	26,543	19,012	-
Development Fund	-	-	18,000
Economic Support Fund	14,442	15,000 b/	17,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	14,442	15,000	17,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	40,985 a/	34,012	35,000
P.L. 480	12,668	9,718	7,480
Title I	10,000	8,000	5,000
Title II c/	2,668	1,718	2,480
TOTALS	53,653	43,730	42,480

Footnotes:

a/ Above total includes $4,050,779 of deobligated funds from FY 1985 and $65,593 deobligated from FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $4,116,372 in FY 1986.

b/ Above total for ESF includes $505,000 in local cost support.

c/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakdown of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	25	25	25
Foreign National	22	22	22
TOTALS	47	47	47

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IC personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	68	48	116	64	60	124	75	60	135
Bilateral[d]	57	39	96	50	45	95	60	45	105
Regional[e]	11	9	20	14	15	29	15	15	30
Third Country Participants	-	23	23	-	25	25	-	25	25
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5
Regional[e]	-	23	23	-	20	20	-	20	20
TOTALS	68	71	139	64	85	149	75	85	160

[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

Introduction

The Government of Kenya's temperate stance on potentially explosive Third World issues, its role as peacemaker in the region, and its prestige in the Organization of African Unity are important manifestations of Kenya's influence in Africa. Kenya is one of a few of nearly 50 African states in which the private sector operates with limited interference from government. Taken together, its policies make Kenya an important model to demonstrate what can be accomplished in Africa with a pragmatic, free enterprise market-oriented approach to nation-building.

While Kenya's achievements are laudable, major unresolved problems threaten to overwhelm the progress achieved thus far. The most serious of these is the 4% annual population growth rate (the world's highest) which erodes Kenya's positive GNP growth rate causing a steady decline in the well-being of the average Kenyan. A large number of unemployed and underemployed people, whose situation is complicated by increasing rural to urban migration, continue to represent an intractable, growing social problem. Government's role in the economy is still too large and its bureaucracy inefficient.

In recent years, the Government of Kenya (GOK) made some progress toward reform. The budget deficit has been reduced and government borrowing in domestic financial markets declined due to successful IMF programs. The first parastatal divestiture occurred in 1985 and two more parastatals were offered for sale in 1986. The government will no longer guarantee employment to all university graduates or diploma-holders. Family planning programs are now receiving increased priority within the political arena. In the agriculture sector, the GOK decisions to market donor 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 a stronger commitment to reform.

U.S. interests in Kenya are served by helping to maintain stable political institutions and promote the country's ability to provide an acceptable standard of living for its people. Kenya's proximity to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean oil routes, together with its excellent port and airport facilities, makes the bilateral security relationship central to U.S. regional planning. U.S. businesses have invested about $350 million in Kenya and 120 U.S. firms maintain an in-country presence.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The primary U.S. development objective in Kenya is to promote economic growth leading to increased per capita productivity, employment, and hence to greater income. The strategy to attain this objective 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.

Policy dialogue successes, focusing on private sector orientation as an engine of growth, have been manifested in the Private Sector Family Planning (615-0223), Agriculture Management (615-0221), and National Agricultural Research (615-0229) projects. Additionally, the most recent agreement provides that P.L. 480 Title I wheat will also be sold to the private sector. These bilateral agreements are being cited by the Kenyan government to guide program assistance provided by other donors.

A.I.D.'s strategy in Kenya for the remainder of the 1980s is to make increased use of private enterprise. The private enterprise segment of A.I.D. resources will include more commercial credit for 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 the private sector, improving the export and import regimes and reducing the participation by government in private enterprise.

Over the past two years GOK leaders have made family planning a key public issue. Kenya seeks to lower the population growth rate to 2.5% by the year 2000. However, GOK budgetary commitment to this new priority remains an area for intense policy dialogue. A.I.D.'s $43 million Family Planning Services and Support project (615-0232) is the flagship for this effort and has become a central feature of the GOK's approved strategy for fertility reduction.

Increased growth in total and per capita agricultural production is the other top priority for A.I.D. resources. In this area, the emphasis is shifting to the Kenyan entrepreneur for the supply of agricultural inputs and for domestic processing and export. A revitalized Kenyan agricultural research system, as well as management and technical training for public employees and private individuals, will also improve effectiveness.

Economic Support Fund. A new multi-year ESF program (615-0240) supporting the GOK's structural adjustment effort began in FY 1986. It is based in part on the findings and recommendations of a policy reform evaluation conducted in early 1985. The ESF programs for FY 1987 and 1988 will also finance fertilizer imports and additional consultant services.

Population. The Family Planning Services and Support project (615-0232) finances the provision of family planning supplies, training for hundreds of para-professionals and enhanced community-based and commercial sector delivery of services and supplies. The FY 1982 Family Planning II project (615-0193) made this large expansion in services possible by providing the research and organizational base necessary for this new phase of GOK commitment. An additional grant of $2 million in FY 1986 to the Private Sector Family Planning project (615-0223) reflects the eagerness of 20 new companies to expand in-plant health services to encompass family planning.

Agriculture and Rural Development. The Rural Private Enterprise Project (615-0220) supports agro-industrial, export-oriented rural enterprises and contributes directly to establishing a market-oriented rural economy. The project is helping to build a foundation for the FY 1987 Private Enterprise Development Project (615-0238), which will provide assistance to private enterprise in the four broad areas of improved technology, investment, skills development and marketing. The purpose of the project is to improve the productive capacity of Kenya's private sector and maintain a policy environment conducive to private enterprise.

The Agriculture Management Project (615-0221), begun in FY 1985, focuses on management constraints faced by private and public organizations that service smallholder agriculture.

The FY 1986 National Agricultural Research Project (615-0229) addresses the problems of the moribund governmental agricultural research system. The project focuses on food production, enhanced management system, training and greater private sector and Kenyan university involvement needed to revitalize Kenya's agricultural research system.

Education and Human Resources Development. Under the Institutional Development for Agricultural Training Project (615-0239), the ties established between Egerton College, Kenya's premier agricultural education institution and a U.S. Title XII land grant university (University of Illinois) will assure that its growth as a center for agricultural training excellence will continue. A.I.D.'s PVO Co-Financing Project (615-0236) channels development funding and supporting services through an indigenous PVO umbrella organization. This $12 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. An FY 1987 new start, Training for Development (615-0234), will further expand the U.S. training of Kenyan professionals, stressing training for Kenya's emerging leaders.

P.L. 480. The FY 1986 P.L. 480 Title I program provided $10 million for wheat to help fill a gap averaging 160,000 MT per year, and for a small amount of rice. The FY 1987 Title I program, at $8 million, provides additional wheat as the basis for continued policy dialogue. FY 1985-87 Title I agreements ensure that private sector millers purchase and distribute a progressively larger share of the imported wheat. Other food aid donors are accepting this GOK policy of sharing the costs of maintaining national food security with the Kenyan private sector.

The Title II program for FY 1987, of about $1.7 million, will support voluntary agency activities in maternal/child health and institutional development.

Housing units being constructed under the Housing Guaranty program (HG-005), Umoja II, will be completed in FY 1987. Under the Small-Towns

Program, urban development projects as well as low-income housing will be constructed in nine secondary towns throughout Kenya.

FY 1988 Program

Eighteen million dollars is requested for the Development Fund for Africa primarily for ongoing projects. During FY 1988, $17.0 million in Economic Support Funds will continue U.S. balance of payments and budgetary assistance in support of the GOK's economic restructuring program through the purchase of fertilizer, with a small amount for technical assistance for policy studies to facilitate policy reforms.

The proposed FY 1988 P.L. 480 Title I program of $5 million will finance an estimated 45,000 MT of wheat, as well as further strengthen the privatization policy initiated in FY 1985. The local currency generated from the wheat sales will finance self-help programs in agricultural statistics, research, education, production and storage, and activities that foster greater involvement of private enterprise in agriculture.

A P.L. 480 Title II program of approximately $2.480 million in FY 1988 will continue support to PVO programs in maternal and child health and for community development activities. Self-help food-for-work programs will also be supported under the Title II program in FY 1988.

During FY 1988, implementation will continue on two Housing Guaranty (HG) programs, HG-006 (Small Towns) and HG-007 (Private Sector Housing). Under the Small Towns program, urban development and housing projects will be completed in an additional five towns. Under the private sector program, approximately 1,000 additional housing units will be started by private developers through building societies. A second follow-on $20 million HG to the HG-007 program, as Phase II of the Private Sector Housing program, is expected to be started during FY 1988.

Mission Director - Steven W. Sinding

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
615-0169 AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	G	78	83	26,200 26,200	26,200	24,915	---	697	---	583	---	---
615-0169 AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT	L	78	83	23,600 23,600	23,600	21,716	---	1,016	---	868	---	---
615-0172 ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND DEV (KITUI)	G	79	83	10,900 10,900	10,900	7,266	---	1,916	---	1,400	---	318
615-0180 DRYLANDS CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	79	86	4,233 4,233	4,099	3,897	134	123	---	208	---	---
615-0189 RURAL PLANNING II	G	80	83	3,575 3,575	3,575	2,661	---	881	---	33	---	---
615-0190 ON-FARM GRAIN STORAGE	L	81	81	7,800 7,800	7,800	2,292	---	937	---	500	---	1,000
615-0220 RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	G	83	88	11,100 11,100	11,000	1,084	100	2,667	---	2,200	---	1,300
615-0220 RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	L	83	88	24,000 24,000	24,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	4,800
615-0221 AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT	G	85	86	3,000 3,000	1,000	---	2,000	---	---	1,500	---	1,000
615-0229 NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH	G	86	89	7,422 7,422	---	---	7,422	---	---	5,710	---	2,000
615-0230 AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN	L	84	86	14,724 14,725	13,000	5,653	1,724	7,248	---	1,823	---	---
615-0234 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	87	89	1,100 ---	---	---	---	---	1,100	---	---	200
615-0236 KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	85	89	2,300 2,300	1,200	---	100	---	1,000	1,150	---	600

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
615-0238	G	87	91	4,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000	---	3,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				---								
615-0239	G	86	86	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	600	---	350
INSTITUTE DEV. FOR AGRI. TRAINING				2,000								
615-0510	G	85	C	---	717	219	529	630	500	897	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				145,954	127,091	69,703	14,009	16,120	6,600	22,477	---	14,568
				140,855								
GRANTS				75,830	58,691	40,042	12,285	6,919	6,600	16,236	---	8,768
				70,730								
LOANS				70,124	68,400	29,661	1,724	9,201	---	6,191	---	5,800
				70,125								
POPULATION PLANNING												
615-0193	G	82	82	2,400	2,400	1,122	---	1,207	---	71	---	---
FAMILY PLANNING II				2,400								
615-0223	G	83	86	6,500	4,500	1,591	2,000	---	---	1,400	---	2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING				6,500								
615-0232	G	85	91	11,400	4,000	---	7,400	86	---	2,850	---	1,000
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT				11,400								
615-0234	G	87	89	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT				---								
615-0236	G	85	89	1,919	---	---	72	---	1,919	351	---	350
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING				1,919								
615-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	120	151	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				24,219 22,219	10,900	2,713	9,472	1,293	2,039	4,823	---	3,850
GRANTS				24,219 22,219	10,900	2,713	9,472	1,293	2,039	4,823	---	3,850
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
615-0187 HEALTH PLANNING AND INFORMATION	G	79	84	2,550 2,550	2,550	2,361	---	188	---	1	---	---
615-0216 FAMILY PLANNING MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PVO)	G	83	83	310 310	310	---	---	23	---	287	---	---
615-0219 KITUI PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II (PVO)	G	83	83	500 500	500	255	---	165	---	80	---	---
615-0232 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT	G	85	91	4,123 4,123	250	---	2,479	---	1,394	500	---	1,500
615-0234 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	87	89	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	941	---	---	500
615-0236 KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	85	89	3,000 3,000	2,000	66	---	199	---	400	---	800
615-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	85	C	--- ---	65	7	20	33	165	210	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,483 10,483	5,675	2,689	2,499	608	2,500	1,478	---	2,900
GRANTS				12,483 10,483	5,675	2,639	2,499	608	2,500	1,478	---	2,900
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL 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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
615-0241 CORAT/COMMUNITY BASED CHILD SURVIVAL	G	87	87	1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	1,200	300	---	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	1,200	300	---	500
GRANTS				1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	1,200	300	---	500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
615-0236 KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING	G	85	87	500 500	---	---	250	---	250	150	---	115
615-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	65	31	---	34	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				500 500	---	---	315	31	250	184	---	115
GRANTS				500 500	---	---	315	31	250	184	---	115
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
615-0205 RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT	G	80	81	4,800 4,800	4,800	3,760	---	772	---	268	---	---
615-0212 SMALL TOWNS HG-TA	G	81	85	586 586	---	---	---	---	---	31	---	---
615-0225 PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING FINANCE	G	84	86	900 1,120	900	110	---	260	---	295	---	235
615-0226 MASENO SO. ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (OPG)	G	82	82	500 500	500	261	---	68	---	171	---	---
615-0234 TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	87	89	1,040 ---	---	---	---	---	1,040	---	---	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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
615-0236	G	85	87	500	220	---	57	24	223	190	---	100
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING				500								
615-0238	G	87	91	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,000	---	4,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				---								
615-0510	G	85	C	---	99	19	191	174	160	257	---	90
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,326	6,519	4,150	243	1,298	6,423	2,212	---	4,875
				7,506								
GRANTS				13,326	6,519	4,150	248	1,298	6,423	2,212	---	4,875
				7,506								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
615-0220	G	83	88	900	---	---	---	---	---	---	900	900
RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE				900								
615-0229	G	86	89	9,078	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,195
NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH				9,078								
615-0232	G	85	91	27,477	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,900	2,000
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT				27,477								
615-0234	G	87	89	4,960	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,991	1,350
TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT				---								
615-0236	G	85	88	3,709	---	---	---	---	---	---	672	700
KENYA PVO CO-FINANCING				3,709								
615-0238	G	87	91	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,835	1,000
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT				---								
615-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	702	702
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-KENYA				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

615 KENYA

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				62,124 41,164	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	8,847
GRANTS				62,124 41,164	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	8,847
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
615-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-KENYA	G	87	87	505 505	---	---	---	---	505	505	---	---
615-0213 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT	G	83	85	76,000 76,000	76,000	28,876	---	6,377	---	24,036	---	16,711
615-0240 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT II	G	86	91	74,000 74,000	---	---	14,442	1,350	14,495	5,800	17,000	13,005
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				150,505 150,505	76,000	28,876	14,442	7,727	15,000	30,341	17,000	29,716
GRANTS				150,505 150,505	76,000	28,876	14,442	7,727	15,000	30,341	17,000	29,716
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				410,311 370,232	226,185	108,131	40,985	27,077	34,012	61,515	35,000	65,371
GRANTS				340,187 303,107	157,785	78,470	39,261	17,876	34,012	55,624	35,000	59,571
LOANS				70,124 70,125	68,400	29,661	1,724	9,201	---	5,891	---	5,800

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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (632) LESOTHO

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 1,579

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 530

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 5.9%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 11.9%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 59.2	MALE 57.4	FEMALE 60.9
(1970)	TOTAL 51.8	MALE 50.0	FEMALE 53.7

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1966) TOTAL 59% MALE 44% FEMALE 68%

AGRICULTURE

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 21%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 63

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,LIVESTOCK ,SORGHUM	57%	(1985)
CASH: CORN ,GREASE WOOL ,GREASE MOHAIR	37%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) GREASE MOHAIR ,GREASE WOOL ,CATTP

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,CORN ,RAW SUGAR

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1970) 87%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1976)	46 (77)	81 (83)	157
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1976)	61 (77)	84 (83)	175
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1976)	-15 (77)	-3 (83)	-18
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (.)	. % (.)	. % (.)	. %
AS % OF GNP..... (.)	. % (.)	. % (.)	. %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 67 (84) 49 (85) 44
EQUIVALENT TO 1.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1985)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)WOOL ,MOHAIR ,WHEAT

EXPORTS TO U.S.			
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	1 (1984)	1 (1985)	1
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1983)	3% (1984)	3% (1985)	4%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)CORN ,BUILDING MATLS ,CLOTHING

IMPORTS FROM U.S.			
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	8 (1984)	13 (1985)	8
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1983)	2% (1984)	3% (1985)	2%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) -453(84) -388(85) -305

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER ,UNITED KINGDOM

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 24.9%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 21
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 51.9%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.4% (1986) 2.7%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 3% (1986) 15%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 5

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 7.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 42.7% (15-64YRS) 52.9% (65+ YRS) 4.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 87

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1977) 18,642

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1979) INTESTINAL INF. ,GONOCOCCAL INFEC,MEASLES-ROUGEOLE
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	9,660	9,660	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	9,660	9,660	-
Development Fund	-	-	10,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	9,660	9,660	10,000
P.L. 480	3,692	3,420	2,816
Title I	-	-	-
* Title II	3,692	3,420	2,816
TOTALS	13,352	13,080	12,816

Footnotes:
* See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	9	10	10
Foreign National	7	7	7
TOTALS	16	17	17

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	74	4	78	40	4	44	42	6	48
Bilateral[d]	74	4	78	40	4	44	42	6	48
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	74	4	78	40	4	44	42	6	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 under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

LESOTHO

Introduction

One of the world's least developed countries, Lesotho is approximately the size of the State of Maryland and is landlocked within the Republic of South Africa (RSA). The country's mountainous land mass, all above 5,000 feet, holds few natural resources that can be exploited. Approximately 85% of Lesotho's 1.57 million people live in rural areas, yet less than 13% of the land is arable, of which some 75% is under cultivation. Lesotho's population engages primarily in subsistence agriculture, small-scale production of cash crops and livestock breeding. These efforts are hampered by severe land erosion, overgrazing, the lack of apropriate policy incentives to production, and a traditional land tenure system. Limited job opportunities outside the agriculture sector encourage approximately 40%-45% of the labor force to find work in the RSA. Over 120,000 Basotho men work in South African mines, but this number could decrease at any time in the next few years given the nature of the political crisis in South Africa. Remittances from mine workers provide over 54% of Lesotho's gross national product (GNP). Meanwhile, the population grows at 2.7% annually and the labor force by about 12,000 people per year.

Lesotho is economically dependent on the RSA, which supplies all of its electricity, gasoline and coal, and much of its food supplies. Over 98% of Lesotho's imports come from or through the RSA and wages and prices reflect the state of the RSA economy. Participation in the South African Customs Union and in the Rand monetary area provides some revenue, but these same ties limit Lesotho's fiscal and monetary policy options. Other limitations on investment opportunities in Lesotho come from the easy availability of South African goods and competitive advantages offered to RSA domestic and "homelands" firms.

The decline in the value of the Rand/Maloti, inflation and price increases, declines in agricultural output and earlier failures of costly agricultural promotion efforts have produced a severe economic climate. It is expected that secondary effects of global sanctions on South Africa will further exacerbate the country's financial difficulties. To improve economic performance, Lesotho has strengthened measures to curtail government wage growth, improved management of development projects, controlled financial commitments and improved debt management and tax collection. Lesotho may also seek IMF assistance. New employment opportunities for 2,000 to 3,000 Basotho are expected from the Highlands Water Project, now in the final approval stage at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The project will enable Lesotho to sell water - one of its few natural resources - to South Africa and earn significant exchange revenues over the next several decades. It may also provide Lesotho with its own electricity supply.

To become less dependent on the RSA, Lesotho is focusing its efforts on increasing incomes and employment opportunities, particularly in agriculture. Agriculture and livestock currently provide only 12% of GNP, and substantial imports of fresh vegetabkes and grains are required each year. Nevertheless,

agriculture and livestock are the only sectors where Lesotho enjoys potential comparative advantages and where relatively quick increases in output and eventual surpluses are possible. Adjustments and reforms are needed in existing government policies, marketing and price structure, and the need for divestiture of some government-controlled agribusiness companies is foreseen. The challenge continues to be one of transforming Lesotho from an economy based on migrant labor and subsistence agriculture into a more modern, self-reliant production and market-oriented economy providing a reasonable standard of living for its people.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D. strategy for Lesotho is to increase income and employment opportunities for long term self-sustained development and is concentrated on two key sectors - agriculture and human resource development. A.I.D.'s goals are to assist Lesotho to transform subsistence agriculture into a commercial market-oriented sector, to provide opportunities to establish light industries based on agriculture, and to help the Government of Lesotho (GOL) enhance the relevance of its education system to crucial development needs. Improvement in both sectors will contribute to a more self-sustainable economy, decrease dependence on South Africa, and provide greater social and economic viability.

In FY 1985, the second half of A.I.D.'s two-sector development strategy was initiated with the start of the Lesotho Agricultural Production and Institutional Support (LAPIS) project (632-0221). This multi-component project is designed to increase small farmer agriculture production by expanding production and marketing assistance, and strengthening agriculture research and in-country training capabilities. LAPIS builds on predecessor activities in farming systems research, agriculture planning and land conservation and range development. Principal components are as follows: more productive mixes of agricultural inputs which are acceptable to farmers and appropriate to their management abilities and available resources; research and experimental trials on production, marketing and utilization of livestock and its by-products; research on ways to improve district- and village-level marketing of grains, fruit and vegetables; study of weather variables and crop production; and strengthening the capacity of the government to plan and implement conservation measures, crop and land use planning, and range management practices.

The Basic and Nonformal Education Systems (BANFES) Project (632-0222), which consolidates all A.I.D. education assistance efforts, is modifying national efforts to improve and expand skills in training and basic education.

Improvements in primary education are being initiated through changed curricula, teacher training and instructional materials. More than 100 Basotho professionals have been trained by A.I.D. since 1979. In 1987, 10 participants will return to Lesotho to fill key positions. A.I.D. is also providing management training to newly appointed officials at the ministerial level.

LESOTHO

A.I.D. is examining the feasibility of privatizing portions of the Rural Water and Sanitation project (632-0088), which has exceeded its goal of bringing clean water systems to the rural areas. Over 330 village water systems have been completed, providing improved water supply to about 186,000 people. By 1988, 250,000 people will benefit. Four rural 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. In child survival, the regional Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421) has increased immunization coverage for children aged 1-5 to over 65% nationwide. It is expanding the use of oral rehydration therapy and provides support in data collection and analysis, training and planning. In FY 1987 project assistance includes programs in measles eradication and health communications. The training and employment of 58 nurse clinicians under a predecessor health project have successfully demonstrated a concept of paramedical training which relieves physician workload and improves rural health care.

P.L. 480 Title II resources are contributing through both Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and the World Food Program (WFP) food-for-work programs in the construction and maintenance of rural access roads, soil and conservation works, and income-related infrastructure projects such as fish ponds. Food aid also provides nutritional supplements and nutrition education in maternal and child health (MCH) clinics.

Feeding programs in schools, hospitals and rural work programs are also being supported by WFP with P.L. 480 Title II assistance. CRS and WFP will continue over the next few years to target feeding programs on more seriously deficient and remote mountain regions.

FY 1988 Program

Funding of $10 million is requested for ongoing programs: $5.9 million to continue the LAPIS activity (632-0221) and $4.1 million to continue the BANFES project (632-0222). Approximately 12,852 metric tons, or $2.8 million, of P.L. 480 Title II resources are required to support MCH and food-for-work activities through CRS in FY 1988.

Mission Director: Jesse L. Snyder

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
632-0065 FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	78	85	10,199 11,194	10,199	8,144	---	1,359	---	166	---	---
632-0214 CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	80	84	992 992	992	857	---	115	---	20	---	---
632-0215 LAND CONSERVATION AND RANGE DEVELOPMENT	G	80	85	12,000 12,000	12,000	7,445	---	975	---	3,580	---	---
632-0218 AGRICULTURE PLANNING	G	80	87	6,200 6,200	5,597	3,223	263	586	340	640	---	420
632-0221 AGRI. PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	G	85	91	10,742 10,742	1,363	---	4,259	1,196	5,120	4,420	---	2,373
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				40,133 41,128	30,151	19,669	4,522	4,761	5,460	8,826	---	3,293
GRANTS				40,133 41,128	30,151	19,669	4,522	4,761	5,460	8,826	---	3,293
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
632-0088 RURAL WATER AND SANITATION	G	79	85	12,142 12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,512	---	1,773	---	609
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,142 12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,512	---	1,773	---	609
GRANTS				12,142 12,142	12,142	8,248	---	1,512	---	1,773	---	609
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

632 LESOTHO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
632-0061 INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS RESOURCE CENTER	G	77	83	3,381 3,381	3,381	3,098	---	244	---	39	---	---
632-0069 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	78	84	8,203 9,970	3,203	7,197	---	473	---	533	---	---
632-0080 NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO	G	77	85	4,621 5,871	4,621	2,850	---	550	---	1,221	---	---
632-0222 BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS	G	84	90	15,338 15,338	6,000	377	5,138	2,576	4,200	4,960	---	2,200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				31,543 34,560	22,205	13,522	5,138	3,343	4,200	6,753	---	2,200
GRANTS				31,543 34,560	22,205	13,522	5,138	3,343	4,200	6,753	---	2,200
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
632-0221 AGRI. PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT	G	85	91	15,358 15,358	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,900	2,000
632-0222 BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS	G	84	90	10,412 10,412	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,100	2,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,770 25,770	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	4,100
GRANTS				25,770 25,770	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	4,100
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

632 LESOTHO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
632-0069 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	78	84	1,767 1,767	1,767	1,686	---	21	---	60	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,767 1,767	1,767	1,686	---	21	---	60	---	---
GRANTS				1,767 1,767	1,767	1,686	---	21	---	60	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				111,355 115,367	66,265	43,125	9,660	10,137	9,660	17,412	10,000	10,202
GRANTS				111,355 115,367	66,265	43,125	9,660	10,137	9,660	17,412	10,000	10,202
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (669) LIBERIA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 2,307

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 470

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 0.5%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 6.7%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1970) 5.3%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 53.5	MALE 52.1	FEMALE 55.1
(1970)	TOTAL 47.1	MALE 45.6	FEMALE 48.6

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 25% MALE 42% FEMALE 9%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -1.0%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 32%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 337

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,. ,.	50%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,RUBBER ,COCOA BEANS	45%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) RUBBER ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) RICE ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1974) 72%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1982)	278 (83)	263 (84)	260
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1982)	395 (83)	366 (84)	321
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1982)	-117 (83)	-103 (84)	-61
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1982)	12.7% (83)	7.3% (84)	7.0%
AS % OF GNP..... (1980)	1.9% (81)	4.6% (82)	6.5%
OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD, ($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983)	20 (84)	3 (85)	2
EQUIVALENT TO 0.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)			

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)IRON ORE ,RUBBER ,DIAMONDS

EXPORTS TO U.S.			
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	98 (1984)	107 (1985)	94
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	21% (1983)	26% (1984)	25%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)MACHINERY ,TRANSPORT EQUIP,PETROLEUM PRODU

IMPORTS FROM U.S.			
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	121 (1984)	106 (1985)	80
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	40% (1983)	38% (1984)	35%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) 94(83) 65(84) 132

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER ,KOREA, REPUBLI

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 77.4%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 42
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1984) 8.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.1% (1986) 3.3%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 26% (1986) 37%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 6

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.1% (15-64YRS) 52.7% (65+ YRS) 3.2%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 126

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 8,544

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , ,
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) 5.5%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	13,722	13,780	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	13,722 b/	13,780	-
Development Fund	-	-	13,000
Economic Support Fund	28,203	15,000 c/	17,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	28,203	15,000	17,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	41,925	28,780	30,000
P.L. 480	11,000	10,000	10,000
Title I	11,000	10,000	10,000
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	52,925 b/	38,780 c/	40,000

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.
b/ Above total includes $649,741 of deobligated funds from FY 1985 reobligated in FY 1986.
c/ Above total for ESF includes $415,000 in local cost support.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	20	20	20
Foreign National	26	24	24
TOTALS	46	44	44

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	39	36	75	27	23	50	25	9	34
Bilateral[d]	22	28	50	14	15	29	12	8	20
Regional[e]	17	8	25	13	8	21	13	1	14
Third Country Participants	1	4	5	2	-	2	1	3	4
Bilateral[d]	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	1	-	1	2	-	2	1	3	4
TOTALS	40	40	80	29	23	52	26	12	38

[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

Introduction

The United States and Liberia have unique cultural and historical ties dating back to the country's founding during the early 1860s by former slaves and freedmen 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 during a period of considerable national stress.

Liberia continues to experience severe economic problems which have plagued the country for almost a decade. The Liberian economy is heavily dependent on a small range of primary exports, chiefly iron ore and rubber. The almost 25% decline in export earnings over the last five years has had a marked impact on the economy. Unproductive government investments in facilities for the 1979 Organization of African Unity Conference, the establishment of inefficient public corporations which drain government finances, large and uncontrolled increases in public expenditures and related borrowing since 1980 and rapidly expanding debt servicing requirements are among the major factors contributing to the economic crisis. The country is also plagued by crippling foreign exchange shortages, liquidity problems and related issues that have their origins in the unsustainable expenditures of the Government and associated public sector management and policy deficiencies.

The Government recently announced a series of measures to deal with the economic crisis. Nevertheless, such measures as a 25% reduction in government wages, additional reductions in government employment, limiting the amount of cash that can be repatriated and a 25% hard currency export earnings surrender requirement have done little to arrest the economic decline and to restore confidence. Unless government confidence is restored expeditiously through appropriate policy reforms and comprehensive implementation of those reforms, the economy will continue to deteriorate, placing increasing strains on the social and political fabric of the nation.

Liberia's estimated 1986 per capita gross domestic product (GDP) of $425 masks severe income distribution disparities. Approximately 75% of the population lives on an equivalent of less than $225 a year. Rapidly escalating prices for many consumer items are straining existing incomes severely. Unemployment, concentrated in Monrovia, exceeds 50% of the labor force; 75% of the adult population is illiterate; fewer than 20% 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 (3.3%) on the continent. Its institutional and human resource base is extremely limited. About 72% of the population is involved in traditional agriculture. Between 1980 and 1985, per capita GDP declined by as much as 35%, and overall non-agricultural private sector employment declined by about 15%.

LIBERIA

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

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 establish effective expenditure control mechanisms and to adopt the policy changes and structural adjustments that will lead to economic stabilization and an improved balance of payments situation. 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, (3) encourage structural reform and privatization and (4) enhance the Government's planning capabilities. At the same time, A.I.D. is continuing priority development projects, some of which were recently adjusted to reflect the severe impact the current economic crisis is having on their implementation but, nonetheless, are deemed essential for maintaining productive infrastructure and vital social services. Significantly more emphasis is being placed on private voluntary and non-government organizations in channeling U.S. development assistance. At the close of FY 1986, approximately 40% of A.I.D.'s Development Assistance budget was directed toward private voluntary and non-government recipients. A survey of private voluntary organizations active in Liberia, commissioned by A.I.D. and completed in early FY 1987, is expected to lay the groundwork for even greater non-government participation in the A.I.D. program during coming years and will be valuable in the design of a new Private Voluntary Organization and Non-Government Organization (PVO and NGO) Support project (669-0211) scheduled for initial funding in FY 1987.

Program grant resources are providing critical balance of payments support to help the Government of Liberia achieve some stability in the economy. A.I.D.-financed technicians assist in revenue generation efforts and in improving budget management and control practices. The P.L. 480 Title I program provides 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.

A.I.D. continues to emphasize the agriculture sector through activities that encourage appropriate agricultural policies and programs, development of sound institutions and increased agricultural productivity. These involve projects in agriculture research, rural communications, road maintenance, agriculture planning and agriculture training. The Rural Development Training II (669-0185) and the Agricultural Research and Extension II (669-0188) projects are currently being evaluated to determine how they can be restructured to make them more responsive to Liberia's economic crisis. The Rural Information Systems project (669-0134) has established a community-oriented radio network to broadcast important development-related information in major tribal dialects to the rural inhabitants of Liberia.

A.I.D. is also encouraging improved basic health care through its Primary Health Care project (669-0165), which was amended following an evaluation in FY 1986 to incorporate a $3 million private sector component. This project continues to develop primary health care services by improving Liberia's

public and private institutional capability to provide low-cost, preventive and curative health services throughout the country, particularly in two of Liberia's most underdeveloped and isolated counties.

In support of Liberian efforts to establish a more cost-efficient and effective primary education system, A.I.D. is financing the Improved Efficiency of Learning II project (669-0166), which expands the use of self-paced learning materials developed over the first five-year phase of the project. A series of evaluations of the Phase I project concluded that the new instructional methodology was a more cost-efficient alternative to traditional ways of delivering primary education to rural areas. The Phase II project is being evaluated to determine how to better utilize its resources in support of Liberia's primary education system within the context of the current economic crisis. The Manpower Development and Skills Training project (669-0206) is addressing critical manpower needs.

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.

FY 1988 Program

For FY 1988, A.I.D. requests an overall program level of $40 million consisting of $17 million in Economic Support Funds, $13 million in Development Fund for Africa (DFA) assistance, and $10 million in PL 480 Title I resources. The Economic Support Fund and P.L. 480 Title I assistance, along with selected (DFA) Development Fund assistance resources, will play a vital role in supporting (GOL) economic stabilization efforts by providing balance of payments support, essential food imports and local currency resources for the Government's development budget. Technical assistance will be provided in support of (1) economic and financial management reforms, (2) more appropriate and productive revenue generation policies, (3) privatization initiatives and public corporation management improvements and (4) the adoption and implementation of more appropriate policies.

Incremental DFA assistance will be given to a number of ongoing projects. Initial funding will be provided for projects in Agriculture Infrastructure Rehabilitation (669-0212) and Economic Stabilization Support (669-0213). Program Development and Support (669-0510) funds will be used for project analyses, design and evaluation activities.

Mission Director: Mary C. Kilgour

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

669 LIBERIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
669-0134 RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	G	80	88	6,500 / 6,500	5,000	3,661	500	1,001	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
669-0134 RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	L	50	86	6,700 / 6,700	6,700	1,711	---	3,637	---	1,000	---	352
669-0135 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	80	92	4,487 / 4,487	4,487	4,289	---	---	---	198	---	---
669-0137 AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING	G	77	84	3,250 / 3,250	3,250	2,603	---	417	---	230	---	---
669-0153 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (PVO)	G	77	85	5,879 / 5,880	5,879	5,680	---	---	---	199	---	---
669-0163 NIMBA CO RURAL TECHNOLOGY (PVO)	G	80	85	4,263 / 4,263	4,263	3,514	---	649	---	100	---	---
669-0185 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVO)	G	85	89	3,267 / 3,267	1,200	75	1,100	527	967	1,000	---	1,000
669-0188 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II	G	84	92	7,246 / 7,246	4,807	150	1,009	1,032	1,430	1,400	---	1,600
669-0200 RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE	G	85	87	4,300 / 4,300	1,000	---	2,767	491	533	2,000	---	1,276
669-0211 PVO AND NGO SUPPORT	G	87	89	800 / ---	---	---	---	---	300	200	---	500
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	85	C	--- / ---	201	26	257	100	250	300	---	232

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

669 LIBERIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				46,692 44,893	36,787	21,709	5,633	7,856	4,980	7,627	---	6,010
GRANTS				39,992 38,193	30,087	19,998	5,633	4,219	4,980	6,627	---	5,658
LOANS				6,700 6,700	6,700	1,711	---	3,637	---	1,000	---	352
POPULATION PLANNING												
669-0165 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	83	83	300 300	300	---	---	100	---	200	---	---
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	50	---	50	50	---	50
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				300 300	300	---	50	100	50	250	---	50
GRANTS				300 300	300	---	50	100	50	250	---	50
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
669-0165 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	83	87	14,700 14,700	7,863	1,570	3,610	2,327	3,227	5,000	---	3,500
669-0211 PVO AND NGO SUPPORT	G	87	89	200 ---	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	30	---	53	30	---	23
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,900 14,700	7,863	1,570	3,640	2,327	3,480	5,130	---	3,623
GRANTS				14,900 14,700	7,863	1,570	3,640	2,327	3,480	5,130	---	3,623
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, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

669 LIBERIA

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
669-0166 IMPROVED EFFICIENCY OF LEARNING II	G	85	90	5,550 5,550	2,000	---	2,350	418	1,200	750	---	2,000
669-0184 ECONOMIC FINANCIAL MGMT AND TRNG	G	82	87	7,089 7,089	4,889	3,414	1,000	632	1,200	1,246	---	954
669-0206 MANPOWER DEV. AND SKILLS TRNG.	G	87	91	200 ---	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
669-0211 PVO AND NGO SUPPORT	G	87	88	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	---	800
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	86	C	--- ---	222	163	98	59	300	200	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,839 12,639	7,111	3,577	3,448	1,109	3,900	2,596	---	3,854
GRANTS				13,839 12,639	7,111	3,577	3,448	1,109	3,900	2,596	---	3,854
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
669-0132 INCREASED REVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT	G	78	86	8,683 8,683	8,283	6,104	400	822	---	1,000	---	757
669-0146 LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE I	G	78	81	1,348 1,348	1,348	1,273	---	---	---	75	---	---
669-0201 SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEV. (PVO)	G	84	86	2,767 2,915	2,516	1,250	251	517	---	750	---	250
669-0211 PVO AND NGO SUPPORT	G	87	89	1,020 ---	---	---	---	---	1,020	200	---	820

*Refer 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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

669 LIBERIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	85	C	--- ---	125	18	300	70	350	500	---	187
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,318 12,946	12,272	8,645	951	1,409	1,370	2,525	---	2,014
GRANTS				13,318 12,946	12,272	8,645	951	1,409	1,370	2,525	---	2,014
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
669-0134 RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	G	80	88	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
669-0166 IMPROVED EFFICIENCY OF LEARNING II	G	85	90	9,000 9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000
669-0185 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVO)	G	85	89	2,133 2,133	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	---
669-0188 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II	G	84	92	12,744 12,744	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,580	---
669-0206 MANPOWER DEV. AND SKILLS TRNG.	G	87	91	800 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	200
669-0211 PVO AND NGO SUPPORT	G	87	89	3,280 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	1,080
669-0212 AGRICULTURE INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATIO	*G	88	92	12,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,220	500
669-0213 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION SUPPORT	*G	88	92	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,450	1,300
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	230

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

669 LIBERIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				50,957 23,877	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	4,810
GRANTS				50,957 23,877	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	4,810
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
669-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-LIBERIA	G	87	87	415 415	---	---	---	---	415	415	---	---
669-0167 LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE II	G	79	80	5,000 5,000	5,000	3,749	---	1,130	---	121	---	---
669-0205 PROGRAM GRANT VIII	G	86	86	28,203 28,203	---	---	28,203	18,000	---	10,203	---	---
669-0207 PROGRAM GRANT IX	G	87	87	14,585 ---	---	---	---	---	14,585	14,585	---	---
669-0210 PROGRAM GRANT X	*G	88	88	17,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	17,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				65,203 33,618	5,000	3,749	28,203	19,130	15,000	25,324	17,000	17,000
GRANTS				65,203 33,618	5,000	3,749	28,203	19,130	15,000	25,324	17,000	17,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				205,709 142,973	69,333	39,250	41,925	31,931	28,780	43,452	30,000	37,361
GRANTS				199,009 136,273	62,633	37,539	41,925	28,294	25,780	42,452	30,000	37,009
LOANS				6,700 6,700	6,700	1,711	---	3,637	---	1,000	---	352

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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)	
Agriculture Infrastructure Rehabilitation	DFA			FY 1988 2,220	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number 669-0212	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1991	FY 1993

Purpose: To rehabilitate critical sections of the rural road network to maintain the marketing capacity of Liberia's most agriculturally productive areas. The project will also develop the capacity of Liberian private sector contractors to undertake road maintenance work.

Project Description: Liberia's continuing economic crisis has led to greatly reduced road maintenance budgets and a precipitous decline in the ability of the existing road network to service key agricultural areas and to ensure access to principal markets and sources for vital agricultural inputs. This has had a negative impact on Liberia's agriculture base.

In recognition of the road maintenance problem and the need to increase the level of government resources available for road maintenance purposes, A.I.D. authorized a Road Maintenance project in FY 1985 which, among other things, is encouraging the government to reduce its permanent road maintenance workforce in favor of private contractors. This has had a positive impact, both on the quality of road maintenance and rehabilitation and on reducing the recurrent cost implications of road maintenance.

This project will address the access constraints limiting the agriculture sector's production and income-generating capabilities by rehabilitating critical road links between Liberia's most productive agricultural areas and their respective markets. Technical assistance provided by a private voluntary organization will complete the process of redirecting government road maintenance activities from work carried out by ineffective and expensive force account procedures to that undertaken by seasonal private contractors.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: One of the objectives of the A.I.D. country strategy is to preserve essential infrastructure and basic government services in a rapidly deteriorating macroeconomic environment. This project will contribute by increasing access to the country's important agricultural areas and production centers, privatizing costly and inefficient government road maintenance and procedures, and preserving a substantial portion of the road network.

Beneficiaries: Depending on the sites selected, between 400,000 and 500,000 people located along project roads may benefit from this activity. The Government of Liberia (GOL) will benefit by maintaining the country's agricultural base and by encouraging the private sector contracting industry.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank is promoting road maintenance through its Fifth Highway Project, which is scheduled to end in 1987. The GOL will begin funding road regraveling and maintenance contracts under the project, and will be responsible for adopting national policies and procedures relying on the private sector for all rehabilitation and routine maintenance activities. The project will be designed in close coordination with the various World Bank and German-funded area development projects operating in the proposed project areas.

Major Outputs: Approximately 300 miles of laterite national highway and secondary roads will be rehabilitated and upgraded, and the Ministry of Public Works will have completely privatized such activities nationwide.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Maintenance Contracts	9,000
Technical Assistance	2,000
Other Costs, Inflation, Contingency	1,000
Total	12,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	2,220	9,780	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Economic Stabilization Support	DFA			FY 1988 2,450	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number 669-0213	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1992	FY 1993

Purpose: To assist the Government of Liberia (GOL) economic stabilization program through (1) economic and financial reforms; (2) privatization and public corporation divestiture; (3) adoption and implementation of more appropriate policies; and (4) more responsive and productive revenue generation mechanisms.

Project Description: Liberia continues to experience severe economic problems which have plagued the country for almost a decade. In recent years these problems have been exacerbated by unfavorable export market conditions, severe structural and fiscal problems and managerial and policy weaknesses. While unfavorable market conditions for Liberia's exports are essentially beyond government influence, structural, fiscal, managerial and policy weaknesses can be addressed through conscious and well coordinated reform efforts.

During the early 1980s, the GOL, in cooperation with A.I.D., undertook two projects to improve the financial management of government resources and to expand the revenue base. Structural adjustment and macro economic policy reform were financed by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) until debt arrears and other problems brought these efforts to a standstill. While the two prior A.I.D. projects were successful in bringing on line the technical resources needed to improve the financial management and revenue collection efforts of the GOL, they were unable to offset the momentum of a deteriorating economy and related structural and policy deficiencies.

This project will build on earlier A.I.D. efforts in conjunction with policy initiatives and privatization efforts based on prior World Bank and IMF work, to address a range of macroeconomic management problems confronting government operations. Emphasis will be placed on improving the technical and managerial controls of the expenditure process and on exploring alternate revenue generating policies based on overall lower tax rates, increased taxpayer compliance and expected improvements in the overall investment climate. On a broader level, efforts will be undertaken to assist the government with policy reform analysis, implementation and divestiture possibilities.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D Country Strategy: The A.I.D. country strategy is to assist the GOL with the implementation of its economic stabilization program through technical, policy, and structural adjustment efforts. This project will focus on enhancing government expenditure controls and increasing revenues as well as related structural and policy reforms.

Beneficiaries: The GOL will be the immediate direct beneficiary. Indirect beneficiaries will be the people and businesses which will benefit from improved government financial practices and taxation policies.

Host Country and Other Donors: In addition to the United States, the IMF, World Bank, and African Development Bank have been major contributors to Liberia's development program. The Federal Republic of Germany, the European Economic Community, and the United Nations have also made substantial contributions.

Major Outputs: Adoption by the GOL of policy and structural reforms, financial management controls and revenue generating policies that will contribute to economic stabilization.

A.I.D.- Financed Inputs	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	$ 7,000
Equipment and Commodities	1,000
Training	2,000
Total	$10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	2,450	7,550	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: LIBERIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Program Grant X	ESF			FY 1988 17,000	Life of Project Funding 17,000

Number 669-0210	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1988	FY 1988

Purpose: To assist Government of Liberia (GOL) economic stabilization efforts by encouraging policy reforms and providing resources to spur domestic economic activity.

Project Description: Liberia has been experiencing serious economic difficulties since the late 1970s. The GDP declined by over 23% between 1979 and 1985, and recent estimates suggest that this decline has accelerated, primarily as a result of 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 five years, large budget deficits have limited the GOL's ability to maintain adequate development budgets and to meet external debt service payments. Debt servicing requirements for the 1986/1987 period are expected to reach $280 million, about 150% of government revenues. Political and economic uncertainties have virtually eliminated private sector capital formation. To deal with some of these problems, the GOL had entered into a series of standby agreements with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) which focused on reducing budget deficits, instituting expenditure controls, improving public sector management and restricting domestic and international credit expansion. These agreements had little lasting impact on improved financial management. The most recent agreement was suspended in late 1984 because of non-compliance and because of debt servicing arrears to the Fund. In 1985 the GOL's financial and economic management deteriorated sharply. Off-shore resources were often used to meet domestic salaries and other obligations, thus decreasing the GOL's ability to meet international obligations. The economy declined about 10%, debt service arrears mounted, and net capital outflows rose to about 28% of monetary GDP.

This project will provide the GOL with the foreign exchange resources needed for economic stabilization. It will contribute to economic stabilization and will be conditioned on progress in addressing economic 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 project is the key component of A.I.D. efforts to assist the GOL in dealing with its fiscal and economic problems. and also demonstrates continuing U.S. support for Liberia during a period of pressing economic decline.

Host Country and Other Donors: In addition to the United States, the IMF, the World Bank, the Federal Republic of Germany, the European Economic Community, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) 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.

Beneficiaries: The immediate direct beneficiary of the grant will be the GOL and the general populace.

Major Outputs: Adoption and implementation by the GOL of a series of policies leading to economic stabilization and recovery through reform efforts.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Grant to assist Liberia in economic stabilization and recovery efforts.	17,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	17,000	-	17,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Not Applicable

AID 370-7 (11-85)

COUNTRY: (687) MADAGASCAR

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 10,402

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 260

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) -1.6%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 14.4%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1960) 5.2%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 50.4	MALE 48.9	FEMALE 52.0
(1970)	TOTAL 43.4	MALE 42.3	FEMALE 44.4

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

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -1.5%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 42%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 26

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,CASSAVA ,CORN	65%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,CLOVES ,.	35%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COFFEE ,VANILLA ,CLOVES

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) RICE ,WHEAT ,VEGETABLE OILS

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1980) 90%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1980) 630 (81) 525 (82) 417

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1972) 224 (73) 276 (74) 280

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) 0.7% (73) 0.8%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1982) 20 (83) 29 (84) 59
EQUIVALENT TO 1.5 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)COFFEE ,VANILLA ,SUGAR

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983) 69 (1984) 49 (1985) 50
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982) 18% (1983) 25% (1984) 15%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)RAW MATERIALS ,INTERMED GOODS ,FOODSTUFFS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 26 (1984) 36 (1985) 36
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982) 6% (1983) 8% (1984) 12%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -137(83) -61(84) 13

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 73.0%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 117
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1980) 11.9%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.2% (1978) 2.6% (1986) 3.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 14% (1986) 22%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.6% (15-64YRS) 51.0% (65+ YRS) 3.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 105

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 9,937

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1978) INTESTINAL INFEC,MALARIA ,INFLUENZA-GRIPPE
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) 6.1%

MADAGASCAR

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	2,280	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	2,280	-
Development Fund	-	-	4,000
Economic Support Fund	2,844	1,000 a/	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,844	1,000	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,844	3,280	4,000
P.L. 480	9,649	9,397	6,374
Title I	8,000	8,000	5,000
Title II	1,649	1,397	1,374
Food for Progress	[3,200]	[5,900]	[3,800]
TOTALS	12,493	12,677	10,374

a/ Above total for ESF includes $25,000 in local cost support.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	1	2	2
Foreign National	-	1	1
TOTALS	1	3	3

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	8	10	18	8	4	12	8	4	12
Bilateral[d]	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2
Regional[e]	8	8	16	8	2	10	8	2	10
Third Country Participants	-	18	18	-	54	54	-	54	54
Bilateral[d]	-	16	16	-	50	50	-	50	50
Regional[e]	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	4	4
TOTALS	8	28	36	8	58	66	8	58	66

[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).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

MADAGASCAR

Introduction

Madagascar, the fourth largest island in the world and nearly the size of Texas, has unusual--but underutilized—economic potential. Of Madagascar's 10.4 million people (1984) 85% are engaged in agriculture and 70% of all farmers are active in rice production. Rice and beef are the most important foodstuffs. 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 mostly unexploited minerals, Madagascar is also endowed with a largely untapped network of rivers which provide possibilities for irrigation and hydroelectric power.

Despite real potential Madagascar remains a very poor country with per capita GDP of $260 (1984). Economic development has been retarded in recent years in part by diminished demand for the island's exports and government policies and practices which led to widespread nationalization, regulatory intervention and neglect of agriculture. Unsually heavy borrowing in the late 1970s has left Madagascar with a debt service ratio, after rescheduling, of 50%. The Malagasy Government (GDRM) began to correct these policies in 1982 with assistance from the IMF, World Bank, France and other donors. Heavy debt, sluggish economic growth and diminished foreign exchange for essential imports have caused the serious deterioration of the national infrastructure, most notably roads and irrigation dikes. This has made farm supply and marketing extremely difficult. Dwindling forest resources and soil erosion require urgent attention. Population growth, officially 2.8%, is outstripping food production.

U.S.-Malagasy relations have improved considerably in recent years. The GDRM's efforts, in close cooperation with the IMF and World Bank, have provided a solid ground for U.S. support. Moreover, Madagascar's strategic location on Indian Ocean shipping lanes and its long-term potential as an African trading partner make the further strengthening of bilateral ties mutually advantageous. Consequently, after more than a decade of inactivity A.I.D reopened a development program with Madagascar in FY 1985.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The overall purpose of the new A.I.D. program in Madagascar is to help achieve higher per capita agricultural production and rice self-sufficiency in ways consistent with improving soil and forest resources.

The chief objectives of the program have been to: a) ease Madagascar's severe foreign exchange shortage by providing for the importation of essential equipment and spare parts required for agricultural production and transport; b) provide technical assistance to the GDRM for divestment of many parastatals and privatization of many operations; c) liberalize rice production and distribution; and d) improve rice variety and yields. Under the Madagascar Agricultural Rehabilitation Support project (687-0101)

initiated in April 1985 (MARS I) and amended in June 1986, Madagascar is importing $6 million of Caterpillar road repair and Ford farm equipment. This project also provides technical assistance to the GDRM to liberalize the economy and divest itself of many parastatals and foster private enterprise activities. Concurrently, beginning in FY 1987, A.I.D. will be assisting Madagascar in its efforts to assess specific parastatal organizations in the agriculture sector for divestiture and encourage the national private sector to run key services for rural producers.

To date A.I.D. has provided $2.2 million to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) to help introduce new rice varieties that may produce up to 40% higher yields.

In addition, the A.I.D program has designated P.L. 480 Title I counterpart funds, totaling $40 million (FY 1981-85), for use primarily in farm-level rehabilitation activities.

Policy and institutional reform are also essential to rekindle the strong growth which Malagasy agriculture enjoyed in the 1960s and early 1970s. In August 1986, Madagascar signed the first agreement under the Food for Progress Program. This will grant 72,000 metric tons of rice over a three-year period in partial support (with the World Bank and the World Food Program) of GDRM efforts to remove all controls from the production and marketing of rice.

Through centrally-funded programs, A.I.D supports activities to increase Malagasy planning and competence in child spacing practices. Using counterpart funds, A.I.D will support, with UNICEF, Madagascar's Child Survival Oral Rehydration Program. Energy and natural resource practices which will improve agriculture production and processing will also use P.L. 480 counterpart currencies.

FY 1988 Program

The three-year Food for Progress program, which supports GDRM liberalization of the rice sub-sector, will conclude with a final grant of 21,000 MT of rice. P.L. 480 Title I valued at $5 million will provide added balance of payments support for the importation of essential food stuffs (e.g., vegetable oil) which are still in short supply and high demand in Madagascar.

A new project, successor to MARS, will reinforce the double emphasis on balance of payments assistance combined with policy reform. Entitled Agriculture Liberalization and Production Support (ALPS, $3 million), the project will continue to provide imports needed to improve farm production and transport through the private sector, as well as to encourage entrepreneurs to improve essential services to farmers. At the same time, A.I.D. will allow IRRI's applied rice research program to continue ($1 million per year) until FY 1988, with phase-out scheduled in 1990. That will conclude the six-year period considered necessary to introduce, test, multiply and mass market carefully selected improved varieties from around the world.

MADAGASCAR

U.S. counterpart funds, accruing from the P.L. 480 Title I program and from imports financed under the MARS and ALPS projects, will continue to support the repair of infrastructure and to stem soil erosion linked with food (especially rice) production. Counterpart funds, through credit schemes, will also be used to encourage agro-industrial entrepreneurs to expand their operations.

Also U.S. counterpart currencies will continue the support scheduled to begin in FY 1987 for the Government's Child Survival Oral Rehydration Program with UNICEF.

A.I.D. will continue to support certain well-defined and carefully chosen population activities, including the framing in 1987 and 1988 of Madagascar's first national population policy and its integration into the country's next five-year Development Plan.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Arthur M. Fell (Resident in Nairobi)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

687 MADAGASCAR

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
687-0101 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	85	88	4,280 2,000	2,000	46	---	896	2,280	1,800	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,280 2,000	2,000	46	---	896	2,280	1,800	---	1,000
GRANTS				4,280 2,000	2,000	46	---	896	2,280	1,800	---	1,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
687-0101 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	85	88	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
687-0102 AGRI. LIBERALIZATION & PROD. SUPPORT	*G	86	88	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000
GRANTS				4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
687-0000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-MADAGASCAR	G	87	87	25 25	---	---	---	---	25	25	---	---
687-0101 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	G	85	87	6,319 5,270	3,000	---	2,844	1,052	975	774	---	900

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

687 MADAGASCAR

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,844 5,895	3,000	---	2,844	1,052	1,000	799	---	800
		GRANTS		6,844 5,895	3,000	---	2,844	1,052	1,000	799	---	800
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		15,124 7,895	5,000	46	2,844	1,948	3,280	2,599	4,000	3,800
		GRANTS		15,124 7,895	5,000	46	2,844	1,948	3,280	2,599	4,000	3,800
		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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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)	
Agriculture Liberalization and Production Support (ALPS)	DFA			FY 1988 3,000	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
687-0102 ☐ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1988	FY 1989

Purpose: This project will help to ensure the continued momentum of Madagascar's liberalization program in the agriculture sector, especially in rice production for home consumption, as new technologies are adopted and food production and incomes rise.

Project Description: The ALPS project is designed as the next phase to the current agriculture rehabilitation project, which was evaluated in September 1986. ALPS will be an extension to the present project and is designed to: a) include key officials at the local and regional levels in the liberalization policy dialogue (including observation visits); b) support indigneous private operators in delivering critical services to farm producers; c) permit, through matching grants, two or more PVO's to demonstrate the production effect of improved rice varieties introduced by IRRI; and d) continue commodity imports for rural agricultural production and repair, with closer links to private sector services such as milling, warehousing, etc. for farm producers.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is consistent both with A.I.D.'s major emphasis on food production for the Africa region, as stated in the CDSS, and will ensure the success of the agriculture policy reform measures now underway.

Host Country and Other Donors: The U.S.A.I.D. program accounted for about eight percent of total official development assistance to Madagascar and is an integral part of the donor aid package agreed to at periodic consultative group meetings chaired by the IBRD and hosted by the Malagasy Minister of Finance. The U.S. effort to support liberalization of rice production and marketing has been, and will continue to be, carefully coordinated with the World Bank program in Madagascar.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be a) private sector operators serving the interests of farmers; b) the farmers themselves who will receive better inputs and services, as well as higher prices for their produce; and, c) the consumer through greater food production.

Major Outputs:
1. 60 key individuals from public and private sectors (at regional and local levels) oriented towards liberalization policies;
2. identification of key services which private sector can perform for farmer but which are now reserved for state action;
3. various PVO activities utilizing rice varieties and other improved technologies;
4. improved roads, farm production, and private sector services as a result of commodity imports;

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
1. two agriculture policy workshops (APAP)	
2. a series of action oriented studies to identify services	
3. various operational program grants with PVO's for agriculture development	
4. commodity imports.	
Total	$3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	3,000	–	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (612) MALAWI

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 7,207

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 180

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 1.7%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 9.4%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1967) 10.4%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 46.7	MALE 45.3	FEMALE 48.1
(1970)	TOTAL 40.0	MALE 39.1	FEMALE 40.8

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 25% MALE 34% FEMALE 12%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) 0.4%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 34%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 158

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,PULSES ,SORGHUM	70%	(1985)
CASH: TOBACCO ,TEA ,SUGARCANE	5%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) TOBACCO ,TEA ,RAW SUGAR

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,DAIRY PRODS. ,ANIMAL PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1981) 86%

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.. (.) . % (.) . % (83) 6.2%
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (83) 2.0%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 16 (84) 61 (85) 45
EQUIVALENT TO 1.9 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)TOBACCO ,TEA ,SUGAR

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB)	(1983)	13	(1984)	28	(1985) 27
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	(1980)	29%	(1981)	38%	(1982) 11%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)MFRD. GOODS ,PETROLEUM PRODS,BLDG&CONST.MAT'

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF)	(1983)	9	(1984)	11	(1985) 5
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	(1980)	8%	(1981)	8%	(1982) 5%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1981) 30(82) 28(84) 41

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,SOUTH AFRICA ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 45.0%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 82
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1984) 32.3%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1986) 3.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 6% (1984) 12%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 8 (1986) 8

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 49.0% (15-64YRS) 48.2% (65+ YRS) 2.8%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 139

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1984) 52,961

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,MEASLES-ROUGEOLE,INTESTINAL INFEC
DEATH.. ( ) , ,

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1983) 95%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 41%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1983)	TOTAL	63.0	MALE	73.0	FEMALE	52.0
SECONDARY.....	(1983)	TOTAL	5.0	MALE	.	FEMALE	.
POST SECONDARY..	(1980)	TOTAL	0.3	MALE	0.4	FEMALE	0.1

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) 20.8%

MALAWI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	24,000	10,779	10,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	24,000	10,779	
Development Fund			10,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	24,000	10,779	10,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	24,000	10,779	10,000

Footnotes:
a/See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	8	8	8
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	12	12	12

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	47	18	65	79	32	111	102	44	146
Bilateral[d]	30	16	46	59	27	86	76	37	113
Regional[e]	17	2	19	20	5	25	26	7	33
Third Country Participants	2	18	20	2	26	28	2	25	27
Bilateral[d]	2	1	3	2	11	13	2	5	7
Regional[e]	0	17	17	0	15	15	0	20	20
TOTALS	49	36	85	81	58	139	104	69	173

[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).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

MALAWI

Introduction

Malawi's development story is in sharp contrast with much of the rest of the African continent's experience over the past two decades. Government saw its role as encouraging national development, not controlling it. Strategies were realistic and appropriate, reflecting the country's natural and financial resource base, and policies were pragmatic. Development planners and managers earned reputations for being effective, hard-working and honest. While most African economies stagnated, Malawi enjoyed steady economic growth, with the exception of the worldwide 1980-81 recession. While most countries were unable to feed themselves in the early 1980s, Malawi was producing sufficient maize for export. The fruits of national development have been broadly shared, including the rural populace who comprise 84% of the population, as indicated by rising literacy, longer life expectancy and falling infant and child mortality rates.

Malawi's "success story," however, has not been without major obstacles, interruptions and shortcomings. At independence in 1964, Malawi was undoubtedly one of the poorest countries in Africa -- small, landlocked, without major mineral resources, with little trained manpower, only rudimentary industrial development and a skeletal transportation system. The economic downturn in 1980, while caused largely by external factors, showed underlying weaknesses in the structure of the economy and shortcomings in its management. Despite the significant growth that has occurred in the last 20 years, with an average gross national product (GNP) per capita of $180 Malawi remains one of the poorest countries in the world.

Several major problems impede sustained economic and social development around which A.I.D. has built its assistance strategy. First is the critical shortage of financial resources, both foreign and domestic. In response, the Government of Malawi (GOM) has embarked on an extensive structural adjustment program. In agriculture, this program includes price incentives for producers, removal of fertilizer subsidies, decontrol of consumer prices and promotion of exports. The GOM has also set firm limits on public sector expenditures, improved revenue collection, undertaken tax reforms and begun divestiture of parastatal holdings. The single development, however, with the most devastating effect on the economy, has been the closure of rail lines through Mozambique which traditionally carried 90% of Malawi's imports and exports. The new routings are estimated to cost the economy as much as $100 million annually in additional, scarce foreign exchange.

The second major development problem is low smallholder productivity in agriculture and limited off-farm employment opportunities. An estimated 85% of the rural population live below the absolute poverty income level. The annual per capita agricultural production growth rate over

the last decade has only been 0.4%, largely caused by the high population growth rate but also due to weak extension packages. A heavy proportion of the GOM budget is directed toward agricultural development to redress this situation. Research is focused on increasing productivity of traditional crops while producer prices are being realigned to encourage farmers to shift to higher value cash crops. Rural credit and business advisory services are being expanded to encourage development of small- and medium-scale rural enterprises.

The third major development problem includes the high population growth rate (3.1%), low child survival rates and overall poor rural health standards. To address these problems the GOM has recently developed an expanded five-year primary health care program which emphasizes family planning and child survival activities. As a matter of policy, the GOM openly advocates child spacing and actively encourages private sector participation in health care delivery.

The fourth problem impeding sustained growth is insufficiently qualified manpower. Greater technical know-how and stronger analytical and management capacities are required to plan and implement public programs and private businesses. The GOM will address these needs at every level of the education system and by in-service training of civil servants. The GOM also plans to establish a management institute to train both public and private sector people.

The development problems facing Malawi are complex and require a major infusion of aid. The policy environment, however, is very positive and the Government has shown itself to be a prudent and effective manager of domestic and foreign financial resources.

Malawi has an open-market economy and welcomes private domestic and foreign investment. Since independence, the country has remained politically stable. The GOM is staunchly anti-communist, consistently pro-West in foreign policy and generally supports the U.S. position when important issues come before international bodies. U.S. interests are best served by encouraging the GOM to continue its political and economic orientation. Sustained U.S. financial assistance is required to reinforce Malawi's sound policies and programs. Malawi, as a stable, vibrant and growth-oriented nation, can serve as an important model within the region and the continent.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The goal of the A.I.D. investment program is to contribute to the improvement of national economic growth and the enhancement of social and economic well-being. A.I.D.'s strategy is focused on resolving the four major problems described above which impede sustained growth and social development. Investments in agriculture and private sector development are helping develop the necessary technologies and services to increase smallholder productivity and rural income and expand off-farm

employment opportunities. Through the Agricultural Research Project (612-0202), now coming to a close, the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture was greatly strengthened: on-farm (adaptive) and on-station (applied) research teams were established nationwide to develop appropriate and affordable technologies for small farmers; 39 Malawians received advanced degrees (M.Sc. and Ph.D.) from U.S. universities; and 60 research station structures were constructed and equipped. Under the new Malawi Agricultural Research and Extension project (612-0215), the focus will be on intensifying traditional food crop production and encouraging diversification into new, higher-value cash crops such as pulses, fruit trees and nut trees. Extensive technical assistance and training are being provided by Title XII universities to assist in this follow-on agricultural institution-building effort.

A.I.D. has been working to expand the role of the private sector in Malawi's development. Programs being implemented under the Rural Enterprise and Agribusiness Development Institutions (READI) project (612-0214) by Africare and the Credit Unions National Association (CUNA) are helping strengthen the operations of two rural credit institutions: loan appraisal and credit recuperation systems have been established; and fifteen rural businesses and innumerable small farmer loans have been funded to date. Indigenous business advisory services are being improved under the Management Assistance to Rural Traders project (612-0219).

A.I.D. is helping address the critical shortage of foreign and domestic financial resources through two transport projects and two policy reform programs. The severe transport problem facing Malawi is the single most important drain on already scarce resources. The Commercial Transport project (612-0218) is providing equipment and operating credit and training to establish a private sector national haulage capacity, along with technical assistance to improve national transport planning and monitoring. 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. has contributed to this high-priority, multi-donor financed project (690-0237), which will have a region-wide benefit, through our Southern Africa Regional Program. These transport investments are increasingly critical given the political and economic uncertainties in the region.

Under an Economic Policy Reform Program (612-0225) initiated in 1985, excellent progress is being made in removing the fertilizer subsidy and shifting to more cost-efficient, concentrated fertilizers. Performance targets were exceeded in the first two years, resulting in savings of government revenue that previously covered the subsidy and in conservation of scarce foreign exchange. The Parastatal Divestiture Program (612-0227) is encouraging the transfer of investments in agro-industry, manufacturing, transportation, finance and farming estates from the public to the private sector. This will ensure a more efficient

utilization of resources, stimulate the development of a local capital market and inject critically needed foreign exchange into the economy.

Progress is being made through several A.I.D.-funded projects to address the child survival, health and population problems. 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. The regionally-funded Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421.12) is expanding childhood immunization, diarrheal control (ORT) and malaria prevention services and is accelerating acceptance of these interventions by mass motivational campaigns in the various media. To date, over 300 ORT centers have been established and some 2,000 health care workers have received training in malarial and diarrheal disease control, nutrition monitoring and epidemiology survey. The self-help Rural Water project (612-0207) is supplying low-cost, clean water and health education to 400,000 Malawians. A recent evaluation recommended its replication throughout the country.

Lastly, A.I.D. is making an important contribution to Malawi's capacity to plan, implement and evaluate public and private investments and to identify new solutions for its development problems. There are substantial human resource development components in most of the previously mentioned projects. In addition, under the Polytechnic Institute Expansion Project (612-0201), seventeen University of Malawi faculty members have done advanced degree programs, a science laboratory and 100,000 volume library have been constructed and equipped, and an engineering degree program has been greatly strengthened. The new Human Resource and Institutional Development project (612-0230), which commences in FY 1987, will provide training and technical assistance to key Malawian institutions, in both the public and private sectors.

FY 1988 Program

Of $10 million requested for FY 1988, $3.5 million is requested to commence the Multiple Assistance Schemes in Health project (612-0226) to improve overall rural health standards and to slow the population growth rate.

A.I.D. also requests $4.5 million to continue the Human Resource and Institutional Development project (612-0230), $1.5 million to continue the Malawi Agricultural Research and Extension project (612-0215) and $500,000 to complete the Rural Enterprise and Agribusiness Development project (612-0214).

Mission Director: John F. Hicks

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

612 MALAWI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
612-0202 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	G	79	92	9,000 9,000	9,000	8,313	---	535	---	452	---	---
612-0205 MALAWI UNION OF SAVINGS COOP DEV (PVO)	G	80	81	760 760	760	667	---	92	---	1	---	---
612-0214 RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP	G	84	88	5,100 5,100	5,100	310	---	1,001	---	1,655	---	1,189
612-0215 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	85	88	12,500 12,500	1,645	---	6,100	13	4,755	3,110	---	2,000
612-0219 MANAGEMENT ASSIST. TO RURAL TRADERS (PVO	G	83	83	2,828 2,828	2,828	829	---	503	---	683	---	753
612-0220 RURAL DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES (PVO)	G	83	84	1,250 1,250	1,250	343	---	325	---	300	---	281
612-0227 PARASTATAL RESTRUCTURING	G	86	87	15,500 15,500	---	---	14,800	---	700	5,000	---	10,200
612-0230 HUMAN RESOURCES/INSTITUTION DEV.	G	87	91	2,515 ---	---	---	---	---	2,515	---	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				49,453 46,938	20,583	10,162	20,900	2,534	7,970	11,201	---	14,523
GRANTS				49,453 46,938	20,583	10,162	20,900	2,534	7,970	11,201	---	14,523
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
612-0211 HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	84	87	4,780 3,280	2,400	4	380	344	1,500	1,400	---	900

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

612 MALAWI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,780 3,230	2,400	4	880	844	1,500	1,400	---	900
GRANTS				4,780 3,230	2,400	4	880	844	1,500	1,400	---	900
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
612-0207 RURAL WATER	G	80	83	6,000 6,000	6,000	3,950	---	1,510	---	300	---	240
612-0211 HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT	G	84	89	4,920 4,920	3,000	120	1,920	880	---	1,200	---	1,000
612-0230 HUMAN RESOURCES/INSTITUTION DEV.	G	87	90	1,309 ---	---	---	---	---	1,309	---	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,229 10,920	9,000	4,070	1,920	2,390	1,309	1,500	---	1,340
GRANTS				12,229 10,920	9,000	4,070	1,920	2,390	1,309	1,500	---	1,340
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
612-0201 MALAWI POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE	G	80	83	8,314 8,314	8,314	2,515	---	2,470	---	2,800	---	230
612-0230 HUMAN RESOURCES/INSTITUTION DEV.	G	87	90	1,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	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, 1986 are based on the authorized data.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

612 MALAWI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,814 8,314	8,314	2,515	---	2,470	---	2,800	---	430
GRANTS				9,814 8,314	8,314	2,515	---	2,470	---	2,800	---	430
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
612-0218 COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION	G	84	86	5,000 5,000	4,700	156	300	385	---	2,750	---	1,580
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,000 5,000	4,700	156	300	385	---	2,750	---	1,580
GRANTS				5,000 5,000	4,700	156	300	385	---	2,750	---	1,580
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
612-0214 RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP	G	84	88	500 500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	250
612-0215 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	85	88	1,500 1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	550
612-0226 MULTIPLE ASSISTANCE SCHEMES IN HEALTH (P	*G	88	91	11,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	200
612-0230 HUMAN RESOURCES/INSTITUTION DEV.	G	87	91	9,176 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	600

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

612 MALAWI

CP 83

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				22,176 2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	1,600
GRANTS				22,176 2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	1,600
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
612-0225 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT	G	85	85	15,000 15,000	15,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,600	---	5,800
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				15,000 15,000	15,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,600	---	5,800
GRANTS				15,000 15,000	15,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,600	---	5,800
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				113,452 91,452	59,997	16,907	24,000	12,623	10,779	24,251	10,000	26,173
GRANTS				113,452 91,452	59,997	16,907	24,000	12,623	10,779	24,251	10,000	26,173
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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)	
MULTIPLE ASSISTANCE SCHEMES IN HEALTH	Development Fund			FY 88 $ 3,500	Life of Project Funding $11,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
612-0226	[X] NEW				FY 88	FY 91	FY 94
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: This six year program will fund a number of activities designed to reduce infant mortality, improve overall rural health standards, and slow population growth.

Project Description: This six-year sector program will assist Malawi to expand its delivery of primary health, child survival and family planning services, and provide potable water to rural families. The family health service delivery systems of the Private Hospital Association of Malawi, which operates on a fee-for-service basis, will be expanded through training of personnel and upgrading of facilities. This expansion will permit an improvement of rural health care and broader coverage without increasing the Government's recurrent cost burden. Private and public health care providers will receive training in child survival and family planning. Support will be provided to strengthen the family planning commodity distribution system. Based on the recommendations of a 1986 impact evaluation of A.I.D.'s Self-Help Rural Water Supply Project (612-0207), the scheme will be replicated to provide potable water, sanitation and hygiene training to an additional 650,000 rural people. This program involves a simple technology, fosters community participation, and has a low recurrent cost shared by Government and by those using the service.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This sector program is a critical component of the Mission's strategy. It will help resolve several of the major development problems impeding sustained economic and social development: (1) high population growth rates, low child survival rates and overall poor rural health standards; (2) insufficient technical capacities in the public and private sectors; and (3) critical shortage of financial resources.

Host Country and Other Donors: These activities are in keeping with Government of Malawi (GOM) policies, priorities and five-year, expanded primary health care program. A.I.D. is coordinating the design of this program with the GOM and the other major health and population donors, principally UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank.

Beneficiaries: Rural Malawians will be the beneficiaries from this assistance, through the provision of potable water and improved primary health and family planning services. Health personnel will benefit directly through in-service training. The project will also help reduce national government outlays as private sector services are increased.

Major Outputs: Potable water provided to 650,000 Malawians; public and private sector health personnel trained in primary health care and child spacing; expansion of private sector rural health and family planning services.

A.I.D. Inputs	Life-of Project ($000)
Rural piped water materials & construction	6,000
Local training	2,000
Construction and upgrading of preventative health facilities	3,000
	11,000

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	$3,500	$7,500	$11,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

COUNTRY: (688) MALI

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 8,190

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 140

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 1.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 10.4%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 44.3	MALE 43.1	FEMALE 45.7
(1970)	TOTAL 38.0	MALE 37.3	FEMALE 38.6

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1976) TOTAL 9% MALE 14% FEMALE 6%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -0.7%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 46%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 22

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: MILLET ,SORGHUM ,RICE	30%	(1985)
CASH: COTTON ,. ,.	10%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COTTON ,LIVESTOCK ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,RICE ,CORN

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1976) 87%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	530 (82)	507 (83)	499
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	638 (82)	699 (83)	681
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1981)	-108 (82)	-192 (83)	-181

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,

AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1980)	9.9% (81)	8.4% (83)	7.9%
AS % OF GNP..... (1980)	2.9% (81)	2.8% (82)	2.8%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 17 (84) 27 (85) 23
EQUIVALENT TO 0.9 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)LIVESTOCK ,PEANUTS ,DRIED FISH

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	1 (1984)	1 (1985)	6
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	1% (1983)	0% (1984)	1%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)TEXTILES ,VEHICLES ,PETROLEUM PRODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	11 (1984)	17 (1985)	33
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	4% (1983)	5% (1984)	7%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -87(83) -74(84) -77

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,COTE D'IVOIRE ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 95.9%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 17
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.2% (1978) 2.4% (1986) 2.8%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 15% (1986) 21%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 34.5% (15-64YRS) 40.3% (65+ YRS) 2.1%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 157

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 25,375

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) MALARIA ,INFLUENZA-GRIPPE,UNSPEC. SYPHILIS
DEATH.. (.) ,

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.....(1984) 6.4%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	9,000	7,350	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	9,000	7,350	-
Development Fund	-	-	8,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	9,000	7,350	8,000
P.L. 480	4,699	2,055	2,481
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	4,699	2,055	2,481
TOTALS	13,699	9,405	10,481

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	20.3	18.0	18
Foreign National	12.0	12.0	12.0
TOTALS	32.3	30.0	30.0

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	100	24	124	60	35	95	55	44	99
Bilateral[d]	85	16	101	45	19	64	41	25	66
Regional[e]	15	8	23	15	15	31	14	19	33
Third Country Participants	3	5	8	14	45	59	24	59	83
Bilateral[d]	2	3	5	10	25	35	18	31	49
Regional[e]	1	2	3	4	20	24	6	28	34
TOTALS	103	29	132	74	80	154	79	103	182

[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

Introduction

While Mali is one of the poorest countries in the world (per capita income of $150), it has more potential for food self-sufficiency than other Sahelian countries. It has vast arable land, considerable irrigation potential and a comparative advantage in livestock due to its extensive rangelands. At the same time, Mali is recovering from the devastation of recurring droughts, past counterproductive economic policies and a serious decline in world market prices for cotton, its major export crop. In addition, Mali faces the perennial difficulties of a landlocked country with high transportation costs, poor internal communication links, a high population growth rate, low literacy and poor nutrition. In 1986, Mali combatted a severe grasshopper attack, the effects of which may be felt for sometime. To deal with many of these constraints, the A.I.D. program is focused on three strategic areas: policy reform, food security through technology development and transfer, and resource management. United States interest in Mali is essentially developmental and humanitarian. The A.I.D. program responds to Mali's progress in dealing with its problems and demonstrates that pragmatic economic policy adjustments can have significant developmental impact.

A.I.D Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development strategy concentrates on increasing agricultural productivity in ecological zones with good production potential, while minimizing management costs. Non-project assistance is the principal means for supporting policy reform initiatives intended to create an economic climate conducive to greater individual productivity. Project assistance serves as the mechanism for technology development and transfer and management training. Progress in the past year is noted below.

Policy Reform

The United States has played a prominent role within the multi-donor group in working with the Government of Mali (GRM) to develop practical economic restructuring programs. Mali works closely with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in its economic reforms. Since 1982, Mali has had three standby agreements with the IMF, under which it has reduced its budget deficit, improved tax administration and reduced the number of parastatals. The donor community and the GRM have reached a consensus on the need for further reductions of government personnel costs, increased privatization and trade liberalization. The policy dialogue revolves around the mode and pace of executing the necessary changes.

A.I.D.'s FY 1985 $18 million African Economic Policy Reform Program (688-0240) has been a principal contributor to the donor effort. Under this project, Mali has enhanced private sector incentives markedly, halving the payroll tax rate to 7.5%, adjusting tariff rates to remove biases against domestic manufacturing, passing a modernized business code, liberalizing foreign trade legislation, and significantly relaxing price regulations over a wide range of goods and services. Further major fiscal reforms can be

expected. The Economic Policy Reform Program also supports an important GRM budget restructuring initiative. The budget resources dedicated to development and operating expenditures will be increased while the proportion allotted to salaries will be reduced. The GRM has decreased its intake of new civil servants by 38% and has set up a program to encourage voluntary early retirements. A credit guaranty fund has been set up to provide loans to civil servants participating in its voluntary early departure program. As many as 600 civil servants are expected to leave government service within the life of this program.

In the agricultural policy field, the P.L. 480 Section 206 project, Cereals Market Restructuring, is considered one of the best examples of multi-donor cooperation in Africa. Coordinated donor assistance, including that of A.I.D., has been instrumental in improving producer price incentives, cushioning the short-term impacts of rising farmgate prices on consumers, liberalizing rice marketing, expanding the role of the non-public sector in food marketing, and underwriting organizational reforms.

In the institutional reform field, the GRM has agreed that many functions of its parastatal rural development organizations, such as the Operation Haute Vallee, should be privatized. This includes their activities of transport, marketing, and input supply. This is a significant breakthrough in Mali's economic restructuring efforts.

Food Security

Within the past year, evaluations have been conducted of A.I.D.'s two principal agricultural production projects. In the Operation Haute Vallee project (688-0210), there has subsequently been revision of agricultural credit system policies resulting in 95% credit repayment rate; establishment of computer-based record systems; construction of farm-to-market roads; and an expansion of farmer associations to handle group credit. An evaluation of the Livestock Sector project (688-0218) has reaffirmed the viability of investments in veterinary extension programs. A higher percentage of animals has been vaccinated, and the scientific quality of the animal health and forage research work has improved. The evaluation confirmed that A.I.D's earlier termination of the project's on-farm cattle feeding component was appropriate.

The A.I.D. agricultural projects in Mali complement each other. The breeding of higher yielding and tolerant varieties of sorghum and millet continues to be the cornerstone of A.I.D.'s investment in agriculture. In 1986, the A.I.D. grantee, the International Center for Research in Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT, 688-0226) began on-farm testing of two improved sorghum varieties and promulgated improved agronomic practices. The Farming Systems Research project (688-0232) will cooperate with the extension service and researchers to assess farmer reactions and to analyze the production results. The newer varieties will be tested in a project area, the Haute Vallee.

The Integrated Family Health Services project (688-0227), begun in FY 1986, will promote child survival services (immunization and oral rehydration

therapy) to lower Mali's infant and maternal mortality. Family planning activities will be incorporated in the health extension program and rely primarily on private associations for delivery systems. This project is complemented by studies being carried out by the Sahel Regional Demographic Data project at the Institute of the Sahel.

A.I.D.'s drought and disaster relief work further buttresses Mali's food security program. In 1986, 10,000 metric tons of P.L. 480 emergency corn were allocated to the Malian national security stocks to be prepositioned in the perennially food-deficit northern regions. At the same time, more than 18,000 metric tons were channeled through private voluntary organizations (PVOs) such as the Cooperative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) and World Vision Relief Organization, and by international agencies for crucial food for work, supplementary feeding, and free distribution in northern communities where recovery from the drought is especially difficult. Mali's own National Drought Relief Commission (CNAVS) has been strengthened through technical assistance from A.I.D. and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in agricultural statistics and early warning systems.

Mali was faced with a serious grasshopper and locust infestation in 1986. A.I.D. played a major role in helping deal with this infestation, providing over $1.7 million in technical assistance, pesticides, spraying planes and radios. United States aid, along with that of other donors, is estimated to have saved almost $5 million worth of crops. Because of the eggs still in the ground, there may be a recurrent infestation in 1987. The GRM and the donor community are working to deal with that eventuality.

Management and Planning Improvement

A.I.D. is assisting Mali in developing its human resources and strengthening its institutional capacity. Under the Development Leadership Training project (688-0221), A.I.D. funds 15 mid-level trainees annually for U.S. master's degrees in different aspects of business, public administration and development planning. The regional Sahel Manpower Development project continued to fund principally short-term U.S. and third country training in specific technical and managerial fields. Training of this nature will continue under the new Sahel Human Resources Development project. Training of A.I.D.-financed project administrators was conducted under the Sahel Regional Financial Management project, which has contributed markedly to better management through improved financial accounting procedures.

FY 1988 Program

The FY 1988 Development Fund for Africa request of $8 million for Mali will provide funding for the following program. In conformance with the strategic goal of food security for Mali, A.I.D. plans to initiate a new phase of the Operation Haute Vallee (688-0233) crop production effort ($2,500,000), which

will build upon earlier success but will emphasize an increased private sector role. Incremental funding of the Livestock Sector II ($1,000,000), Farming Systems ($1,750,000), Family Health ($2,710,000), and the Peace Corps/Small Projects Assistance ($40,000) projects comprise the requested year program. In addition, $2.481 million of P.L. 480 Title II resources are planned for Mali.

Mission Director: Eugene R. Chiavaroli

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

683 MALI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
683-0234	G	83	89	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)				80								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
				80								
GRANTS				80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
				80								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
683-0207	G	77	85	4,930	4,930	2,729	---	1,421	---	780	---	---
AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING				4,930								
683-0210	G	78	87	19,995	16,913	14,342	1,482	2,007	1,600	2,245	---	1,401
OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE				18,395								
683-0217	G	78	83	4,517	4,517	4,199	---	240	---	78	---	---
RENEWABLE ENERGY				4,517								
683-0218	G	82	88	18,220	15,665	7,021	2,555	3,110	---	3,536	---	3,000
LIVESTOCK SECTOR II				18,220								
683-0221	G	81	84	4,566	4,566	1,797	---	928	---	938	---	903
DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING				4,566								
683-0225	G	80	80	500	500	303	---	69	---	68	---	60
TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL WOMEN				500								
683-0226	G	81	87	7,750	3,750	3,099	2,000	635	2,000	850	---	1,400
SEMI-ARID TROPICS RESEARCH II				7,750								
683-0227	G	86	91	2,900	---	---	1,200	---	1,650	860	---	800
INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES				2,900								
683- [redacted]	G	87	87	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	---	500
CEREALS MARKETING RESTRUCTURING				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

683 MALI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
683-0232	G	85	92	3,283	6,560	---	1,723	243	---	2,500	---	2,000
FARMING SYSTEMS R & D				8,283								
683-0234	G	83	89	200	120	79	40	42	---	30	---	30
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)				200								
683-0237	G	85	87	708	358	358	---	---	350	300	---	50
VITA WOODSTOVES (PVO)				358								
683-0934	G	84	84	500	500	69	---	431	---	---	---	---
ACTIVITIES PAYSANNES (PVO)				500								
683-0937	G	83	87	910	160	9	---	62	750	266	---	250
VILLAGE REFORESTATION				160								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				74,979	58,539	34,005	9,000	9,188	7,350	12,651	---	10,394
				71,779								
GRANTS				74,979	58,539	34,005	9,000	9,188	7,350	12,651	---	10,394
				71,779								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
668-0218	G	82	88	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
LIVESTOCK SECTOR II				---								
683-0227	G	86	91	4,100	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,710	---
INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES				1,000								
683-0232	G	85	92	11,210	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,750	---
FARMING SYSTEMS R & D				11,210								
683-0233	*G	86	91	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	200
OPERATION HAUTE VALLE II				---								
683-0234	G	83	89	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	21
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)				80								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

683 MALI

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				27,390 12,290	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	221
GRANTS				27,390 12,290	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	221
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
688-0240 MALI ECON POL REFORM PROG	G	85	85	18,000 18,000	18,000	---	---	2,644	---	7,426	---	7,887
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				18,000 18,000	18,000	---	---	2,644	---	7,426	---	7,887
GRANTS				18,000 18,000	18,000	---	---	2,644	---	7,426	---	7,887
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				120,449 102,149	76,539	34,005	9,000	11,832	7,350	20,077	8,000	18,532
GRANTS				120,449 102,149	76,539	34,005	9,000	11,832	7,350	20,077	8,000	18,532
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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 Valle II	DFA			FY 1988 3,500	Life of Project Funding 11,000

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 1988	FY 1991	FY 1992

Purpose: To increase agricultural production and productivity of farmers in the Operation Haute Vallee (OHV) zone.

Project Description: The project evolves out of an on going food production effort, in which A.I.D. has assisted the OHV rural development organization to provide agricultural services to farmers. These have included agricultural extension of on-farm trials, input supply, credit for equipment and fertilizers, cash crop marketing and rural roads construction.

The new project will continue to promote technology transfer and support services for farmers, but it will also emphasize the role of the private sector. The project will assist the Government of Mali (GRM) in a phased transformation of the role and functions of OHV into primarily an extension and planning agency. At the same time, the project will prepare farmers' cooperatives and the private sector to assume credit and input/output marketing services. Other project components will include the development of small-scale irrigation works and the construction of farm-to-market roads.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is central to the policy reform and food security components of A.I.D.'s strategy in Mali of increasing agricultural production through policy and institutional reform in the public and private sectors. The OHV II project will encourage reform of a rural development organization (OHV). The project complements current A.I.D. efforts in the strengthening of on-station, on-farm and farming systems research. The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development (SAFGRAD) and Farming Systems Research projects are carrying out major research and pre-extension activities in the OHV zone.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GRM is in the midst of implementing an economic restructuring of their economy which will greatly influence the success of this project. These include food crop pricing reform, which will provide incentives for OHV farmers, consideration of reform of the Rural Development Organizations (RDOs) and a policy of privatization, including a reduction in the role of the RDOs in performing commercial activities, which will be gradually assumed by village cooperatives and other private sector entities. The World Bank has financed a study on reform of the RDOs.

Beneficiaries: The target group to be served by the project includes an estimated 10,000 farm families out of 40,000 in the OHV zone who will be trained and advised in cooperative formation and management. Other beneficiaries include an estimated 30 blacksmiths and 20 other small business people in the private sector who will profit from input supply and output marketing activities.

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 provision of small farmer credit to private or other appropriate banking institutions. Assistance to farmers on formation and development of agricultural cooperatives and construction of 400 kms. of farm-to-market roads.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs	($000) Life-of-Project
- Technical Assistance	$ 5,000
- Training	2,000
- Commodities	2,000
- Construction	2,000
TOTAL	$11,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	3,500	7,500	11,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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COUNTRY: (682) MAURITANIA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 1,810

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 450

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 0.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 7.7%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 44.4	MALE 42.0	FEMALE 47.0	
(1970)	TOTAL 36.8	MALE 34.7	FEMALE 38.9	

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1976) TOTAL 17% MALE .% FEMALE .%

AGRICULTURE

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 28%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 4

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: MILLET ,SORGHUM ,RICE	58%	(1985)
CASH: . ,. ,.	.%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) CATTLE ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) 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..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 110 (84) 81 (85) 63
EQUIVALENT TO 2.2 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)IRON ORE ,PROCESSED FISH ,GUM ARABIC

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983) 1 (1984) 1 (1985) 0
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982) 0% (1983) 0% (1984) 0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)FOODSTUFFS ,PETROLEUM PRODS,CAPITAL GOODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 30 (1984) 28 (1985) 29
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982) 8% (1983) 9% (1984) 10%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -187(83) -63(84) -8

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,SPAIN ,ITALY

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 171%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 42
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1980) 14.9%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.8% (1978) 2.5% (1986) 2.9%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 13% (1986) 32%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 7

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1981) 1.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 46.6% (15-64YRS) 50.5% (65+ YRS) 2.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 102

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1977) 14,505

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1977) MALARIA ,SHIGELLOSIS & OT,HELMINTHIASES
DEATH.. (.) .

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..... (1982)	TOTAL 41.1	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.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	3,000	2,000	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,000	2,000	-
Development Fund	-	-	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,000	2,000	3,000
P.L. 480	2,040	3,426	4,719
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	2,040	3,426	4,719
TOTALS	5,040	5,426	7,719

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	9	8	8
Foreign National	12	10	10
TOTALS	21	18	18

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	39	5	44	34	2	36	43	2	45
Bilateral[d]	20	1	21	26	0	26	37	0	37
Regional[e]	19	4	23	8	2	10	6	2	8
Third Country Participants	12	3	15	37	17	54	49	16	65
Bilateral[d]	3	0	3	22	11	33	39	10	49
Regional[e]	9	3	12	15	6	21	10	6	16
TOTALS	51	8	59	71	19	90	92	18	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 under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

MAURITANIA

Introduction

The Mauritanian economy has experienced severe difficulty since the late 1970s due to falling iron ore prices, increasing external debt servicing and the continuing effects of chronic drought on the traditional agro-pastoral way of life. As a result of government initiatives, the fishing industry has now become the principal foreign exchange earner but has not significantly increased Mauritanian employment and incomes.

Heavy but late rainfall during the month of September 1986 gave hope that the 1986 harvest of cereals would exceed the 1985 total of 57,000 MT, which represents about 20% of consumption needs. The harvest has been good in spite of a dangerous grasshopper infestation, the seriousness of which was minimized through an effective anti-grasshopper campaign. Moderate to good pasture conditions should slightly improve the prospects for raising livestock this year.

Recurrent droughts have precipitated extensive migration of people to the capital city of Nouakchott. It now has a population of about 400,000, up from 138,000 in 1977. This steady migration continues to strain the weak municipal infrastructure.

In November 1985, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (GIRM) presented an economic and financial recovery program (1985-1988) to donors at the first Mauritania Consultative Group meeting in Paris. Based on reforms already enacted and positive assessments from the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the donors endorsed the recovery program and pledged to support it. The recovery program outlines a macroeconomic strategy of appropriate financial and monetary policies, elaborates sectoral strategies and programs for agriculture and fishing, encourages private investment in small and medium enterprises and places priority attention on development of the country's human resources.

The interests of the United States are to support and strengthen Mauritania as a stable, moderate regime which will contribute to regional security and reinforce the stability of northwest Africa. The United States also has a humanitarian interest in providing assistance to a country plagued by continuing drought and thereby unable to satisfy its most fundamental human needs over the medium term.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D strategy supports increasing Mauritania's food security by: (1) providing emergency food shipments as needed during periods of extended drought; (2) helping meet the consumption needs of a chronic food deficit country through P.L. 480 Title II food sales; and (3) financing a development program to strengthen human resources and promote agricultural production.

MAURITANIA

As a result of heavy rains in September 1986, a significant build up of grasshoppers occurred in southeast Mauritania. The widespread and serious infestation caused the U. S. Ambassador to declare a state of disaster. A.I.D.'s emergency funding supported spraying operations along the Mauritania and Mali border. In this connection, it should be noted that the GIRM rendered timely and active intervention in controlling the grasshopper situation.

A new P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program for fiscal years 1987-1989 is presently being negotiated with the GIRM. The local currency generations from this program will fund agriculture and food security-related activities, private sector activities and food-for-work projects. A portion of the counterpart funds will be set aside for similar types of activities under a Common Fund in support of the economic and financial recovery program. Regular Title II food aid and a P.L. 480 outreach grant have supported the maternal and infant nutrition care program of Catholic Relief Services (CRS). Under a Section 416 emergency program, $6.1 million worth of dairy products was delivered in FY 1986.

The Human Resources Development project emphasizes training for technicians and administrators working in food security and reinforces an institutional capacity for human resources planning.

Construction of a 333 KM rural road in the agriculturally productive area of the Senegal River Valley is near completion. The road has already improved farmers' access to markets and enabled more agricultural inputs to be transported into the area.

The OMVS Agriculture Research II project focuses on improving farming systems in the Senegal River Valley and strengthening the National Center of Agriculture Research.

A mid-term evaluation of the Rural Health Services project revealed that 55% of the target population has been immunized to date, which is close to the overall goal of 60%. A.I.D. assistance has also introduced oral rehydration therapy and provided support for family health and child spacing activities.

FY 1988 Program

Of the $3 million requested from the Development Fund for Africa, $2.96 million will fund a proposed new project, Mauritania River Valley Development (682-0237), to improve recession agriculture in the Dirol Plain region of the Senegal River Valley. The balance of $40,000 will fund small-scale rural development activities in cooperation with the Peace Corps.

A multi-year (FY 1987-1989) Food for Peace program will continue to provide 20,000 MT of cereals annually under P.L. 480 Title II Section 206. In addition, allocations of food aid will be made to support an on-going CRS maternal and infant nutrition care program and some new PVO programs.

Mission Director: George T. Eaton

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

682 MAURITANIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
682-0232	G	83	89	30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C				50								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24
				80								
GRANTS				30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24
				80								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
682-0205	G	73	81	2,736	2,736	2,711	---	75	---	---	---	---
RENEWABLE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT				4,678								
682-0214	G	82	85	11,291	11,291	4,440	---	2,172	---	2,500	---	2,179
RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT				11,291								
682-0230	G	83	83	5,000	5,000	1,095	---	704	---	1,100	---	2,101
RURAL HEALTH SERVICES				5,000								
682-0231	G	83	83	106	106	---	---	2	---	60	---	44
SECTION 206, PROGRAM SUPPORT				106								
682-0232	G	83	89	200	120	87	40	47	40	45	---	21
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C				200								
682-0233	G	84	87	6,591	3,731	127	1,100	475	1,760	1,100	---	1,000
HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT				6,000								
682-0934	G	85	87	700	500	---	---	422	200	180	---	98
DIROL PLAIN OPERATIONS RESEARCH				500								
682-0957	G	84	86	3,320	1,960	16	1,360	595	---	650	---	650
DMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II				3,320								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

682 MAURITANIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					30,494 31,595	25,494	8,476	3,000	4,492	2,000	5,635	---	6,093
GRANTS					30,494 31,595	25,494	8,476	3,000	4,492	2,000	5,635	---	6,093
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA													
682-0232 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C	G		83	89	80 80	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	24
682-0237 MAURITANIA RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT	*G		88	90	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,960	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					5,080 80	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,024
GRANTS					5,080 80	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,024
LOANS					--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL													
TOTAL					35,654 31,755	25,494	8,476	3,000	4,492	2,000	5,635	3,000	7,141
GRANTS					35,654 31,755	25,494	8,476	3,000	4,492	2,000	5,635	3,000	7,141
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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)	
Mauritania River Valley Development	DFA			FY 1988 2,960	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 682-0237	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1990	FY 1992

Purpose: To improve existing farming systems on the Dirol Plain.

Project Description: The project will finance the construction of a simple dike and water gate system to retain rain and floodwater runoff on the Dirol Plain in the Senegal River Valley. An A.I.D. study of the major constraints to food production in the valley concluded that the lack of a reliable supply of water is the principal impediment to sustained agricultural production. Construction of a simple water-impoundment system would help ensure optimum use of the scarce water resource, and thus enhance recession agriculture on the Dirol Plain. Because farmers are already practicing recession agriculture, new and perhaps risky irrigation technologies need not be introduced at this time. Under normal conditions of rainfall and flooding, an estimated 6,000 hectares of the Dirol Plain are currently 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 double the current amount of available farmland. The Dirol Plain has been selected because it has the potential of producing 5,000 tons of grain with only limited change in traditional technology.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy is to support Mauritania's food security position through the direct provision of foods under P.L. 480, and through increased food production on the Mauritanian side of the Senegal River.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Senegal River Valley is the only area of the country with the capacity for producing significant quantities of food. This project focuses on the Dirol Plain, while other areas are addressed by other donors. For example, French assistance is predominant in the delta area; the Dutch and Chinese are active in the lower valley; the Germans, the Italians, 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 part of the river valley in Mauritania.

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 off-farm commerce and industry.

Major Outputs: Construction of simple weirs, diking systems, and expansion of land under cultivation.

A.I.D. - Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Personnel, construction, commodities and other costs	5,000
Total	$5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	2,960	2,040	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

COUNTRY: (642) MAURITIUS

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 1,060

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 1,090

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 2.7%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 12.7%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1975) 4.5%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 68.4	MALE 65.1	FEMALE 72.0
(1970)	TOTAL 62.4	MALE 60.1	FEMALE 64.8

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 79% MALE 86% FEMALE 72%

AGRICULTURE

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 11%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 871

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: VEGETABLES ,POTATOES ,.	3%	(1985)
CASH: SUGARCANE ,TEA ,.	95%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) RAW SUGAR ,TEA ,MOLASSES

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,RICE ,VEGETABLE OILS

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1972) 28%

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.) (1983) 21 (84) 26 (85) 33
EQUIVALENT TO 0.6 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1985)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)SUGAR

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB)	(1983)	30	(1984)	46	(1985) 65
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	(1983)	9%	(1984)	13%	(1985) 16%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)FOOD ,PETROLEUM PROD.,MFRD GOODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF)	(1983)	13	(1984)	11	(1985) 15
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	(1983)	4%	(1984)	3%	(1985) 3%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) -16(84) -40(85) -23

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,FRANCE ,SOUTH AFRICA

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 35.3%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 75
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1984) 14.7%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.8% (1986) 1.9%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 42% (1986) 58%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 4 (1986) 2

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1984) 56.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 31.4% (15-64YRS) 64.1% (65+ YRS) 4.6%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 24

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 1,730

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,GONOCOCCAL INFEC,PULMONARY TUBERC
DEATH.. (1982) PULMONARY CIRCUL,CEREBROVASCULAR ,MYOCARDIAL INFAR

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.....(1984) 2.9%

MAURITIUS

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
			-
Development Fund	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,914	1,000	1,500
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,914	1,000	1,500
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,914	1,000	1,500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
a/ Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,914	1,000	1,500

Footnotes:

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	2	9	11	2	7	9	2	7	9
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	2	9	11	2	7	9	2	7	9
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	2	9	11	2	7	9	2	7	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).*

MAURITIUS

Introduction

Mauritius is an island nation covering some 720 square miles with a population of about one million, a growth rate of 1.4% (1984), a GNP per capita of $1,090 and high overall levels of literacy, nutrition and health care. Although pockets of poverty can be found in both rural and urban areas, it is a middle-income country. On the island of Rodrigues, where about 35,000 persons live at low income levels, the development problems resemble those of much of rural Africa. Deteriorating crop land, high population growth, inadequately trained human resources and poor physical infrastructure are the primary constraints.

The primary economic resources of Mauritius are agriculture and its well-educated population. The economy is dominated by sugar cane production, which accounts for about 90% of the area under cultivation. Three-quarters of the sugar is purchased by the EEC at preferential prices and the U.S. yearly sugar quota has been approximately 30,000 tons, or about 5% of the country's annual production.

The short-lived sugar boom of 1974-75 led to increased government expenditures for social services and investments and expansionary wage policies. After the subsequent drop in sugar prices, expenditures of the Government of Mauritius (GOM) did not adjust quickly enough to the reduction in revenues. This led to budgetary and balance of payments difficulties in 1976/1977. With depleted foreign exchange reserves, Mauritius entered into a stabilization program in 1979 with the IMF and IBRD to address its difficult economic situation. These efforts have led to two major devaluations, three rounds of price increases to reduce subsidies and price controls, increases in interest rates, imposition of credit ceilings and successful implementation of a restrictive wage policy. Tariff reform plans are presently in progress.

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. These efforts are now having a major impact. Economic growth in 1984 was 4.2% and is estimated to have been 5.5% in 1985. However, economic assistance is still needed to help maintain economic growth and support the structural adjustment program.

The GOM recognizes that if the economy is to grow and develop, it must reduce its dependency on world sugar prices and climatic factors. Accordingly, it has taken steps to expand and diversify the export base, with a pragmatic, private sector approach. Drawing upon its well-trained workforce and a successful industrial incentive program, Mauritius has developed a manufacturing Export Processing Zone (EPZ) which now accounts for nearly 50% of all export earnings. The steady growth of EPZ exports has contributed to foreign exchange earnings and expansion of domestic employment. The GOM is also undertaking research and extension activities in non-sugar agriculture and is working to improve the livestock sector and expand fishing. The Government, elected in August 1983, has been sensitive

to U.S. concerns in the strategic Indian Ocean region. The GOM welcomes U.S. naval ship visits and provides laborers for U.S. naval support facilities on Diego Garcia. Mauritius has a flourishing democratic political system. It is in the U.S. interest that Mauritius succeed in its program of economic reforms. This success will serve as a pragmatic example for nations trying to achieve political and economic stability in that area.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. program in Mauritius has been successful and effectively implemented. Program assistance through the financing of vegetable oil importation and a cash grant under the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) are helping Mauritius in its economic structural adjustment program. The local currencies generated under these programs are being used to support agricultural diversification, increase employment, and promote foreign investment and trade, especially in the Export Processing Zone. The A.I.D. program is having a favorable impact on private sector development. A.I.D. provided $7 million in Economic Support Fund resources in FY 1985, (a $2 million CIP and a $5 million cash grant in support of economic policy reforms). In FY 1986 and FY 1987, $1.9 and $1 million respectively were provided for the importation of U.S. goods. The local currency generated by these programs is being used in the EPZs to support priority development activities--training, industrial building construction, and small business and industry loans--which otherwise would be difficult to carry out under the fiscal restrictions of the GOM's stabilization program.

A Housing Investment Guaranty Program of $6 million has been approved and by 1986 the GOM had expended two thirds of the loan.

FY 1988 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $1.5 million from the Development Fund for Africa to continue financing essential imports from the U.S.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Arthur M. Fell (Resident in Nairobi)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

642 MAURITIUS

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
642-0002	G	79	80	250	250	58	---	104	---	88	---	---
HOUSING TA GRANT				250								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				250	250	58	---	104	---	88	---	---
				250								
GRANTS				250	250	58	---	104	---	88	---	---
				250								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
642-0010	*G	82	88	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,000

GRANTS				1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,000

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
642-0006	G	85	85	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV				2,000								
642-0007	G	86	86	1,914	---	---	1,914	---	---	1,914	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V				1,914								
642-0008	G	85	85	5,000	5,000	---	---	2,000	---	3,000	---	---
ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM				5,000								
642-0009	G	87	87	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

642 MAURITIUS

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				9,914 8,914	7,000	---	1,914	4,000	1,000	5,914	---	---
GRANTS				9,914 8,914	7,000	---	1,914	4,000	1,000	5,914	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				11,664 9,164	7,250	58	1,914	4,104	1,000	6,002	1,500	1,000
GRANTS				11,664 9,164	7,250	58	1,914	4,104	1,000	6,002	1,500	1,000
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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 VII)	DFA			FY 1988 1,500	Life of Project Funding 1,500

Number 642-0010 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1988	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1988	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1989

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 by promoting: (1) private foreign investment and export of industrial products; (2) agricultural diversification; (3) productive private sector enterprises; (4) small-scale rural community development activities, and (5) local training.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project, financed by the Economic Support Fund, reflects the desire of the United States to contribute to the economic and social stability of a strategically located nation, while concurrently supporting the private sector and maintaining a free, market-oriented economy. The moderate domestic and foreign policy which Mauritius has followed since June 1983 reflects a firm ideological commitment to democratic values, justifying continuation of the current close relationship.

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 program assistance. The IBRD is planning its third Structural Adjustment Loan (SAL III) for 1988 in addition to a $23.0 million Industrial Sector Loan in early 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	$1,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	1,500	-	1,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (656) MOZAMBIQUE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 14,157

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1982) 397

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

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973- .) . %

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 45.0	MALE 43.5	FEMALE 46.5
(1970)	TOTAL 41.5	MALE 40.1	FEMALE 43.0

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 33% MALE 44% FEMALE 23%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -3.0%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 37%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 28

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,CASSAVA ,SORGHUM	28%	(1985)
CASH: CASHEWS IN SHELL ,SUGARCANE ,TEA	9%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) CASHEWS IN SHELL ,TEA ,COTTON

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) CORN ,WHEAT ,RICE

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(1984)CASHEWS ,SHRIMP ,SUGAR

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	28 (1984)	24 (1985)	16
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (.)	.% (.)	.% (.)	.%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)REFINED PETROL.,MACHINERY ,TRANSPORT GOODS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	22 (1984)	25 (1985)	61
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) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1986) 2.6%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 6% (1986) 11%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 6

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.9% (15-64YRS) 52.6% (65+ YRS) 2.5%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 150

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 33,342

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) MEASLES-ROUGEOLE,PULMONARY TUBERC,VIRAL HEPATITIS
DEATH.. (.) ,

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..... (1982)	TOTAL 58.9	MALE 68.7	FEMALE 49.4
SECONDARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 6.3	MALE 9.4	FEMALE 3.6
POST SECONDARY.. (1980)	TOTAL 0.1	MALE 0.2	FEMALE 0.0

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) 45.2%

MOZAMBIQUE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	-	10,000
Economic Support Fund	9,570	10,000	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	9,570	10,000 a/	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	9,570	10,000	10,000
P.L. 480	21,031	8,246	1,618
Title I	11,400 b/	-	-
Title II c/	9,631	8,246	1,618
TOTALS	30,601	18,246	11,618

Footnotes:
a/ The above total for ESF includes $165,000 in local cost support.
b/ Excludes $2.3 million of ocean freight financing.
c/ See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	4	5	5
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	6	7	7

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5

[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).*

MOZAMBIQUE

Introduction

Mozambique, with some of the best natural harbors in Africa, occupies a strategic location along southern Africa's Indian Ocean coast. It possesses underutilized fertile land and untapped hydroelectric potential. Its transportation network is key to the economic viability of the landlocked states in the region. Mozambique has rich, but unexploited, mineral, petroleum, and natural gas deposits. Yet economic recovery continues to be hampered by the aftereffects of a devastating drought, a continuing rural insurgency and government-controlled economic policies.

Macro-economic conditions in Mozambique are among the worst in the world. According to latest indications, the level of economic activity fell by 7.9% in 1985, following a 10% drop in 1984. Export earnings also declined. In the transport sector, the volume of cargo shipped through Mozambique decreased for the fourth consecutive year. At $150, the per capita income is among the lowest in the world.

The net official foreign exchange reserve position is negative. In the last five years, exports have dropped by 61%. The 1984 figures show imports at 564% of exports. The balance of payments also is negative, showing a $533 million current account deficit in 1985. By the end of 1985, Mozambique's outstanding debt and arrears were estimated at approximately 200% of the gross domestic product. Even after rescheduling, the debt service is 174% of all merchandise and service exports scheduled.

The economic crisis in Mozambique stems from a variety of things: a colonial legacy which contributed little to equitable development benefitting the majority of the population; inappropriate economic policies; natural disasters; and intense rural insurgency. Prior to 1983, the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique (GPRM) pursued economic policies that generally did not work. Following the mass exodus of the Portuguese, the Government assumed control of many firms. A centrally-planned economy invested scarce resources on state farms, communal villages, parastatals, and heavy industry in the public sector. Such policies also restricted private sector activities, severely curtailing the market economy.

Traditionally, the pricing system had little impact on the allocation of scarce commodities. The free market value of the currency has now depreciated to about 2% of its official price. However, top down decision making is now yielding to increased participation from producers and consumers.

The GPRM has sought closer links with the West and continues to play a key diplomatic role in the resolution of outstanding regional issues. In 1983, the Fourth FRELIMO (Front for the Liberation of Mozambique) Party Congress urged new economic relationships with Western governments, international financial institutions, and private foreign investors. It has 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 United States has welcomed the concrete actions of the GPRM to strengthen its relationship with the Free World.

The United States seeks to support policy initiatives to rehabilitate the private sector and to assist in developing an economic recovery program. The GPRM has recognized that growth in its economy is dependent upon a healthy, vigorous private sector. After eight disastrous years of promoting state enterprises, it has revised its policies to provide the private sector the means needed to accelerate and sustain increased production.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

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 A.I.D. Private Sector Rehabilitation program has been composed of two discrete elements: a commodity import program to stimulate private agricultural production, and a technical assistance and training component to assist private sector rehabilitation. The commodity import program includes the procurement of spare parts for farm equipment, new agricultural equipment, agricultural inputs and implements, and raw materials to produce agricultural-related products. Technical assistance encourages foreign investment promotion, assists divestiture planning in key sectors of the economy, develops a pool of trained Mozambicans from which private sector enterprises can draw, and trains agricultural machinery repair technicians.

Considering the magnitude of Mozambican economic problems, and given the limited Economic Support Fund resources made available, the commodity import program has been a remarkable success. In order to concentrate the resources and maximize its impact, the project area was limited to two provinces, Maputo and Gaza. The commodity import program has demonstrated the advantage of providing support to private sector farmers. The availability of adequate agricultural inputs -- supported by appropriate prices and policy reforms -- resulted in dramatic increases in food availability in the Maputo marketplace and, consequently, improved the nutritional status of the population.

Since 1985, the United States has provided Mozambique with approximately 150,000 metric tons annually in food commodities to assist in alleviating the food deficit caused by rural insecurity, an atrophied economy, inadequate agricultural and marketing infrastructure, and the residual impact of four years of drought. The UNDP estimates that the population "at risk" includes approximately 3.8 million rural inhabitants and another 2.9 million urban dwellers (who have been traditionally fed by imports).

P.L. 480 programs have been critical in meeting roughly a third of the existing food gap. It is Mozambique's policy to sell food aid commodities whenever possible. A.I.D. supports this policy, since it reduces the dependency on donated food and, at the same time, generates local currency

to be used in support of development activities. The Title I and Title II (Government-to-Government) resources are commercialized via private and public retailers. In FY 1987, Title II food assistance was granted to Mozambique on an emergency basis. Other Title II resources are distributed by U.S. PVOs.

FY 1988 Program

In FY 1988, A.I.D. requests $10 million to continue revitalizing the private agricultural sector. Balance-of-payments support remains the principal element of the program. Consideration will be given to expanding U.S. assistance to other geographic areas in Mozambique. Based on results of an ongoing evaluation, new means of involving the private sector in importing, transporting, and retailing the U.S.-financed commodities will be explored.

The P.L. 480 Title II grant program will provide critically needed food commodities to urban and rural populations. This food support program represents balance-of-payments assistance, complementing a comprehensive GPRM economic reform package developed in concert with the IMF. The local currency generated through the commercialization of food commodities will be programmed to support development activities (especially those impacting the private sector) and policy reform measures.

A.I.D. Affairs Officer: Alan A. Silva

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

656 MOZAMBIQUE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
656-0201	G	84	90	40,000	1,000	2	---	141	---	230	---	450
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION				1,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				40,000	1,000	2	---	141	---	230	---	450
				1,000								
GRANTS				40,000	1,000	2	---	141	---	230	---	450
				1,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
656-0201	G	84	90	39,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	200
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				39,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	200

GRANTS				39,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	200

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
656-000A	G	87	87	165	---	---	---	---	165	165	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT-MOZAMBIQUE				165								
656-0201	G	84	90	39,405	20,000	4,902	9,570	7,034	9,835	9,500	---	17,969
PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION				37,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				39,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	7,034	10,000	9,665	---	17,969
				37,165								
GRANTS				39,570	20,000	4,902	9,570	7,034	10,000	9,665	---	17,969
				37,165								
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

656 MOZAMBIQUE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		118,570 38,165	21,000	4,904	9,570	7,175	10,000	9,895	10,000	18,619
		GRANTS		118,570 38,165	21,000	4,904	9,570	7,175	10,000	9,895	10,000	18,619
		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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (683) NIGER

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 6,609

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 190

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) -1.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 11.5%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 44.5	MALE 42.9	FEMALE 46.1
(1970)	TOTAL 40.5	MALE 39.7	FEMALE 41.4

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 10% MALE 14% FEMALE 6%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -3.0%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1985) 47%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 47

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: MILLET ,SORGHUM ,.	26%	(1985)
CASH: COWPEAS ,. ,.	10%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) LIVESTOCK ,COWPEAS ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) SORGHUM ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1983) 90%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1978) 223 (79) 294 (80) 367

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1978) 279 (79) 351 (80) 486

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1978) -56 (79) -57 (80) -119

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1978) 4.3% (79) 4.5% (80) 3.6%
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 58 (84) 92 (85) 140
EQUIVALENT TO 0.7 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1982)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)URANINUM ,LIVESTOCK ,COWPEAS

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983) 4 (1984) 1 (1985) 9
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1981) 0% (1982) 0% (1983) 1%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)PETROLEUM PRODS,PRIMARY MATLS. ,MACHINERY

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 2 (1984) 2 (1985) 14
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1980) 5% (1981) 4% (1982) 8%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1980) -302(81) -228(82) -69

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,NIGERIA ,JAPAN

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 61.9%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 67
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 18.3%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.3% (1986) 3.0%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 8% (1986) 16%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1985) 0.8%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 46.7% (15-64YRS) 50.0% (65+ YRS) 3.3%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 142

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1978) 38,791

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1978) MALARIA ,MEASLES-ROUGEOLE,INTESTINAL INFEC
DEATH.. (.) , ,

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1985) 100%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 33%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL	20.5	MALE .	FEMALE	.
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.....(1984) 16.4%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	16,000	16,500	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	16,000	16,500	-
Development Fund	-	-	16,000
Economic Support Fund	4,373	2,000b/	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	4,373	2,000b/	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	20,373	18,500	16,000
P.L. 480	3,805	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	3,805	-	-
TOTALS	24,178	18,500	16,000

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.
b/ Above total for ESF includes $95,000 in local support.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	22	22	22
Foreign National	11	11	11
TOTALS	33	33	33

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	76	28	104	66	46	112	52	40	92
Bilateral[d]	58	17	75	51	36	87	43	30	73
Regional[e]	18	11	29	15	10	25	9	10	19
Third Country Participants	47	42	89	73	78	151	68	75	143
Bilateral[d]	37	34	71	61	61	122	57	55	112
Regional[e]	10	8	18	12	17	29	11	20	31
TOTALS	123	70	193	139	124	263	120	115	235

[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

Introduction

More than three-quarters of landlocked Niger is desert, with the remaining savanna suitable for livestock and limited agriculture. The 1984/85 drought demonstrated Niger's restricted physical resource base and the constraints imposed by the country's rapidly growing population. Roughly 90% of the 6.8 million Nigeriens live in the southern "useful fringe." About 47% of the population is under 15 years of age and the annual population growth rate is 3.2%. Adult literacy is 10%, with only one-quarter of the primary school-age youngsters attending school.

Niger's economic base consists of agriculture, livestock and mining. Agricultural production is primarily consumed on the farm and rural incomes are very low. Per capita income for the country as a whole (1984 dollars) is $190. Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing provide 47.1% of GDP and employ about 90% of the population. Average annual economic growth in real terms will remain modest due to the collapse of the uranium market and periodic droughts.

The Government of Niger (GON) has given the highest priority to long-term agricultural development and the establishment of a self-sustaining rural health care system. U.S. interests in Niger are both strategic and humanitarian. We have a strategic interest in preserving Niger's pragmatic, western-oriented government, particularly in the face of the Libyan threat.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments To Date

The A.I.D. program in Niger aims at increasing and diversifying food production and income sources. Program consolidation has focused A.I.D. efforts on agriculture/rural development and health/population in addition to economic policy reform. The current medium-term strategy concentrates on sector support policies and actions necessary for both economic policy reform and maintaining the current development program. A.I.D. uses sector grants as a means of supporting policy changes, better resource management and increased efficiency of human and financial resource use in agriculture and health. A.I.D. complements its emphasis on the policy environment with technical assistance to help develop institutions and facilitate technology transfers to increase agricultural production and improve the health status of Nigeriens.

Recent evaluations have been very positive. The Niamey Department II (683-0240) evaluation has led to revision in the original implementation plan. The project now includes an extension system as well as a revision in the credit and input distribution system based on cooperatives and village groups. The Niger Cereals Research (683-0225) evaluation resulted in the strengthening of its participant training component. There has been an increase in the number of participants, as well as a refinement of program objectives.

The GON continues to make considerable progress in establishing the requisite macroeconomic policy framework for debt restructuring and other longer-term structural adjustment actions. The A.I.D. contribution to short-term stabilization has taken the form of supporting agriculture policy reforms and making resources available under the ongoing 1984 Agriculture Sector Grant (683-0247) and the 1983 Rural Sector Development Grant (683-0246). Niger has already made discernible progress in addressing institutional and policy constraints. For example, government subsidies have been eliminated on farm equipment and greatly reduced on fertilizer, marketing of cereals and cowpeas has been liberalized allowing farmers to sell to anyone, and the government has begun using a system of tenders and bids for the purchase and sale of grains.

A.I.D. is providing additional funds in FY 1987 under the ASDG to support further actions to regularize the status of the agriculture input distribution agency, develop proposals to strengthen private rural sector financial markets and initiate a detailed study of regional markets for agricultural produce.

A.I.D.'s Evaluation Assistance project, now nearing completion, establishes a program evaluation capability within the Ministry of Plan, in order that feedback from ongoing evaluations can affect policy linkages and information exchanges.

Agriculture

A.I.D. will initiate the $18.6 million Niger Applied Agriculture Research project (NAAR)(683-0256) early in FY 1987. NAAR will build on the base established by the earlier Niger Cereals Research (683-0225) to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Institut National de Recherche Agronomique du Niger (INRAN) to plan and execute agriculture research programs. The project will help carry out specific applied research, i.e., on varietal screening, cropping patterns and practices and soil fertility management. Research will focus on Niger's principal rainfed and irrigated food crops, with special emphasis on adaptation of appropriate water pumping technologies.

The Agriculture Production Support project (683-0234), which receives its final funding in FY 1987, strengthens Niger's national-level institutions that provide support services necessary for achieving sustainable increases in agricultural production. The Cooperative League (CLUSA) runs the cooperative training program, which will cover 42 cooperatives by December 1986. It started income-generating commercial activities under a private bank guarantee scheme in May 1986. CLUSA also provides advice on management and reorganization of the input supply agency into a cooperatively-owned and operated organization. The project's seed multiplication activities produced about 6,000 tons of seed in FY 1985. The Niamey Department Development project (683-0240) complements the national level agriculture production support project by institutionalizing a process of rural development through establishing self-managed village organizations.

To further reinforce this process, in FY 1987 the Peace Corps' African Food Systems Initiatives activity, under the auspices of A.I.D.'s Small Project Assistance (683-0255) activity, will focus on providing technical assistance to cooperatives in the Niamey Department.

Recognizing production constraints under its livestock program, A.I.D. has both reoriented the Integrated Livestock project (683-0242) toward policy analysis to facilitate development of a livestock and pastoral zone policy and undertaken efforts to better assess marketing potential under its ASDG.

The Forestry and Land Use Planning project (683-0230), which is phasing out in December 1987, contributed to development of drought early warning systems, including area mapping, in order to better identify vulnerable populations. The natural forest management pilot activity at Gusselbodi serves as a national model and now includes a local wood cooperative which will eventually be able to manage the forest. After the project's conclusion, A.I.D. will use local currency generations to support agroforestry and land use planning activities. The GON has formally established and staffed the forestry service's planning unit.

Health and Population

The $15 million Niger Health Sector Support grant (683-0254), approved in August 1986, builds upon the concluding Rural Health Improvement project, which increased the number of trained village health workers by at least 9,000, serving 45% of the country's population. The grant focuses on three levels: improvements in financial allocations which have significant bearing on the sustainability of preventive and rural health programs; institutional reforms aimed at improving the planning, monitoring and management capacity of the Ministry of Health; and promotion of child survival and voluntary family planning outreach. The sector grant finances long-term technical assistance, training and policy studies. Funds will be transferred to the Nigerien Government, in increments, upon satisfaction of policy and institutional reform measures agreed to in advance.

The population crisis in Niger has been aptly discussed and acknowledged by the Nigerien Government. Their recent shift in attitude towards family planning will greatly facilitate A.I.D.'s participation in the planning of the proposed bilateral population project.

FY 1988 Program

In FY 1988 A.I.D. is requesting $16 million from the Development Fund for Africa to assist the GON with sector support policies, undertake actions necessary for policy reform and continue efforts to increase the country's productive capacity. Two new projects will start in FY 1988: Agricultural Sector Development Grant II (683-0257) and Family Planning Services (683-0258).

The proposed Agriculture Sector Development Grant II (ASDG) will continue the policy reform effort in agriculture and will furnish $35 million over

five years. A.I.D. is requesting $7 million from the Development Fund for Africa in FY 1988 for ASDG II to provide technical assistance in policy analysis and to support creation of an agricultural input distribution system managed by private entrepreneurs, facilitate the evolution of rural financial markets, and develop a long-term national livestock strategy.

The proposed bilateral Family Planning Services ($1,524,000 in FY 1988) will take advantage of rapidly increasing interest in family planning. The project will increase access to voluntary family planning services through training health workers, public education programs, an expanded logistical system for contraceptives and an improved management system for family planning clinics.

Continuing support under the Niger Health Sector Support grant ($3,950,000 requested in FY 1988) will address two new specific policy agenda items: establishing a billing and collection system for the national hospitals and extending family planning services beyond the city of Niamey.

The FY 1988 request for the Niger Applied Agricultural Research project ($3,476,000) will continue institutionalization of applied agriculture systems research by prioritizing research plans based upon extension results.

A.I.D. will also provide $50,000 to continue support to the Peace Corps.

Mission Director: Peter Benedict

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
683-0249	G	83	88	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C				50								
683-0256	G	87	90	12,511	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500
APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,561	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,530
				50								
GRANTS				12,561	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,530
				50								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
683-0208	G	78	86	2,000	2,000	1,865	---	4	---	131	---	---
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT				2,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,000	2,000	1,865	---	4	---	131	---	---
				2,000								
GRANTS				2,000	2,000	1,865	---	4	---	131	---	---
				2,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
683-0254	G	86	90	1,500	---	--	---	---	1,500	---	---	500
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	500

GRANTS				1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	500

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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
683-0208	G	78	86	14,329	13,429	8,453	900	1,573	---	2,600	---	1,098
RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT				16,379								
683-0225	G	82	85	11,660	11,660	3,757	---	2,061	---	2,400	---	1,500
NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH				11,660								
683-0226	G	79	82	5,030	5,030	3,321	---	273	---	1,431	---	---
RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT				5,030								
683-0229	G	81	82	2,000	2,000	985	---	361	---	375	---	150
EVALUATION ASST TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING				2,000								
683-0230	G	80	86	4,089	3,839	2,469	250	399	---	775	---	319
FORESTRY AND LAND USE PLANNING				4,223								
683-0234	G	82	87	19,900	14,613	3,392	3,176	4,611	2,111	4,750	---	3,900
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT				19,900								
683-0237	G	81	81	1,145	1,145	756	---	135	---	254	---	---
LITERACY TRAINING				1,145								
683-0240	G	81	87	14,897	13,582	7,585	---	2,212	1,315	2,400	---	2,335
NIAMEY DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PHASE II				14,897								
683-0242	G	83	85	13,394	13,394	4,520	---	2,961	---	1,500	---	1,744
INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION				17,500								
683-0245	G	83	83	750	750	467	---	206	---	77	---	---
RURAL IRRIGATED AGRI DEV II (PVO)				750								
683-0246	G	84	87	13,127	3,000	27	8,127	504	2,000	6,000	---	3,899
RURAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT				17,627								
683-0249	G	83	88	260	120	43	40	57	100	72	---	50
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC				260								
683-0254	G	86	90	7,007	---	---	3,507	---	3,500	2,000	---	3,510
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT				7,007								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
683-0256	G	87	90	5,974	---	---	---	---	5,974	500	---	2,500
APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH				---								
683-0937	G	84	84	348	348	92	---	155	---	101	---	---
MATERNAL LANGUAGES TEXTS				348								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				113,910	82,910	36,367	16,000	15,513	15,000	25,235	---	21,005
				118,726								
GRANTS				113,910	82,910	36,367	16,000	15,513	15,000	25,235	---	21,005
				118,726								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
683-0249	G	83	88	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	30
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C				50								
683-0254	G	86	90	7,993	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,950	3,510
HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT				7,993								
683-0256	G	87	90	12,511	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,476	2,500
APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH				---								
683-0257	*G	88	91	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	4,750
AGRI. SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT II				---								
683-0258	*G	88	91	6,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,524	1,000
FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				62,154	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	11,790
				8,043								
GRANTS				62,154	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	11,790
				8,043								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
683-000A	G	87	87	---	---	---	---	---	95	95	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT-NIGER				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
683-0247	G	83	87	26,373	15,000	10,000	4,373	5,000	1,905	4,785	---	---
RURAL DEV. SECTOR GRANT-ESF				17,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				26,373	15,000	10,000	4,373	5,000	2,000	4,880	---	---
				17,000								
GRANTS				26,373	15,000	10,000	4,373	5,000	2,000	4,880	---	---
				17,000								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				219,498	99,910	48,232	20,373	20,517	18,500	30,246	16,000	35,825
				145,819								
GRANTS				219,498	99,910	48,232	20,373	20,517	18,500	30,246	16,000	35,825
				145,819								
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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)	
Agriculture Sector Development Grant II	DFA			FY 1988 7,000	Life of Project Funding 35,000

Number 683-0257	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1991	FY 1992

Purpose: To assist the Government of Niger (GON) to: (a) promote policies conducive to the development of private sector agricultural production; (b) contribute directly to the GON's structural adjustment process; and (c) to provide resources to support development activities.

Project Description: Niger has made progress in addressing a complex of interrelated institutional and policy constraints that must be resolved in order to obtain a reasonable level of agricultural production and rural income. The most important ones pertain to input supply and subsidies, agricultural marketing policies, cross-border trade and livestock marketing, agriculture credit and the private and cooperative sector. A.S.D.G. I, which began in FY 1984, addresses these constraints.

A.S.D.G. II will continue to address the need for policies which encourage private sector participation and provide policy incentives for increased agriculture production. The grant will facilitate policy implementation, provide guidance at the working level, and furnish a policy analysis capability within the GON.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s long-term strategy objective in Niger is to increase food production, leading toward food self-reliance and increased rural incomes. Medium-term objectives focus upon agriculture production support policies and actions necessary for structural readjustment. This project, along with the Health Sector Support grant, represents the core of A.I.D.'s strategy that combines specific sector assistance with technical assistance to help Niger achieve its structural adjustment program.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON has launched a major structural adjustment program in an effort to redress the imbalances in the economy. It has made policy decisions to reduce input subsidies, reorganize the agriculture input system, and support development activities carried out by self-managed organizations.

The World Bank developed a Structural Adjustment Credit program with Niger which concentrates on public resource management, reform of state-owned enterprises, agricultural policy changes and reorientation of expenditures to foster increases in rural income and wealth. The French, West German and the European Development Fund are all involved in parallel support programs.

Beneficiaries: Implementing the policy changes will increase effective use of public sector resources. The resource transfers will free GON funds for investment in agricultural production. Famrers and herders will profit from fewer trade and other government restrictions.

Major Outputs: -- further strengthening of the agriculture input system run by cooperatives and the private sector;
-- development of rural policies facilitating the evolution of rural financial markets and income-generating activities;
-- elaboration and approval of a national livestock development strategy with appropriate land use planning policies;
-- strengthened capacity for human and financial resource planning and allocation.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($000)
Grant assistance to promote agricultural policy reform	31,000
Technical assistance for policy advisors, studies and workshops	4,000
Total	$35,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	7,000	28,000	35,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be decided

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: NIGER

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Family Planning Services	DFA			FY 1988 1,524	Life of Project Funding 6,600

Number 683-0258	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1991	FY 1992

Purpose: To expand access to voluntary family planning services through training of health workers, public education programs, contraceptive supply, applied research and improved management capacity.

Project Description: The proposed new project, A.I.D.'s first bilateral population project in Niger, will continue and expand assistance provided through the Sahel Population Initiatives Project and centrally-funded projects. The reforms in population policy and health management supported by the Niger Health Sector Support Program will facilitate project implementation. The project will support the desire of the Government of Niger (GON) to increase access to family planning services. Constraints on skilled staff and other resources have thus far limited the expansion of service delivery.

Project components will include the training of physicians, nurses and midwives in family planning methods, clinic organization and family planning management; assistance to information-education-communication (IEC) programs; supply of contraceptives and technical assistance for contraceptive logistics management; and surveys and operations research to provide baseline data and monitor program efficacy.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Increased access to health and population services is a key element of A.I.D.'s development strategy for Niger. The project components mirror the areas of action set forth in the Country Development Strategy Statement and reflect A.I.D.'s goals of safeguarding maternal health and promoting child survival.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GON, with strong leadership from the President, has clearly articulated its goal of increased access to family planning services, though it has not yet announced a formal population policy. The National Family Health Center is the lead agency for expanding family planning services. The Center will continue to train health workers in family planning, promote service utilization through IEC programs, and extend family planning services to additional provinces. UNFPA and UNICEF are co-financing the first five years of Center operations (1983-1987), with the World Health Organization as the executing agency. The World Bank and the GON have recently signed a health sector loan that includes a population component. The International Planned Parenthood Federation has expressed interest in developing a program in Niger.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will include the health workers trained in family planning and the families afforded family planning services.

Outputs: Project outputs will include an operational family planning training unit; 600 health workers trained; an operational family planning IEC unit; multimedia IEC materials developed and IEC campaigns implemented; an operational family planning research unit; a data base for program management; and contraceptive prevalence raised from the current one to five percent of the 90,000 women of reproductive age by 1992.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
- Technical Assistance	2,400
Participant Training	1,100
Commodities	1,600
Other Direct Costs	1,500
Total	$6,600

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	1,524	5,076	6,600

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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COUNTRY: (696) RWANDA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 6,575

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 280

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 2.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 10.5%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 50.0	MALE 48.2	FEMALE 51.7
(1970)	TOTAL 43.0	MALE 42.1	FEMALE 44.0

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 50% MALE 61% FEMALE 39%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -0.9%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1981) 46%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 390

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: PULSES ,PLANTAINS ,SWEETPOTATOES	81%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,TEA ,.	3%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COFFEE ,TEA ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,CORN ,RICE

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1978)	99 (79)	134 (80)	149
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1978)	113 (79)	152 (80)	169
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
	(1978)	-14 (79)	-17 (80)	-20
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,				
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES..	(1978) 12.3%	(79) 12.1%	(80) 12.9%	
AS % OF GNP.....	(.) . %	(.) . %	(.) . %	

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 111 (84) 107 (85) 113
EQUIVALENT TO 4.5 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)COFFEE ,TEA ,CASSITERITE

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	25 (1984)	9 (1985)	6
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	39% (1983)	23% (1984)	7%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)TEXTILES ,FOODSTUFFS ,MACHINES

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	13 (1984)	17 (1985)	6
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	6% (1983)	7% (1984)	9%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -106(83) -74(84) -55

TRADING PARTNERS: KENYA ,GERMANY, FEDER ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 15.1%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 6
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 3.0%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.0% (1978) % (1986) 3.6%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 3% (1986) 5%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 8 (1986) 8

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 49.1% (15-64YRS) 48.1% (65+ YRS) 2.7%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 124

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 29,148

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) PROTOZOAL INTEST,GONOCOCCAL INFEC,TB, ALL FORMS
DEATH.. (.)

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.....(1984) 9.0%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	6,000	6,000	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	6,000	6,000	-
Development Fund	-	-	6,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,000	6,000	6,000
P.L. 480	3,790	3,169	3,403
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	3,790	3,169	3,403
TOTALS	9,790	9,169	9,403

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	6	8	8
Foreign National	3	3	3
TOTALS	9	11	11

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	34	41	75	38	40	78	28	40	68
Bilateral[d]	15	31	46	31	30	61	23	30	53
Regional[e]	19	10	29	7	10	17	5	10	15
Third Country Participants	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	12	12
Bilateral[d]	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	8	8
Regional[e]	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	4	4
TOTALS	34	49	83	38	48	86	28	52	80

[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

Introduction

Rwanda, a small, landlocked country, is facing serious problems. The country's overall population density is more than 310 persons per square kilometer and reaches 750 persons per kilometer of arable land in some areas, the highest in Africa. Rwanda's population growth rate of 3.7%, second only to that of Kenya in Africa, forecasts yet greater pressure on the country's resource base in the coming years. Farm families comprise almost 95% of the population with the majority owning farms no larger than one-half hectare. If current population growth and land use trends continue, Rwanda will completely exhaust its arable land supply by the end of the century, by which time its population will have almost doubled.

Following the crisis years of 1982-1984 when real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth per capita was negative, the Rwandan economy turned around in 1985 and 1986, largely as a result of external factors. Coffee prices, expected to remain firm for several years, increased by almost 50% between 1984 and 1985 while a decline in world petroleum prices reduced import expenditures by about $8 million in 1986, or 5% of Rwanda's total import bill. Equally important, major categories of manufacturing showed increases in production during 1985-86 and agriculture recovered from the 1984 drought. With the improving economic situation, the Government of Rwanda (GOR) began relaxing the austerity measures initiated in 1983. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank (IBRD) have been instrumental in helping the GOR in its economic reform efforts and in coming to grips with its economic problems.

Despite an optimistic short-term economic outlook, Rwanda's dependence on a narrow export base will continue to make the country vulnerable to the capriciousness of the world market, especially for coffee.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. program emphasizes population growth management, agriculture production and promotion of the private sector. A.I.D.'s objective is to promote economic growth and productive employment.

Indicators of over-population abound in Rwanda. The size of farm parcels is decreasing while population density on arable land has increased by 25% since 1978. More than 60% of the population is less than 20 years of age and the 15-24 age category is the largest unemployed segment of the population. In the past 20 years, the population growth rate has increased from 2% to more than 3.7% per annum. The GOR is painfully aware of the problems posed by the rapid population growth rate and, with assistance from A.I.D. and other donors, established the National Population Office (ONAPO) in 1981. In just five years, A.I.D. and ONAPO have collaborated to sensitize an entire generation of Rwandans to the need for thoughtful management of family size and growth. The only new project proposed for initial funding in FY 1988 will improve the delivery of family planning and health care services and will include direct support of local Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVOs).

To raise productive employment A.I.D. is promoting private sector development. Provisional results from the Ministry of Plan's Household Budget and Consumption Survey, which are being processed and analyzed with A.I.D. technical assistance, reveals that the rural economy is attempting to adjust to pressure on the land through employment in new micro-enterprises. Yet the growth of such enterprises and the employment opportunities they provide are constrained by weak policies, limited management capability, and lack of access to appropriate technology.

With funding from A.I.D.'s Africa Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP), the Policy Reform Initiatives in Manufacturing and Employment (PRIME) project (696-0127) is supporting GOR efforts to promote private enterprise development and increase employment. PRIME is also helping the GOR to rationalize investment incentives and reduce its dependence on external economic forces.

Through the A.I.D.-supported Private Enterprise Development (696-0121), Technoserve, a U.S. private and voluntary organization (PVO), is providing training and business advisory services to small- and medium-size enterprises. A recent evaluation recommended that business advisory services be expanded to include the rapidly growing service and commerce sector in addition to agro-processing firms. Technoserve is bringing an additional short-term technical advisor to Rwanda to work specifically with this sector.

To reach farmer cooperatives, the largest private sector interest in Rwanda, A.I.D. provided a cooperative training grant (696-0122) to the Cooperative League of the United States of America (CLUSA). Under this grant, CLUSA is providing technical assistance to a local group which, in turn, provides advisory services and training in accounting and management to rural cooperatives. Rural private enterprise efforts are also being stimulated by CARE which is commercializing cookstove production and communal tree nurseries under the Gituza Forestry project (698-0502.96). With the approval of the Rwandan Forestry Service, CARE, in cooperation with Technoserve, is providing financial and management support to local entrepreneurs in conducting a market study for the distribution of improved stoves.

In the agriculture sector, A.I.D. is addressing questions of price and marketing policy, market organization, and applied research. With A.I.D. assistance, Rwanda has developed what some experts call the best agriculture data base in Africa. Rwanda's capacity in this important area will be further strengthened under the new Agricultural Surveys and Policy Analysis project (696-0126) which focuses more specifically on data analysis for policy formulation. Under this project A.I.D. will also continue the study of the role of private traders in the marketing of agricultural products.

Research applied to the constraints faced by cultivators in Rwanda is the focus of the Farming Systems Improvement project (696-0110). Initial efforts in technology development are promising: several "green manure" cover crops and agroforestry tree species have been identified as low-cost methodologies for improving soil fertility. Prospects for long-term agricultural growth are linked to Rwanda's ability to broaden its narrow export base, now primarily

coffee, and to tie its economy more to developments within its own domestic market and those of its neighbors. Efforts to develop new markets, to improve marketing channels and to raise the effective demand for agricultural products may be as important as efforts to increase agricultural productivity. Rwanda's food policies have been called into question recently by those who assert that commercial food imports and food aid act as a disincentive to the production of some commodities. This year Rwandan warehouses are stocked with locally-produced wheat and rice which have not been sold because of lower priced imports, sometimes subsidized by the exporting country. The GOR is reassesing its food acquisition policy and A.I.D. has commissioned a food aid assessment which will recommend options for redesigning its own food aid program. This is to insure the food program does not have a disincentive effect and to maximize the impact of such food assistance on development and food security.

FY 1988 Program

A total of $6 million from the Development Fund for Africa is requested. Of this total $4 million is to fund ongoing farming systems research and agriculture statistics and policy development efforts in the agriculture sector and $2 million for the population and health sector. The latter will fund the one new start which is proposed for FY 1988, the Family Planning/Health Care II (MCH/FP) project (696-0128). A.I.D. will evaluate the ongoing Maternal Child Health/Family Planning project (696-0113) in late FY 1987. In the course of the evaluation, A.I.D. will review GOR policies on family planning, evaluate ONAPO's performance, and identify ways to support health delivery through alternative systems. Such lessons will be incorporated into the design of the new activity to be funded in FY 1988.

A.I.D. Representative: Emerson Malaven

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

695 RWANDA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION													
696-0107 LOCAL CROP STORAGE	G		79	80	2,573 2,573	2,573	2,053	---	285	---	235	---	---
696-0109 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION	G		79	83	5,126 5,126	5,126	3,927	---	718	---	481	---	---
696-0110 FARMING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G		84	88	10,600 10,600	4,700	418	3,000	1,935	2,900	2,375	---	2,300
696-0112 FISH CULTURE	G		81	82	2,450 2,470	2,450	985	---	592	---	500	---	373
696-0115 RWANDA AGRICULTURE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS	G		81	83	3,706 3,706	3,706	2,451	---	449	---	530	---	276
696-0116 FOOD STORAGE AND MARKETING II	G		81	83	2,900 2,900	2,900	1,400	---	447	---	500	---	400
696-0119 COOPERATIVE TRAINING CENTER (PVO)	G		81	83	897 897	897	648	---	248	---	1	---	---
696-0121 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G		84	87	4,000 4,064	1,000	310	1,500	259	1,500	550	---	950
696-0122 COOPERATIVE CREDIT AND TRAINING (PVO)	G		85	85	1,500 1,500	1,500	---	---	176	---	500	---	500
696-0123 CROPPING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G		83	83	515 515	515	402	---	55	---	58	---	---
696-0127 AG SURVEYS AND POLICY ANALYSIS	G		86	90	3,100 3,100	---	---	1,500	---	1,600	1,500	---	1,600

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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

696 RWANDA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				37,367 37,451	25,367	12,594	6,000	5,164	6,000	7,530	---	6,399
GRANTS				37,367 37,451	25,367	12,594	6,000	5,164	6,000	7,530	---	6,399
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
696-0113 MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH / FAMILY PLANNING	G	81	84	6,250 6,250	6,250	2,659	---	1,712	---	1,000	---	230
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,250 6,250	6,250	2,659	---	1,712	---	1,000	---	230
GRANTS				6,250 6,250	6,250	2,659	---	1,712	---	1,000	---	230
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
696-0110 FARMING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT	G	84	88	2,700 2,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,700	---
696-0127 AG SURVEYS AND POLICY ANALYSIS	G	86	89	3,900 3,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	600
696-0128 FAMILY PLANNING AND HEALTH CARE (MCH/FP)	*G	88	93	7,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	200
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,600 6,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	800
GRANTS				13,600 6,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	800
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

695 RWANDA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
696-0126 POLICY REFORM INITIATIVE IN MFG. & EMPLO	G	85	85	12,000 12,000	12,000	---	---	3,575	---	3,600	---	4,100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				12,000 12,000	12,000	---	---	3,575	---	3,600	---	4,100
GRANTS				12,000 12,000	12,000	---	---	3,575	---	3,600	---	4,100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				69,217 62,301	43,617	15,253	6,000	10,451	6,000	12,130	6,000	11,529
GRANTS				69,217 62,301	43,617	15,253	6,000	10,451	6,000	12,130	6,000	11,529
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, 1986 are based on the authorized data.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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)	
Family Planning and Health Care (MCH/FP)II	DFA			FY 1988 2,000	Life of Project Funding 7,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
696-0128 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1993	FY 1994

Purpose: To strengthen government and private agency capability to improve and to expand the delivery of health and family planning information and services in Rwanda. The project will support two of the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) Five Year Plan objectives: to reduce the annual rate of population growth from 3.7% to 3.1% and to make basic health services more available to the Rwandan population.

Project Description: High fertility and declining mortality have combined to cause an annual population growth rate approaching 4%. As a result, the population is expected to exceed 10,000,000 by the end of the century. This proposed project builds upon the Maternal Child Health/Family Planning (MCH/FP) project (696-0113) which focused primarily on education and the dissemination of information. This predecessor project created an awareness among the policy makers of the impact of demographic factors on development planning and contributed to the development of a national population policy.

This proposed project will focus on service delivery and supervision and will include direct support to Private and Voluntary Organization (PVO) health facilities. The project will support new private health care systems of contraceptive delivery, such as community-based distribution and social marketing. It will support local PVOs, such as the newly created Family Welfare Association, and work in close collaboration with centrally funded projects to supplement communications and training activities. A minimum of one long-term technical advisor will provide management advice to the GOR and PVO organizations. Short-term consultants will provide technical support in social marketing, community pharmacies, commodity management and development in formation systems. Operations research will be undertaken on financing schemes and methods, health maintenance organizations, and other topics. The project will also support training in management and service delivery.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. development strategy is to assist the GOR to reduce the rate of population growth, to increase agricultural productivity, and to increase productive employment. This project will support that strategy by improving the availability and accessibility of health and family planning services and addressing the policy and institutional issues which affect population growth.

Host Country and Other Donors: The World Bank has recently approved a $10.8 million project to provide medical supplies and funds for training, policy development, and rehabilitation of 30 health centers. Other donors are considering assistance.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries are men and women of reproductive age (15 to 45 years of age), approximately 40% of the country's total population of 6 million. Indirect beneficiaries will be the rural populace (an estimated 90% of the total population) reached by the improved health care delivery system.

Major Outputs: Health professionals in Rwanda will increase their ability to provide family planning methods and health care to the population.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000s)
Technical Assistance	1,000
Training	2,000
Commodities	1,000
Construction/Renovation	1,000
Other Costs	2,000
	$7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	–	–	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	2,000	5,000	7,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (658) SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 111

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 330

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) -1.6%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 8.3%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 66.3	MALE 64.3	FEMALE 68.3
(1970)	TOTAL 56.6	MALE 55.6	FEMALE 57.7

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 (1983) 276

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: ROOTS AND TUBERS ,BANANAS ,.	4%	(1985)
CASH: COCOA BEANS ,. ,.	90%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COCOA BEANS ,COPRA ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) 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(1984)COCOA ,COPRA ,COFFEE

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB)	(1970) 0	(1973) 1	(1976) 2
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	(.) .%	(.) .%	(1976) 33%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)FOOD PRODUCTS ,MACH. & ELEC. E,FUELS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF)	(1969) 0	(1973) 0	(1977) 1
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	(.) .%	(.) .%	(1977) 7%

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) 1.2% (1978) 2.9% (1986) 2.8%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 24% (1986) 39%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 8 (1986) 6

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 43.7% (15-64YRS) 51.5% (65+ YRS) 4.8%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 57

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 2,542

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) INFLUENZA-GRIPPE,INTESTINAL INF. ,MALARIA
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) 5.9%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	600	300	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	600	300	-
Development Fund	-	-	300
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	600	300	300
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	600	300	300

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	5
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	5	5
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS		5	5		5	5		5	5

[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).

AID 370-2 (8-86)

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Introduction

After 500 years of Portuguese rule, Sao Tome and Principe (STP) (population about 100,000) achieved its independence in 1975. STP's economy is heavily dependent on the principal export of cocoa produced on state-owned plantations. The plantations were nationalized at independence and there was a sudden departure of Portuguese managers and technicians. A decline in production followed, which, when coupled with a depressed world market for cocoa and its by-products, has dealt a severe blow to the STP economy. The Government of Sao Tome and Principe's recovery strategy includes: (1) increasing yields of export crops; (2) diversifying crop production into other export crops in order to make the country less dependent on cocoa; and (3) increasing production on lands of marginal suitability for basic food crops.

The U.S. interest in Sao Tome and Principe is to encourage the government to continue its more balanced foreign policy and to develop closer ties with the West, including our North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) ally, Portugal.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

U.S. assistance is programmed at a very modest level. The strategy is to assist Sao Tome and Principe increase its export crop production, particularly cocoa. The trilateral Agricultural Training (658-0002) project, funded under the Development Assistance Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition account and begun in FY 1986, is designed to provide training for first line supervisors and foremen of selected cocoa plantations and to encourage the eventual private administration of these plantations. The project is being carried out on a trilateral basis between the Governments of the United States, Sao Tome and Principe, and Portugal.

FY 1988 Program

A.I.D. is requesting $300,000 in Development Fund for Africa assistance for the Sao Tome and Principe program in FY 1988 to provide additional funds for the ongoing Agricultural Training (658-0002) project.

Mission Director: Laurance Bond (Director, REDSO/WA and resident in Abidjan, Ivory Coast)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

658 SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
658-0002 AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	G	86	88	900 900	---	---	600	---	300	100	---	250
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				900 900	---	---	600	---	300	100	---	250
GRANTS				900 900	---	---	600	---	300	100	---	250
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
658-0002 AGRICULTURAL TRAINING	G	86	88	300 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				300 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---
GRANTS				300 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				1,200 900	---	---	600	---	300	100	300	250
GRANTS				1,200 900	---	---	600	---	300	100	300	250
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (685) SENEGAL

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 6,855

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 380

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) -0.5%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 9.0%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1960) 3.2%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 50.7	MALE 49.3	FEMALE 52.1	
(1970)	TOTAL 43.6	MALE 43.0	FEMALE 44.2	

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1961) TOTAL 6% MALE 10% FEMALE 1%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -3.0%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 17%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1984) 175

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: MILLET ,CORN ,RICE	35%	(1985)
CASH: PEANUTS ,COTTON ,.	17%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) PEANUT OIL ,. ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) RICE ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1984) 30%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1984)	493 (85)	502 (86)	595
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1984)	605 (85)	591 (86)	665
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1984)	-112 (85)	-89 (86)	-70

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1981) 11.6% (82) 9.8% (83) 9.6%
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (.) . % (.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 23 (84) 13 (85) 15
EQUIVALENT TO 0.1 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)PEANUTS PRODUCT,PHOS. ROCK ,FISH

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983) 2 (1984) 1 (1985) 5
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982) 0% (1983) 0% (1984) 0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)FOOD ,CONSUMER GOODS ,MACHINERY

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 34 (1984) 51 (1985) 67
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982) 5% (1983) 4% (1984) 7%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) -311(84) -256(85) -252

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,NIGERIA ,UNITED KINGDOM

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 68.9%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1985) 231
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1985) 32.5%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.9% (1978) 2.9% (1986) 3.0%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 30% (1986) 36%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1978) 4.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 46.5% (15-64YRS) 50.4% (65+ YRS) 3.2%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 100

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 13,047

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,INFLUENZA-GRIPPE,MEASLES-ROUGEOLE
DEATH.. (.) , .

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.....	(1982)	TOTAL	50.1	MALE	57.3	FEMALE	37.4
SECONDARY.....	(1982)	TOTAL	13.7	MALE	17.0	FEMALE	8.2
POST SECONDARY..	(1980)	TOTAL	2.2	MALE	3.6	FEMALE	0.8

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	19,375	18,808	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	19,375	18,808	-
Development Fund	-	-	18,000
Economic Support Fund	27,484	12,000	14,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	12,484	12,000	14,000
Other	-	-	-
TOTALS	46,859 b/	30,808 c/	32,000
P.L. 480	12,964	8,232	8,045
Title I	9,500	5,000	5,000
Title II a/	3,464	3,232	3,045
TOTALS	59,823	39,040	40,045

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

b/ Above total includes $285,000 of deobligated funds from FY 1985 and reobligated in FY 1986.

c/ Above total for ESF includes $425,000 in FY 1987 for local cost support.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	29.8	23.0	23.0
Foreign National	17.0	18.0	19.0
TOTALS	46.8	41.0	42.0

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	24	62	86	27	49	76	14	45	59
Bilateral[d]	9	50	59	17	45	62	12	42	54
Regional[e]	15	12	27	10	4	14	2	3	5
Third Country Participants	1	113	114	3	55	58	3	46	49
Bilateral[d]	-	104	104	-	51	51	-	41	41
Regional[e]	1	9	10	3	4	7	3	5	8
TOTALS	25	175	200	30	104	134	17	91	108

[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

Introduction

Senegal's current economic crisis has stemmed from a combination of successive drought years in the 1970s and 1980s, declines in international prices of two major exports (peanuts and phosphates), increases in international oil prices of the 1970s, and a series of counter-productive economic policies adopted by the Government of Senegal (GOS) since independence. High population growth and urban migration rates together with erratic agricultural production due to recurring drought and grasshopper infestation resulted in increased national food deficits. Moreover, inappropriate labor laws, trade restrictions and monopolistic business practices distorted and constrained industrial growth.

GOS efforts to stabilize its financial imbalances have centered on tightening fiscal policy, restricting credit, reforming parastatals and reducing the government's direct economic role. Under the 1984 New Agricultural Policy (NAP) and Medium and Long-Term Economic Program, public employment was cut, government subsidies were reduced, and the prices of basic commodities raised during 1983, 1984 and 1985. These short-term measures were followed in 1986 with establishment of floor prices on domestically produced rice and other basic grains. Restrictions on the internal flow of agricultural production were reduced or eliminated.

The major donors, the World Bank, France and A.I.D., have collaborated in helping Senegal restructure its economy. Senegal, with financial support from the donors, has completed three successive IMF standby agreements since 1983 and a new standby agreement has been negotiated for 1986/87. The World Bank's Structural Adjustment Credit II was implemented on schedule. Continued donor assistance has been essential to assure that Senegal meets its reform objectives and creates an environment for resumed economic growth.

Senegal possesses 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 U.S. and other friendly powers. As Organization of African Unity (OAU) Chairman 1985-86, President Diouf encouraged moderation in the search for remedies to Africa's problems, most notably in the U.N. Special Session on Africa.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy has four main elements: implementation of key structural and financial reforms, increased production of cereals, environmental stabilization, and family health, including balanced population growth. Implementation of the strategy occurs through a combination of program assistance, food aid, and projects. Over the last two years, A.I.D. has made substantial progress in advancing its strategy objectives by reducing

the number of active projects, sharpening conditionality, and linking new projects directly to our overall strategy implementation.

Structural Reform. Following the 1984 Consultative Group meeting, A.I.D. has pursued an aggressive policy dialogue, supported by non-project assistance, in helping the GOS formulate and carry out the NAP, the Medium and Long-Term Economic Program and the New Industrial Policy. The FY 1984 and FY 1985 ESF programs of $10 and $15 million, respectively, supported initial Senegalese macroeconomic reforms.

Substantial progress has been made. Two major parastatals have been liquidated. Plans for reductions of other non-productive agencies in the agriculture sector have been developed. Fertilizer distribution has been privatized and controls on the marketing of cereals within Senegal abolished, leaving the regional development parastatals with a role limited chiefly to providing extension services. The result has been more open markets, increased agricultural production and reduced financial imbalances.

The FY 1986 Economic Support Fund IV (685-0288)($12.484 million) continued to support GOS expenses associated with institutional and policy changes in the agricultural sector. Reinforcing reform in the agriculture sector, the FY 1986 P.L. 480 Title I self-help measures emphasized continued liberalization of the cereals sector through the introduction of floor prices for rural agricultural producers of basic grains. The Title I program provided $9.5 million worth of rice (approximately 47,000 MT). Local currency proceeds supported stabilization of cereals prices and partial liquidation of agricultural sector debts. The proposed FY 1987 program will continue to support these aims.

Addressing institutional reform on a broader scale, the Africa Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) grant (685-0291) ($15 million) initiated in FY 1986 supports GOS efforts to rationalize the tax system and mobilize domestic resources. The GOS has initiated a reform of the system of import protection which will progressively lower import duties and remove quantitative restrictions over a three-year period. The GOS also has issued a draft revision of the general tax code, that, inter alia, adjusts the income tax scale for inflation and eliminates the top marginal income tax bracket. Under the AEPRP, A.I.D. will provide technical assistance to the GOS Tax Department to further revise the general tax code leading to simplification of the direct tax system and further reduction in tax rates as a means to stimulate private sector expansion and broaden the tax base.

Over half of A.I.D.'s FY 1987 and FY 1988 programs in Senegal will comprise non-project assistance in support of structural reform. These programs will ease Senegal's budgetary difficulties while furthering policy change in concert with the IMF, the World Bank and France.

Increased Agricultural Production: Senegal has potential for substantial growth, especially in agriculture, despite its limited resource base. During

the first full year of the NAP's implementation, cereals production was the highest in the last ten years due to the new incentives and good rainfall. A cereals action plan was formulated in June 1986 to increase reliance on domestic rather than imported cereals and on the private sector over government-controlled production and marketing.

A.I.D.'s agricultural projects emphasize increased availability of improved seed and fertilizer, increased irrigated production and improved agronomic practices, especially in support of cereals-based farming systems in rainfed and irrigated areas. The major on-going projects include the Irrigation and Water Management I (685-0280) and Agricultural Research and Planning (685-0223). The Agricultural Production Support project (685-0269), to begin in FY 1987, will complement the GOS structural reform efforts in privatization of marketing channels.

Senegal's food production still remains hostage to climatic vagaries that bring recurring droughts or grasshopper infestation. In August of 1986, grasshoppers threatened approximately 1.2 million hectares. In response, A.I.D., the donor community and the GOS launched a major aerial and ground spraying program. The U.S. spent approximately $2.5 million for pesticides, large plane operations and entomologists to assist the GOS in fighting the infestation. The operations successfully averted major crop losses in the traditionally vulnerable regions of Louga and Kaolack.

Environment Stabilization: Better natural resource management is critical to arresting the deterioration of soil and forestry resources already endangered by recurring drought and inappropriate use of marginal lands. The Reforestation project (685-0283) aims to mobilize large-scale popular participation in tree planting using local and private resources emphasizing the income-generating potential derived from trees.

Family Health: A.I.D.'s health strategy continues to strive toward improving the health of the Senegalese people, with emphasis on child survival, primary health care and balanced population growth consistent with agricultural and economic realities in Senegal. The main components of A.I.D's health and population projects consist of: 1) assistance for the model self-supporting village health system with a view to the system's extension throughout the country; and 2) greatly expanded support for the burgeoning Senegalese voluntary family planning activities in both urban and rural areas.

A.I.D. is continuing to help in establishing a village-level primary health care system through the Rural Health Services II project (685-0242). Additional financial support will provide for expanded child survival interventions in the form of oral rehydration therapy, immunizations, growth monitoring, nutrition education and malaria chemoprophylaxis.

A.I.D.'s Family Health Phase II (685-0248) provides continuing support for voluntary family planning activities. A recent evaluation of the project documented the significant progress which has been made in improving access to

family planning services and the corresponding increase in contraceptive usage. One of the goals of the project is to provide family planning services to 15% of eligible couples by expanding pilot urban activities to the rural areas and ultimately throughout the country. It is anticipated that by the end of the project, family planning services will be available in all of Senegal's urban-based health centers and in 25% of rural dispensaries. Some project resources will also be used to increase the role of the private sector in family planning service delivery.

FY 1988 Program

The FY 1988 Development Fund for Africa (DFA) request of $18 million will provide initial funding for one new start, Southern Zone Water Management (685-0295) and incremental funding for Agricultural Production Support (685-0269), Small Project Assistance (685-0270), Transfer of Technology (685-0281) and Senegal Agricultural Research (685-0957). The P.L. 480 Title I and II programs will also continue at a total funding level of $8.045 million.

ESF VI (685-0290): This $14 million program will assist the GOS with effective implementation of reforms already underway. It will target liberalization of agro-industries by using data developed under ESF V. Initial ESF VI reforms will be directed towards enhancing the climate for private investment initiatives to upgrade food processing capacity as a means to encourage import substitution.

Southern Zone Water Management (685-0295): This $20 million project is proposed to increase cereals production through improved water use in the Casamance region of Senegal. The overall potential for cereals production in the Casamance is estimated at three times current levels but rainwater must be better managed if this potential is to be realized. Investment in tested village-constructed rainwater retention dikes will be expanded to help hold back tidal salt water, to reclaim salt water-damaged farm land, and to increase surface water storage for supplemental irrigation. Investments in wells and pumping equipment will be accompanied by the introduction of higher yielding varieties and innovative farming systems through cost-effective extension service support.

Title I: Building upon earlier Title I programs, the FY 1988 $5 million will narrow Senegal's continuing food deficit without having an adverse affect on balance of payments.

Mission Director: Sarah Jane Littlefield

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 SENEGAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
685-0208	G	77	84	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS												
685-0269	G	87	90	11,000 11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT												
685-0270	G	83	88	50 50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C												
685-0281	G	85	88	1,500 1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SERVICES												
685-0957	G	84	88	1,552 1,552	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	900
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,102 14,102	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	6,730
GRANTS				14,102 14,102	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	6,730
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
685-0510	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 SENEGAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
685-0202 RANGE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT I	G	75	83	2,316 2,316	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
685-0205 CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	G	78	84	21,346 21,346	21,346	19,033	---	2,058	---	255	---	---
685-0208 SMALL IRRIGATED PERIMETERS	G	77	84	3,639 3,639	3,639	3,342	---	292	---	5	---	---
685-0217 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	79	84	2,248 2,248	2,248	2,088	---	151	---	9	---	---
685-0218 SAED TRAINING	G	78	82	4,530 4,530	4,530	3,629	---	176	---	725	---	---
685-0222 YOUTH JOB DEV-YMCA/ORGN REHAB TRNG(PVO)	G	79	84	3,235 3,235	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---
685-0223 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING	G	81	85	5,350 5,350	5,350	3,239	---	1,353	---	758	---	---
685-0235 SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II	G	80	83	7,700 7,700	7,700	5,421	---	260	---	1,500	---	519
685-0242 RURAL HEALTH SERVICES II	G	84	87	10,125 9,225	9,225	1,099	---	1,293	900	1,500	---	2,500
685-0248 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES II	G	85	92	20,600 20,000	9,450	---	10,550	1,679	600	2,500	---	3,000
685-0249 AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	G	83	83	5,000 5,000	5,000	4,723	---	243	---	34	---	---
685-0250 MILLET PROCESSING	G	81	86	950 950	900	616	50	334	---	---	---	---
685-0256 RURAL MANAGEMENT (ENEA)	G	82	84	3,365 3,365	3,365	1,231	---	843	---	1,200	---	91
685-0260 COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	G	84	84	9,000 9,000	9,000	134	---	1,055	---	2,500	---	2,500

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 SENEGAL

CP 83

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
685-0269	G	87	90	10,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	3,500	---	4,500
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT				10,000								
685-0270	G	83	88	200	120	98	40	59	40	43	---	---
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C				200								
685-0280	G	85	87	3,500	5,000	---	3,000	419	500	2,000	---	2,500
IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT				8,500								
685-0281	G	85	88	4,703	2,200	---	235	194	2,268	2,500	---	2,000
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SERVICES				4,703								
685-0283	G	86	87	10,000	---	---	5,500	---	4,500	1,000	---	2,000
REFORESTATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION				10,000								
685-0957	G	84	88	2,043	2,043	---	---	59	---	1,000	---	1,300
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II				2,043								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				134,850	91,116	44,653	19,375	10,468	18,808	21,034	---	20,910
				133,350								
GRANTS				134,850	91,116	44,653	19,375	10,468	18,808	21,034	---	20,910
				133,350								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
685-0269	G	87	90	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	2,500
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION SUPPORT				10,000								
685-0270	G	83	88	50	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	40
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/P C				50								
685-0281	G	85	88	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,300
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER SERVICES				1,500								
685-0295	*G	88	91	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	2,100
SOUTHERN ZONE WATER MANAGEMENT				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 SENEGAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
685-0510	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	100
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT												
685-0957	G	84	86	950 950	---	---	---	---	---	---	950	500
OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				32,500 12,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	6,540
GRANTS				32,500 12,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	6,540
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
685-000A	G	87	87	425 425	---	---	---	---	425	425	---	---
LOCAL COST SUPPORT-SENEGAL												
685-0288	G	86	86	12,484 12,484	---	---	12,484	11,484	---	1,000	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND IV												
685-0289	G	87	87	11,575 11,575	---	---	---	---	11,575	11,575	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND V												
685-0290	*G	88	88	14,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,000	14,000
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VI												
685-0291	G	86	86	15,000 15,000	---	---	15,000	5,000	---	5,000	---	5,000
ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				53,484 39,484	---	---	27,484	16,484	12,000	18,000	14,000	19,000
GRANTS				53,484 39,484	---	---	27,484	16,484	12,000	18,000	14,000	19,000
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

685 SENEGAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		234,936 199,436	91,116	44,653	46,859	26,952	30,808	39,035	32,000	53,280
		GRANTS		234,936 199,436	91,116	44,653	46,859	26,952	30,808	39,035	32,000	53,280
		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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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 IV	ESF			FY 1988 14,000	Life of Project Funding 14,000

Number 685-0290	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1988	FY 1988

Purpose: Assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) to implement agricultural structural reforms needed to stabilize the economy and sustain economic growth.

Project Description: 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 were very detrimental to Senegal's economy. In response, Senegal announced a New Agricultural Policy aimed at reducing the government's role in management of the agricultural sector in favor of increased private initiative, and a medium and long-term program of reform to improve fiscal performance and public sector management. The GOS began to reduce the role of its rural development agencies during the 1983-1985 period. The initial ESF programs were linked to these reforms. ESF IV was linked during 1986 to initial privatization of the importation and sale of rice. ESF V will further reduce government interventions in the agricultural sector.

A $14 million grant is proposed for ESF VI in FY 1988 in budgetary assistance to implement agroindustrial reforms. Equivalent amounts of local currency funds will be used to further reduce the role of the GOS Price Equalization Board, especially as it impacts on agroindustrial enterprises. The role of the Board in the importation and sale of rice was sharply reduced during 1986. Reductions are necessary to complete the dismantling of the government's direct interventions in the price equalization process. ESF VI conditionality applied to such GOS agroindustry agreements will be based on studies conducted as part of the ESF V conditionality during FY 1987.

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 reform package, developed late 1983 by the GOS, was presented to the major donors at the December 1984 Senegal Consultative Group (CG) meeting. It focussed reforms on a market-orientation for the agricultural sector. Since 1983 donor assistance from France, Saudi Arabia, the IMF, the World Bank, and the U.S., has been and continues to be conditioned on GOS implementation of certain agricultural sector reforms.

Beneficiaries: Farmers and private agroindustrial enterprises engaged in producing processing/refining food crops in Senegal.

Major Outputs:

Policy changes in the agroindustrial sector	14,000

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($000) Life-of-Project
Budgetary Support to GOS	$14,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	14,000	-	14,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: None

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Southern Zone Water Management	DFA			FY 1988 10,000	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number 685-0295	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1991	FY 1995

Purpose: To increase production in the Casamance through improved water management and farming systems.

Project Description: This project will focus attention on water management and land reclamation to raise the production of maize, rice and sorghum. Improved water management by dikes, small dams, wells and irrigation systems will provide the water control and irrigation which will enable farmers to realize increased returns from investments in improved seeds and fertilizer. The farmers will contribute their off-season labor during the construction of water management infrastructure that will become part of more intensive farming systems. The Project will also provide support to applied research on water management.

The lowland water management component of this project will consist mainly of construction of salt water dikes to reclaim and protect the rice soils of the lower valley areas against tidal flooding by salt water and also retain rainfall for flooding of rice fields. This treatment costs about $50 per protected hectare and much of the construction can be completed by the local agricultural community. Improved water management for upland areas can be accomplished with simple wells and pumping equipment for supplemental irrigation. The project will permit an expansion of technical services to rural areas to upgrade construction operations and assist in technical aspects of the construction of water management structures.

The applied research component will continue to develop Lower Casamance farming systems and to strengthen the upland crops research program at the regional research station by supporting field trials, particularly for maize, sorghum and rice varieties. Research in horticultural crops will be added. The project will explore the introduction of higher yielding varieties or varieties with longer growing seasons or of changing farming systems to introduce double cropping of short duration varieties. Pilot work with these farming systems have produced 30-40 percent increases in yields.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D. completed during FY 1986 the Casamance Regional Development Project (685-0205). This project will build on the lessons learned under that project to restore the growth rate which the agriculture sector started to enjoy in 1985 and 1986. This is consistent with A.I.D.'s strategy of strengthening agricultural production in a context of policy reform.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will operate within the regional development strategy defined by SOMIVAC and work through PIDAC and the private sector.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this project will be the farmers and villages whose irrigation infrastructure is upgraded and productivity is restored.

Major Outputs:
- -45 anti salt-dams constructed, 3900 hectares reclaimed and 11,400 hectares protected.
- -500 hand dug shallow wells completed and fitted with hand pumps.
- -100 shallow wells drilled and fitted with diesel pumps.
- -20 water harvesting dikes constructed with a capacity to store sufficient water for 1,000 hectares of cereal crops.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($000) Life of Project
-Technical assistance, construction supervision and research coordinator	4,000
-Anti salt dams, wells and water harvesting dikes	13,000
-Applied research program	2,000
-Special studies, pilot activities and evaluations	1,000
Total	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	10,000	10,000	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (662) SEYCHELLES

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 67

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

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) 3.4%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1965-84) 14.8%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 70.6	MALE 66.1	FEMALE 75.0	
(1970)	TOTAL 64.8	MALE 61.8	FEMALE 67.8	

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 (1983) 1,067

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: COCONUTS ,. ,.	63%	(1985)
CASH: COCONUTS ,CINNAMON ,.	63%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COPRA ,CINNAMON ,COCONUTS

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) RICE ,RAW SUGAR ,DAIRY PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1977) 20%

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.) (1983) 10 (84) 5 (85) 9
EQUIVALENT TO 0.6 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)FISH ,COPRA ,CINNAMON BARK

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	3	(1984)	0	(1985)	9
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	6%	(1983)	60%	(1984)	6%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)MFG. GOODS ,FOOD ,TOBACCO

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	3	(1984)	3	(1985)	2
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	4%	(1983)	4%	(1984)	4%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -79(83) -69(84) -69

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,BAHRAIN ,SOUTH AFRICA

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 27.9%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 4
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 3.8%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 0.5% (1986) 1.5%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 27% (1979) 36%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 3

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 36.4% (15-64YRS) 57.2% (65+ YRS) 6.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 26

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 2,333

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) GONOCOCCAL INFEC,MUMPS-OREILLONS ,SYPHILIS&SEQUELA
DEATH.. (.) ,

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	.	FEMALE
SECONDARY.....	(1982)	TOTAL	33.5	MALE	.	FEMALE 73.7
POST SECONDARY..	(1981)	TOTAL	2.3	MALE	0.6	FEMALE 4.2

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	–	–	–
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	–	–	–
Development Fund	–	–	–
Economic Support Fund	1,914	2,000	3,000
Loan	–	–	–
Grant	1,914	2,000	3,000
Other*	–	–	–
TOTALS	1,914	2,000	3,000
P.L. 480	198	119	78
Title I	–	–	–
Title II	198	119	78
TOTALS	2,112	2,119	3,078

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	–	–	–
Foreign National	–	–	–
TOTALS	–	–	–

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	–	7	7	–	6	6	–	6	6
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	7	7	–	6	6	–	6	6
Third Country Participants	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2
Bilateral[d]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Regional[e]	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	2	2
TOTALS	–	8	8	–	8	8	–	8	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).*

SEYCHELLES

Introduction

Seychelles is a middle-income country ($2,400 GNP per capita in 1983) with a population of about 66,000 persons, 88% of whom live on the island of Mahe. Health conditions are similar to Western developed nations. The main development problems include: (1) a population growing faster than employment opportunities; (2) excessive dependence on tourism and bilateral and multilateral assistance flows; and (3) limited physical resources. The total land area of the country is only 171 square miles, of which less than half is suitable for agriculture.

Tourism is by far the most important sector in the economy. At its peak in 1980, tourism contributed about 50% of GDP, 20% of all formal employment, 25% of all government revenue and 90% of foreign exchange earnings. Accordingly, when the tourist industry entered a period of decline in the early 1980s, the impact on the economy was severe. Recently, the tourist industry has begun to recover. From a low of 47,000 visitors in 1982, the number of visitors rose to approximately 70,000 in 1984. However, earnings per visitor have declined because of increased low-cost, package tours. Consequently, economic prospects for Seychelles remain bleak. 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 and, in spite of an impressive effort to reduce imports and increase receipts from tourism, a decline in net official capital inflows led to an overall deficit and a low level of foreign exchange reserves.

The Government of Seychelles (GOS) realizes that it faces a difficult economic future and is attempting to concentrate more on investing in productive, income-generating sectors of the economy. To meet this goal the GOS has undertaken their East Coast Development Project to promote the fishing industry. This program, which has attracted external support, is expected to dramatically increase foreign exchange earnings from fisheries by the early 1990s and to expand the sector's contribution to GDP from 3% to 10%.

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. A stable socioeconomic environment and a friendly government are compatible with U.S. interests.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments

The GOS faces severe budgetary and balance of payments constraints. A.I.D.'s strategy is to support GOS efforts to address these constraints by providing modest balance of payments support and use of the CIP-generated local currencies to support development activities, primarily infrastructure development included in the GOS development plan.

To finance the importation of petroleum products used for generating electric power $2 million has been provided from ESF resources each year

since FY 1982. This assistance provides balance of payments support and generates local currency which is used to support local development efforts. In FY 1987 $2 million is planned for this purpose.

Maternal/child health and school feeding programs are also currently in operation through the auspices of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), utilizing P.L. 480 Title II resources. Commodities totaling $198,000 were provided in FY 1986 and $119,000 in FY 1987.

FY 1988 Program

A.I.D. requests a $3 million Economic Support Fund grant to finance petroleum imports to be used for the generation of electric power, and P.L. 480 Title II commodities valued at $78,000 for the maternal/child health and school feeding program.

Director, Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Arthur M. Fell (Resident in Nairobi)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

662 SEYCHELLES

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
662-0002	G	79	81	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
FOOD CROP RESEARCH												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
662-0006	G	85	85	2,000 2,000	2,000	603	---	802	---	595	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV												
662-0007	G	86	86	1,914 1,914	---	---	1,914	---	---	1,314	---	600
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V												
662-0008	G	87	87	2,000 2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	600	---	1,400
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI												
662-0009	*G	88	88	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,914 5,914	2,000	603	1,914	802	2,000	2,509	3,000	3,000
GRANTS				3,914 5,914	2,000	603	1,914	802	2,000	2,509	3,000	3,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				8,914 5,914	2,000	603	1,914	802	2,000	2,510	3,000	3,000
GRANTS				8,914 5,914	2,000	603	1,914	802	2,000	2,510	3,000	3,000
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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 VII)	ESF			FY 1988 3,000	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number	[x] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
662-0009 [x] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1988	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 diesel and 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 the local productive capabilities. As in prior years, infrastructure improvements such as port development, 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. We expect 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 port facilities, transportation infrastructure, and rural health systems.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:		Life of Project ($000)
Commodity grant	Total	$3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	3,000	-	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

Sierra Leone

Previous Page Blank

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (636) SIERRA LEONE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 3,674

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 310

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 0.6%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 15.4%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1969) 5.6%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS
(1986) TOTAL 39.1 MALE 37.1 FEMALE 41.1
(1970) TOTAL 33.2 MALE 31.9 FEMALE 34.5

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1963) TOTAL 7% MALE 10% FEMALE 4%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -2.6%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 31%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 90

MAJOR CROP(S) ARABLE LAND YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: RICE ,OTHER GRAINS ,. 35% (1985)
CASH: PALM KERNELS ,COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE .% (1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,PALM KERNEL

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) 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.) (1983) 16 (84) 8 (85) 11
EQUIVALENT TO 0.4 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)DIAMONDS ,IRON ORE ,PALM KERNELS

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983) 2 (1984) 13 (1985) 17
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982) 11% (1983) 2% (1984) 10%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)MACH. & TRANS E,MFRD. GOODS ,FOODSTUFFS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 5 (1984) 7 (1985) 7
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982) 9% (1983) 4% (1984) 5%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -150(83) -26(84) -17

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,NIGERIA ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 34.7%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 16
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1984) 15.5%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.0% (1978) 1.6% (1986) 2.1%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 18% (1986) 25%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 6

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1971) 6.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 41.8% (15-64YRS) 54.8% (65+ YRS) 3.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 188

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 17,674

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1979) MALARIA ,HELMINTHIASES ,GONOCOCCAL INFEC
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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..... (1980) TOTAL 53.1 MALE . 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.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	1,145	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	1,145	-
Development Fund	-	-	1,300
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	1,145	1,300
P.L. 480	9,032	5,036	4,719
Title I	8,000	4,000	4,000
Title II a/	1,032	1,036	719
TOTALS	9,032	6,181	6,019

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	2	1	1
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	6	5	5

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	16	15	31	16	14	30	16	14	30
Bilateral[d]	5	2	7	11	2	13	13	2	15
Regional[e]	11	13	24	5	12	17	3	12	15
Third Country Participants	1	1	2	-	9	9	1	9	10
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	9	9
Regional[e]	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	1
TOTALS	17	16	33	16	23	39	17	23	40

[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).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

SIERRA LEONE

Introduction

Sierra Leone is in the midst of an economic crisis characterized by a severe balance-of-payments deficit and low productivity in all sectors, especially agriculture. Inflation remained well over 100% in 1985-86. A disproportionate share of Sierra Leone's resources is absorbed by the importation of oil and the country's major food staple, rice. Resources are further taxed by Sierra Leone's extensive rural to urban migration, which aggravates poor employment opportunities and increases pressure for the provision of welfare services.

There are encouraging signs, however, that the precipitous economic decline of the past few years is slowing and that there is a real potential for recovery. In June 1986 the Government of Sierra Leone adopted a set of wide-ranging reforms recommended by the International Monetary Fund. Some of the most significant measures announced were the floating of the leone, the elimination of price controls, the return of foreign exchange transactions to the commercial banks, the elimination of subsidies on petroleum products and rice, and the introduction of a privatization strategy.

In recognition of the potential of the agricultural sector as a lead growth sector, the Government has placed agriculture at the top of its list of national priorities. It offers the best chance for economic recovery.

The U.S. Government encourages Sierra Leone to adhere to democratic principles and a free market policy. The U.S. Government's developmental interests in Sierra Leone are motivated by concern for the possible continued deterioration of Sierra Leone's economy, which would make instability more likely. Given the already desperately low wage scale and high unemployment problems, a critical U.S. objective is to encourage the Government to continue to implement macro-economic reforms which promote free market strategies, increase productivity, and encourage foreign investment. Sierra Leone's economic problems must be addressed to maintain political and social stability.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

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 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. project efforts focus on food crop research and the diffusion of the new technologies to farmers. A.I.D.'s major bilateral project, the Adaptive Crop Research project (ACRE) (636-0102), which is fully funded, has established 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. The project trained 23 participants at the graduate level in appropriate disciplines.

In FY 1987 a total of $1.145 million will be provided for a new Cropping Systems Development project (636-0170) which will build upon the achievements of the ACRE project. This new project will assist the efforts 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 addressing technical and policy issues which affect agricultural production.

Participant training under the African Manpower Development project II (698-0433) continues to provide opportunities for improving the technical and managerial skill level of Sierra Leonean personnel engaged in development activities.

In FY 1987 A.I.D. will provide $4 million in P.L. 480 Title I and $1 million in P.L. 480 Title II commodities. Title I food grain commodities will meet part of the country's annual food deficit and encourage economic policy reforms. The local currency generated from P.L. 480 Title I provides a means to finance high priority food production activities. In FY 1986, reforms encouraged by the program resulted in an enhanced role for the private sector in agricultural production activities. P.L. 480 Title II commodities are provided to improve maternal and child nutrition. These commodities are distributed by Catholic Relief Services, a U.S. private voluntary organization.

FY 1988 Program

The $1.3 million in Development Fund for Africa assistance requested for FY 1988 will provide incremental funds for the Cropping Systems Development project (636-0170) to cover the costs of technical assistance, commodity purchases and participant training programs. P.L. 480 Title I assistance is expected to continue at a level of $4 million, and $719,000 is requested in P.L. 480 Title II commodities to continue the program of improving mother and child nutrition.

A.I.D. Affairs Officer: James W. Habron

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

636 SIERRA LEONE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
636-0102	G	78	84	9,063	9,063	6,245	---	1,046	---	1,772	---	---
ADAPTIVE CROP RESEARCH AND EXTENSION				9,063								
636-0170	G	87	92	1,145	---	---	---	---	1,145	500	---	645
CROPPING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,208	9,063	6,245	---	1,046	1,145	2,272	---	645
				9,063								
GRANTS				10,208	9,063	6,245	---	1,046	1,145	2,272	---	645
				9,063								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
636-0169	G	82	82	679	679	601	---	76	---	2	---	---
OICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING II (PVO)				679								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				679	679	601	---	76	---	2	---	---
				679								
GRANTS				679	679	601	---	76	---	2	---	---
				679								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
636-0170	G	87	92	6,255	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	1,000
CROPPING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,255	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	1,000

GRANTS				6,255	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	1,000

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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

636 SIERRA LEONE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		17,142 9,742	9,742	6,846	---	1,122	1,145	2,274	1,300	1,645
		GRANTS		17,142 9,742	9,742	6,846	---	1,122	1,145	2,274	1,300	1,645
		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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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Somalia

COUNTRY: (649) SOMALIA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 7,512

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 260

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-83) -0.8%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 20.2%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 51.3	MALE 51.2	FEMALE 51.5
(1970)	TOTAL 44.1	MALE 43.7	FEMALE 44.6

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 (1983) 17

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: SORGHUM ,CORN ,MILK	46%	(1985)
CASH: BANANAS ,SHEEP ,GOATS	1%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) LIVESTOCK ,BANANAS ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,RICE ,DAIRY PRODS.

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..	(.) . %	(.) . %	(.) . %
AS % OF GNP.....	(.) . %	(.) . %	(.) . %

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 16 (84) 6 (85) 8
EQUIVALENT TO 0.2 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1985)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)LIVESTOCK ,HIDES & SKINS ,BANANAS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	0 (1984)	1 (1985)	2
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1983)	0% (1984)	1% (1985)	2%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)TEXTILES ,CEREALS ,TRANSP. EQ.

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	50 (1984)	84 (1985)	63
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1983)	16% (1984)	19% (1985)	20%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) -264(84) -411(85) -240

TRADING PARTNERS: ITALY ,SAUDI ARABIA ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 90.4%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 27
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 7.5% (1986) 1.9%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 23% (1986) 35%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.6% (15-64YRS) 51.7% (65+ YRS) 3.6%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 136

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 15,632

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , ,
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....	(1981)	TOTAL 30.3	MALE 45.3	FEMALE 25.7
SECONDARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL 8.6	MALE 10.2	FEMALE 3.7
POST SECONDARY..	(1979)	TOTAL 0.6	MALE 1.1	FEMALE 0.1

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	22,144	13,243	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	22,144	13,243	-
Development Fund	-	-	15,000
Economic Support Fund	22,011	17,500 b/	23,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	22,011	17,500	23,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	44,155 a/	30,743	38,000
P.L. 480	16,500	10,000	5,000
Title I c/	16,500	10,000	5,000
Title II d/	-	-	-
TOTALS	60,655	40,743	43,000

a/ Above total includes $3.1 million of deobligated funds from FY 1985 and $1.5 million deobligated from FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $4.6 million in FY 86.

b/ Above total for ESF includes $455,000 in local cost support.

c/ Excludes ocean freight financing of $3 million for FY 1986 and $1 million for FY 1987.

d/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	26	25	25
Foreign National	10	10	10
TOTALS	36	35	35

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	22	29	51	79	32	111	86	41	116
Bilateral[d]	10	9	19	37	10	47	40	11	40
Regional[e]	12	20	32	42	22	64	46	30	76
Third Country Participants	10	43	53	14	58	72	17	66	83
Bilateral[d]	4	20	24	5	23	28	6	26	32
Regional[e]	6	23	29	9	35	44	11	40	51
TOTALS	32	72	104	93	90	183	103	107	199

[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

Introduction

Somalia is one of the poorest countries in the world; its per capita income is less than $300 a year. Moreover, it is facing an overwhelming external debt of $1.8 billion which cannot be financed from the country's own resources, e.g., exports and remittances. Debt payments due in 1986 amounted to $192 million (before rescheduling) or about 150% of exports. Somalia will need to rely heavily on donor assistance and debt rescheduling to finance critical imports and avoid debt default.

Limited natural and human resources, as well as a harsh and variable climate, constrain economic development efforts. About 80% of the population earn their living from agriculture, primarily by nomadic herding. Livestock provides approximately 75% of export revenues, making the country highly vulnerable to exogenous events. For example, a ban in 1983 by Saudi Arabia on all livestock imports from Somalia reduced Somali exports by a third. Although the ban now only includes cattle and Somalia has found other outlets, livestock exports are still below the pre-ban level. The major agricultural crop is sorghum, followed closely by corn. Oil seed production, including sesame seed, is becoming increasingly important. Manufacturing is relatively unimportant.

There are several reasons why the economy stagnated during the 1970s: the practice of "scientific socialism" by the government; a severe drought in 1974-75; the outbreak of regional hostilities in 1977-78, which burdened the economy with increased military expenditures and a large inflow of refugees; and the 1978 severance of relations with the Soviet Union, Somalia's largest donor at that time. In 1981, the Government of the Somali Democratic Republic (GSDR) started to make some major policy reforms in an effort to increase production and encourage private sector development. Progress is slow, but steady. Major actions have been decontrol of agricultural prices; reduction or elimination of government monopoly enterprises; liberalization of exports and imports; decontrol of inter-regional food shipments; legalization of a free market exchange system; and initiation of civil service reform. As a result, food production has increased, inflation has dropped, exports are up, a foreign exchange auction has been established, and the civil service has been reduced in size.

U.S. interests in Somalia are based on geopolitical, developmental and humanitarian considerations, which require both economic and military assistance. Economic assistance improves the quality of life, contributes to economic and political stability, helps relieve the burden of refugees on the Somali economy, and improves relations between the U.S. and Somalia. The U.S. economic assistance objective is to create the foundation for economic growth in Somalia by establishing the necessary policies and institutional capacities to relieve current constraints to growth.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Long-term development will not take place unless short-term balance of payments and public deficit problems are resolved. A.I.D.'s program must balance these short-term and long-term objectives. A dual-track strategy has been devised which addresses short-term problems, such as assisting with balance of payments and public deficit difficulties, while building the base for future productivity through a more diversified and efficient economic system. Both tracks call for policy reform and greater reliance on the private sector. While the large number of refugees in Somalia currently add to short-term economic difficulties, with proper assistance they can make a contribution to long-term development.

The short-term macro-economic stabilization program addresses balance of payments and government deficit problems, while seeking policy and institutional changes designed to address the major causes of these difficulties. The long-term development program focuses on the agricultural sector, which offers the greatest potential for achieving economic growth. A.I.D. program and project interventions are designed to respond to both and, where possible, ensure they are mutually supportive. Major activities addressing short-term needs are quick disbursing foreign exchange support and food aid programs, both of which include important policy and institutional reform conditions, and other quick disbursing commodity import and infrastructure activities. Long-term development is assisted through agriculture, livestock, health, and education projects which improve the efficiency of the public sector and promote private sector development activities.

ESF funded activities primarily focus on short-term stabilization. Earlier Commodity Import Programs (649-K602, 649-K603, 649-K604) totalling $61.5 million provided needed foreign exchange for critical imports such as petroleum, agricultural inputs, and light equipment for manufacturing. The FY 86/87 Foreign Exchange Market Support Programs (649-K605, 649-K606) supply foreign exchange to the private and public sectors while initiating or sustaining policy reforms. These include maintaining a realistic exchange rate with incentives for exporters and access to foreign exchange for importers, rationalizing government purchases of petroleum, and introducing private banking and insurance. The local currency generated under ESF programs is jointly programmed by A.I.D. and the government for a broad range of development activities and recurrent costs. The Policy Initiatives and Privatization project (649-0132) enables A.I.D. to further assist the GSDR in its economic recovery program and develops information to increase private sector participation in the economy.

Agriculture and livestock sector activities support the strategic goal of building the base for future productivity. As a result of a critical evaluation, A.I.D. revised the Central Rangelands Development project (649-0108) to focus on strengthening the institutional capability of the GSDR to research, develop, and test relevant range management technologies

and to transfer these to livestock producers. An in-depth study resulted in an FY 1986 addition of $6 million to the Livestock Marketing and Health project (649-0109). This project seeks to reinstate private sector exports of live cattle to Saudi Arabia and open new markets in the region. The project is building three quarantine stations, establishing a livestock investment fund, and analyzing marketing opportunities. The Bay Region Development project (649-0113) is demonstrating crop yield increases of 100% for sorghum and other crops and providing training for extension and research personnel.

The Shebelli Water Management project (649-0129), which is starting in late FY 1987, is presently in the design stage. It represents a long-term commitment to the Shebelli irrigation region. Phase one of the project (up to $15 million) will study all aspects of this region to identify specific institutional, construction and rehabilitation interventions for phase two.

U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) are implementing two assistance projects funded under the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act. The CDA Forestry project promotes conservation, reforestation, and fuelwood production. The Refugee Self-Reliance project supports agricultural development training and infrastructure activities in and around refugee camps. The new Refugee Settlement project will begin implementation in FY 1987 to test a model aimed at integrating refugees into the Somali economy. In addition, PVO activities in rural development, agriculture, health and small industries are also supported under the development assistance-funded PVO Development Partners project (649-0138).

Health and population activities under the ongoing Family Health Services Project (649-0131) encompass demographic studies, support to the 1986 Somalia Census of Population, family health education, clinical services, and analysis of health operations. Over 150 basic family health trainers have been trained.

Education and human resources activities under the Somali Management Training and Development project (649-0119) are building a base for future productivity by training 210 Somalis at the master's degree level in public and business administration and helping build a self-sustaining local capacity for this kind of training. Both public and private organizations eventually will benefit from this training, which will take place in Somalia.

P.L. 480 Title I alleviates short-term balance of payments difficulties and food requirements while also helping with long-term development. The Title I Agreement in FY 1986 requires the Somali Government to continue civil service reform efforts, expand agricultural credit and increase private sector participation in food distribution by auctioning Title I commodities to private traders. Local currency generated from Title I is programmed jointly for development activities. Dramatic increases in food production due to good rains and agricultural policy reforms have led to an FY 1987 P.L. 480 request that includes non-food commodities. Food donations under

P.L. 480 Title II will continue to support World Food Program refugee feeding activities.

FY 1988 Program

In FY 1988, ESF will provide the GSDR with $22 million in foreign exchange under the Private/Public Sector Development Program (649-0143). The program will assist the private sector by facilitating appropriate policy reform; promoting private sector water and agribusiness development; repairing essential power, water, and road infrastructure; as well as shifting parastatals toward the private sector. The program will also accelerate civil service reform through both budget allocations and policy changes. An additional $1 million will continue policy reform efforts under the Policy Initiatives and Privatization project (649-0132).

From the Development Fund for Africa, $15 million is requested for ongoing projects. Agriculture and livestock activities will continue to build a base for future productivity. The Shebelli Water Management project (649-0129) will receive $8.25 million of incremental phase one funding. Education and human resources activities under the Somali Management Training and Development project (649-0119) will be augmented by an additional $6 million. Also, the PVO Development Partners project (649-0138) will receive $250,000.

P.L. 480 activities will continue to support short and long-term goals with the requested $5 million in Title I for FY 1988.

Mission Director - Louis A. Cohen

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

649 SOMALIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
649-0104 COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	79	84	11,944 12,244	11,944	7,737	---	2,160	---	2,047	---	---
649-0108 CENTRAL RANGELANDS DEVELOPMENT	G	79	83	14,444 14,944	14,444	6,500	---	2,524	---	2,200	---	2,000
649-0109 LIVESTOCK MARKETING & HEALTH	G	84	87	17,000 17,500	10,300	55	3,500	590	3,200	3,500	---	3,000
649-0112 AGRICULTURAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS	G	79	83	8,435 8,635	8,435	6,064	---	1,775	---	596	---	---
649-0113 BAY REGION DEVELOPMENT	G	80	83	10,671 11,171	10,671	5,102	---	2,228	---	2,500	---	841
649-0129 SHEBELLI WATER MANAGEMENT	G	87	92	2,512 ---	---	---	---	---	2,512	500	---	300
649-0134 JUBA DEVELOPMENT ANALYTICAL STUDIES	G	83	36	8,550 8,550	8,000	1,063	550	2,780	---	2,300	---	2,407
649-0138 PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	85	88	9,350 8,350	900	---	5,434	---	3,016	1,500	---	2,500
649-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	85	C	--- ---	300	34	450	41	400	400	---	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				82,906 81,394	64,994	26,555	9,934	12,098	9,128	15,543	---	11,448
GRANTS				82,906 81,394	64,994	26,555	9,934	12,098	9,128	15,543	---	11,448
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING												
649-0131 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	G	84	86	10,100 10,100	4,490	297	5,610	1,559	---	3,500	---	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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

649 SOMALIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				10,100 10,100	4,490	297	5,610	1,559	---	3,500	---	3,000
GRANTS				10,100 10,100	4,490	297	5,610	1,559	---	3,500	---	3,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
649-0102 RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	G	79	83	8,876 15,200	8,876	8,410	---	322	---	144	---	---
649-0104 COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT	G	79	83	6,556 6,556	6,556	6,291	---	179	---	86	---	---
649-0138 PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	85	88	7,600 6,700	2,000	---	4,600	---	1,000	1,000	---	2,000
649-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	85	C	--- ---	200	125	---	61	100	100	---	14
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,032 23,456	17,632	14,826	4,600	562	1,100	1,330	---	2,014
GRANTS				23,032 23,456	17,632	14,826	4,600	562	1,100	1,330	---	2,014
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
649-0119 MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR DEV.	G	85	91	7,700 7,700	2,700	---	2,000	512	3,000	1,500	---	3,000
649-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	36	---	---

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

649 SOMALIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,700 7,700	2,700	---	2,000	512	3,000	1,536	---	3,000
GRANTS				7,700 7,700	2,700	---	2,000	512	3,000	1,536	---	3,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
649-0138 PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	85	88	1,000 3,150	1,000	---	---	37	---	400	---	400
649-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	15	15	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,000 3,150	1,000	---	---	37	15	415	---	400
GRANTS				1,000 3,150	1,000	---	---	37	15	415	---	400
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
649-0119 MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR DEV.	G	85	91	10,800 10,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,000
649-0129 SHEBELLI WATER MANAGEMENT	G	87	92	12,488 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,250	200
649-0138 PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	G	85	88	250 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	---
649-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	500

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

649 SOMALIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				23,538 10,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	1,700
GRANTS				23,538 10,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	1,700
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
649-K602 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM I	G	82	82	18,500 18,500	18,500	17,965	---	462	---	73	---	---
649-K603 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	83	83	16,000 16,000	16,000	13,435	---	2,028	---	537	---	---
649-K604 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	G	85	85	27,000 27,000	27,000	---	---	23,934	---	3,066	---	---
649-K605 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	86	86	21,011 21,011	---	---	21,011	---	---	21,011	---	---
649-K606 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	87	87	15,500 ---	---	---	---	---	15,500	---	---	15,500
649-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-SOMALIA	G	87	87	455 455	---	---	---	---	455	455	---	---
649-0114 KISMAYO PORT REHABILITATION	G	82	85	36,000 42,000	36,000	2,632	---	12,905	---	10,465	---	9,993
649-0132 POLICY INITIATIVE & PRIVATIZATION STUDIE	G	83	89	7,000 7,000	2,500	512	1,000	1,175	1,545	750	1,000	1,500
649-0143 PRIVATE/PUBLIC SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	*G	88	88	22,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,000	7,000

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

649 SOMALIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				163,466 131,966	100,000	34,544	22,011	40,504	17,500	36,357	23,000	33,998
GRANTS				163,466 131,966	100,000	34,544	22,011	40,504	17,500	36,357	23,000	33,998
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				311,742 273,566	190,816	76,222	44,155	55,272	30,743	58,681	38,000	55,560
GRANTS				311,742 273,566	190,816	76,222	44,155	55,272	30,743	58,681	38,000	55,560
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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)	
Private/Public Sector Development	ESF			FY 1988 22,000	Life of Project Funding 22,000

Number 649-0143	☐ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1988	FY 1992

Purpose: To establish the incipient Somali private sector as a significant force in the development of the country and to establish a cost effective civil service, adequate for and responsive to the development needs of the country.

Program Description: Somalia's continuing budget, foreign exchange, and balance of payments difficulties have serious detrimental effects on the provision and maintenance of essential infrastructure necessary for effective participation of the private sector and on economic development in general. Vital infrastructure, such as urban power and water systems, currently are undependable because of the lack of spare parts and expertise to keep these vital systems operable. The road system also needs repair and expansion. In addition, the financial crisis exacerbates the ability of the private sector to bring in needed equipment, spare parts and commodities to foster growth and economic development.

To address these vital development concerns, program assistance will provide vital foreign exchange and technical assistance will support approved sectoral programs that directly strengthen and assist private sector activity. Examples of sectoral programs include maintenance and repair of power, water, and road infrastructure, as well as private sector water and agribusiness development. To the extent politically feasible, program assistance will be used to implement needed policy reforms. The program will build upon studies and analysis under the Policy Initiatives and Privatization Project and the Somali Management and Training Development Project. Local currencies generated from these sectoral programs will be used to fund salaries of civil servants and to transfer redundant civil servants to the private sector. Technical assistance funds will be provided to enable the GSDR to reform the civil service, to increase revenues, and to fund necessary public administration.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The program provides essential support for the Mission's short and long-term strategies for Somalia. In the short-term the program will provide balance of payments support, reduce the public deficit, and support promising areas for future private sector growth. In the long-term, the program, by supporting civil service reform and private sector development, will build the base for productivity in a diversified and outward-oriented economy.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GSDR will contribute at least 25 percent of the cost of the program through local currency generated through private sector purchases of imported commodities in support of sectoral programs.

Beneficiaries: The private sector will benefit directly through less Government intervention. Civil service reform will improve the effectiveness of GSDR programs in key sectors.

Major Outputs: As a result of this program, there will be a stronger private sector and a leaner, more efficient public sector.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
A.I.D. will provide needed foreign exchange to the public sector and/or a Commodity Import Program to support the private sector.	$22,000
Total	$22,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	22,000	-	22,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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COUNTRY: (674) SOUTH AFRICA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 33,545

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 2,340

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 1.4%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 13.2%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 60.3	MALE 57.0	FEMALE 63.9
(1970)	TOTAL 53.6	MALE 51.1	FEMALE 56.4

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1960) TOTAL 57% MALE 57% FEMALE 57%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -1.7%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 4%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 33

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR.
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,SORGHUM ,CATTLE	31%	(1985)
CASH: CORN ,BEEF AND VEAL ,POULTRY MEAT	29%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) GREASE WOOL ,FRUIT ,RAW SUGAR

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) RICE ,CORN ,VEGETABLE OILS

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1970) 28%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1980) 18,551 (81) 18,306 (82) 17,718

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1980) 20,395 (81) 21,508 (82) 20,557

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1980) -1,844 (81) -3,202 (82) -2,838

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

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 3,483 (84) 2,281 (85) 1,735
EQUIVALENT TO 1.3 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)GOLD ,COAL ,DIAMONDS

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)1,578 (1984)1,458 (1985)1,455
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982) 9% (1983) 10% (1984) 9%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)MACHINERY ,MOTOR VEH. PART,PETROLEUM PROD.

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)2,438 (1984)2,613 (1985)1,557
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982) 20% (1983) 20% (1984) 19%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) 715(83) 3,997(84) 2,116

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) 2.7% (1978) 2.7% (1986) 2.3%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 48% (1986) 52%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 5 (1986) 4

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1975) 50.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 38.5% (15-64YRS) 57.3% (65+ YRS) 4.2%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 68

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1973) 1,986

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , ,
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) 113%

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	550	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	550	-	-
Other*	(3,000) a/	-	-
Development Fund	-	-	25,000
Economic Support Fund	4,972	15,700	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	4,972	15,700 b/	-
Other*	(11,078) a/	(9,300) a/	-
TOTALS	5,522	15,700	25,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,522 (14,078) 19,600 c/	15,700 (9,300) 25,000 c/	- - 25,000

Footnotes:

a/ Non-add figures in parenthesis represent South Africa Program activities funded by Southern Africa Regional Account.

b/ The FY 1987 total includes $14 million for the FY 1987 Supplemental request.

c/ Indicates total funding proposed for Disadvantaged South Africans, including funding requested under Southern Africa Regional Program

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	2	5	5
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	4	7	7

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	352	-	352	320	-	320	320	-	320
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	352	-	352	320	-	320	320	-	320
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	352	-	352	320	-	320	320	-	320

[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).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

SOUTH AFRICA (DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS)

Introduction

South Africa is in a state of political, social, and economic crisis that threatens the stability of the entire southern Africa region. That fundamental change will come to South African society is not in doubt -- the process is already under way. What is in doubt is how the change will take place. Will it continue to be characterized by increasing violence and bloodshed, or will dialogue improve between the various South African communities and permit a more peaceful evolution toward a nation governed with the consent of the governed? A meaningful dialogue demands good will and effort on all sides. It also requires an unambiguous commitment by the Government of South Africa to end apartheid and a clear statement regarding the process and timetable for power sharing with truly representative leaders of the black community.

The political climate in South Africa is tense and explosive. Bitterness and misunderstanding tend to overshadow meaningful attempts at dialogue. In this climate, it is not surprising that barriers are going up and dialogue is stifled. And yet, there are many South Africans of all races who are desperately trying to strengthen that dialogue and to seek a peaceful political solution to South Africa's crisis. The U.S. Government's assistance program for disadvantaged South Africans provides tangible support to that effort.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The U.S. assistance program in South Africa is an integral and important element of our overall policy toward that country. The program commits the United States to help in concrete ways to support institutional change in South African society.

The goals and objectives stated below crystallize experience to date with the A.I.D. program, serve to guide the overall assistance strategy and highlight the purpose and direction of the effort to aid the victims of apartheid. These goals and objectives are:

- to support U.S. policy objectives in South Africa;

- to build bridges between the United States and the legally disadvantaged;

- to promote communication and cooperation within and between the black communities and between the black communities and whites in South Africa;

- to aid in the development of future South African leaders in the short to medium term through education, training and scholarship programs, as well as through institutional development;

- to assist, in the most direct way feasible, black organizations and institutions to undertake sound and effective programs and projects they have identified as priorities;

- to promote non-violent political and social change in South Africa that leads to the end of apartheid and a democratic political system based on the consent of the governed;

- to avoid the pursuit of programs that are solely developmental in nature and the rightful responsibility of the South African Government (SAG) and that are financed or controlled by the SAG; and

- to maintain our worldwide humanitarian commitment to assist in meeting the food needs of people at-risk of starvation.

In summary, the South Africa A.I.D. program is considerably different from A.I.D. programs elsewhere in the world. Its major goals are to assist the victims of apartheid laws, reduce injustice, support human rights and the development of democratic institutions, and assist in the development of black leaders.

The fast growth of the A.I.D. program has demonstrated U.S. commitment to mobilizing public and private support for black South Africans seeking fundamental change through nonviolent means. In FY 1985, $8 million was committed to scholarship programs, labor union training, human rights and self-help projects. To carry out the President's Executive Order of September 1985, A.I.D. obligated approximately $19.6 million in FY 1986 to support the black majority in South Africa. For Fiscal 1987, A.I.D. plans a program of $25 million. Due to budget restrictions, only $11 million is available from fiscal 1987 funds authorized and appropriated to date ($9.3 million from Southern Africa Regional Funds and $1.7 million budgeted under the South Africa program.) The FY 1987 supplemental request includes an additional $14 million for South Africa.

1. Education Programs

Scholarships for academic study in the United States and South Africa have been a major element of our program. The principal vehicle for training in the United States has been the Training for Disadvantaged South Africans project (674-0213). The number of A.I.D.-financed students has increased annually from 61 in 1983 to 120 in July 1986. Overall, A.I.D. has financed more than 350 students for both graduate and undergraduate training in the United States. The project began in FY 1982 and will continue through FY 1996 at a total cost of $65 million. In FY 1987, A.I.D. plans to obligate $5.575 million under this project.

University training in South Africa is financed through the South Africa Bursaries project (674-0230). The program was established in 1985 and is authorized at $18 million. Students begin undergraduate university programs each year from 1986 through 1989, with the last of approximately 400 trainees completing their programs in 1994. In 1985/86, 77 students were funded to attend 14 South African universities of their choice. Student selection and placement are currently handled by two South African private voluntary organizations while policy guidance on program management is provided by an advisory council of prominent South African educationalists. In FY 1987, A.I.D. expects to obligate $5 million for this program. In addition, in

response to the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, section 201(B)(i), A.I.D. plans to institute a Secondary School Scholarships project (674-0308). An initial obligation of $1.850 million is planned in FY 1987.

The Educational Support for Black South Africans project (674-0302) -- formerly Alternative and Nonformal Education -- also addresses educational problems. The project began in FY 1986 with a planning grant to help strengthen the capacity of black teachers' unions to develop and sponsor in-service teacher training programs; current planning activities should lead to a teacher training proposal for FY 1988. Generally, the project gives priority to activities which markedly improve the education opportunities presently afforded black South Africans; provide practical experience in community-based education; may influence the education debate through their findings; or provide a foundation for future education programs. Examples of such activities are high school-to-university bridging programs, pilot community-based private schools, setting new curricula, and providing assistance in non-formal education administration. An obligation of $2.5 million is planned in FY 1987.

2. Human Rights

Section 116(e)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act authorized the establishment of a Human Rights Fund (690-9801.74) of $500,000 for FY 1984 and $1 million for FY 1985 to "be used for grants to non-governmental organizations in South Africa promoting political, economic, social, judicial and humanitarian efforts to foster a just society and to help the victims of apartheid." This authority was extended by the President's Executive Order of September 9, 1985, and the amount made available in FY 1986 was increased to $1.6 million. Since the inception of the program, approximately 405 grants have been made totalling over $3 million. Human Rights Fund obligations for FY 1987 (under a new project number, 674-0305), as specified in the Anti-Apartheid Act, are planned at $1.5 million.

Program implementation is based on a 10-point set of guidelines. The expected medium-term impact of projects selected under these guidelines is: the advancement of due process in the administration of justice, greater support for the elimination of discriminatory policies and practices, greater appreciation of the relationship between a free market and human rights, governmental and individual respect for human rights, and increased tolerance for differing ideas in South African society. Most of the grants awarded under this program are for less than $10,000.

To sharpen the focus of the Human Rights Fund and help achieve its objectives, Section 802D of the International Security Act of 1985 required that at least 35% of the funds allocated to the program be used specifically for direct legal and other assistance to political detainees and prisoners and their families, and support for black-led community organizations opposing, through non-violent means, the enforcement of apartheid policies. In FY 1986, grants under the legal assistance component of the Human Rights fund totalled $625,000. Organizations supported represent a broad spectrum of black political opinion and operate in a variety of geographic locales. The work of the organizations encompasses legal aid clinics, advice centers, representation in court, and other legal responses to the current crisis.

3. Labor

A.I.D. began supporting the black labor union movement in 1983 through the Labor Union Training project (674-0223). The project is implemented by the African American Labor Center (AALC), an affiliate of the AFL-CIO. AALC has helped black trade unions in areas such as union organization, collective bargaining, membership drives, grievance handling, and health and occupational safety issues. The project has also assisted emerging unions to strengthen their structures through accelerated trade union education and skills training. As of mid-1986, AALC had directly assisted a total of 29 unions (with combined membership of 375,000) in 36 separate programs. Total A.I.D. funding for labor programs has been $3.4 million to date. Funding in FY 1987 is planned at $1.8 million.

4. Private Sector

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 (690-0220), began in FY 1983 and was fully funded in FY 1985. However, this activity will continue to receive a high priority in allocation of A.I.D. funds under the new Black Private Enterprise Development project noted below.

Entrepreneurial training is being implemented under contract with a minority-owned U.S. firm which is assisting NAFCOC in developing a new training curriculum for NAFCOC personnel, who then train instructors to organize and carry out training programs for black business persons. In addition, the project develops within NAFCOC the capacity to provide counseling and management consulting services to the owners and operators of small businesses to help them resolve business problems and increase the management efficiency of their firms. Some 2,300 business people will be trained and more than 500 entrepreneurs will receive counselling or management consulting services during the life of the project.

In FY 1986, under the Southern Africa Regional Private Enterprise Fund (690-0235.74), three activities were initiated with the Sullivan Signatory Association to implement their programs in black small business development. NAFCOC received a new grant to support its strategic planning efforts and organizational training requirements. Finally, A.I.D. is assisting the International Executive Service Corps in testing the establishment of an operation in South Africa for black-owned enterprises.

In FY 1987, A.I.D. plans to start a new project, Black Private Enterprise Development (674-0303). This new start will increase credit resources available to black enterprises. Under the project, technical assistance, as well as short and long-term business training, will be made available. An obligation of $3 million is planned for FY 1987.

5. Community Support

In response to the grass-roots emergence of neighborhood development organizations and leaders, A.I.D. began in FY 1986 the Community Outreach and

Leadership Development project (674-0301). A total of $2.260 million was granted to four community organizations to strengthen their leadership and capabilities so they can better respond to the needs of their constituencies. Two of these grants contain provisions for subgrants that are to reach an additional 21 grass-roots organizations throughout South Africa. The criteria utilized in selecting grantees are that they: a) reflect the objectives of ending apartheid through non-violent means and promoting a peaceful and just society; b) demonstrate genuine commitment to black participation in decision-making roles at all levels of program management and are supported by credible black leaders; c) have a broad geographic base; and d) are financially responsible and capable of implementing the proposed activities. A $2.5 million obligation is planned for FY 1987.

The FY 1986 program in community support also included one year grants to the International Committee of the Red Cross (674-0307) and to the National Endowment for Democracy (NED). The ICRC grant for $500,000 supports a community organizers program under the South African Red Cross in order to educate communities in first-aid measures, organize groups of volunteers to respond to medical emergencies in situations of unrest, organize relief efforts for displaced people, and mediate in crisis situations. A total of 60 community organizers are to be placed in townships throughout South Africa. An obligation of $500,000 is planned in FY 1987 to continue A.I.D.'s assistance to ICRC.

The grant to NED supports a $210,000 project in Building Democratic Institutions (674-0306). Through programs in community participation, democratic ideas, and mediation and reconciliation, NED supports activities which better protect the rights of South African blacks, promote change through non-violent means, and strengthen the commitment to democracy within black communities. In FY 1987, an obligation of $500,000 is planned.

Extremely small-scale, grass-roots community projects continue to be financed through the Special Self-Help Development Fund (674-0304). In FY 1986, 49 grants averaging approximately $5,800 each were made under the Self-Help Program. Grantees were located throughout South Africa. Projects have focused on satisfying basic human needs through development activities in areas such as education, agriculture and marketing cooperatives. In all cases, grantees make direct contributions to the projects. Funding for FY 1987 is planned at $275,000.

FY 1988 Program

The FY 1988 South Africa program will continue activities begun in previous years at a proposed funding level of $25 million. Based on current field experience, we expect our emphases to continue in education, human rights, labor, private enterprise, community support, and emergency assistance. Funding requirements in each of these areas are specified below.

A.I.D. will continue responding to the black community's emphasis on education as its top development priority. Funding in the amount of $5 million is requested to continue scholarship programs in the United States under Training for Disadvantaged South Africans (674-0213). An additional $4 million is

required for internal scholarships under the South Africa Bursaries Project (674-0230). Contingent upon the success of activities in FY 1987, an increase in funding for Educational Support for Black South Africans (674-0302) is requested to allow for an FY 1988 obligation of $3 million. Additionally, Secondary School Scholarships will be continued at $1.725 million.

As specified in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, the Human Rights Fund (674-0305) will continue at $1.5 million. The target for legal assistance under the Human Rights fund will be $750,000.

Labor Union Training for Disadvantaged South Africans (674-0223) will also require $1.5 million. Activities in support of black trade unions will continue with AALC.

The Black Private Enterprise Development project (674-0303), begun in FY 1987, will require $5 million in FY 1988 to provide accelerated financial and technical assistance to black businesses. The amount proposed for FY 1987 will permit an increase in the amount of credit made available to black enterprises and a continuation of the technical assistance and training.

Community support programs will be continued through the Community Outreach and Leadership Development project (674-0301) at a level of $3 million and the Special Self-Help Fund (674-0304) at $275,000.

Mission Director: Timothy Bork

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

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans) CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	--THROUGH FY85-- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	--ACTUAL FY86-- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	--ESTIMATED FY87-- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES	--PROPOSED FY88-- OBLIG ATIONS	EXPENDI TURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
647-0302 EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS	G	86	89	550 840	--	--	550	--	--	225	--	325
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				550 840	--	--	550	--	--	225	--	325
GRANTS				--	--	--	550	--	--	225	--	325
LOANS				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
674-0213 TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	82	96	65,000	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	3,000
674-0223 LABOR UNION TRAINING	G	83	88	3,593 2,343	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	1,400
674-0230 SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES PROG	G	85	89	5,640 5,640	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,000	1,500
674-0301 COMMUNITY OUTREACH & LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	G	86	89	5,240 1,240	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	2,000
674-0302 EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS	G	86	89	6,660 2,660	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,000	1,500
674-0303 BLACK PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	87	91	40,000 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	500
674-0304 SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT	G	87	C	-- --	--	--	--	--	--	--	275	275
674-0305 HUMAN RIGHTS	G	87	C	-- --	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	1,500
674-0308 SECONDARY SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	88	1,725 --	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,725	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				127,858 11,883	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	12,075
GRANTS				127,858 11,883	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,000	12,075
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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) CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	--THROUGH FY85-- OBLIGATIONS	--THROUGH FY85-- EXPENDITURES	--ACTUAL FY86-- OBLIGATIONS	--ACTUAL FY86-- EXPENDITURES	--ESTIMATED FY87-- OBLIGATIONS	--ESTIMATED FY87-- EXPENDITURES	--PROPOSED FY88-- OBLIGATIONS	--PROPOSED FY88-- EXPENDITURES
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
674-0213	G	82	96	--	--	--	--	--	1,575	1,000	--	575
TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS				1,575								
674-0223	G	83	88	2,500	--	--	1,500	--	1,000	500	--	500
LABOR UNION TRAINING				1,500								
674-0230	G	85	89	--	--	--	500	--	1,000	200	--	200
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES PROG				1,500								
674-0301												
COMMUNITY OUTREACH & LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT	G	86	89	4,760	--	--	2,260	--	2,500	500	--	1,500
				4,760								
674-0302												
EDUCATION SUPPORT FOR BLACK SOUTH AFRICANS	G	86	89	2,500	--	--	--	--	2,500	200	--	200
				2,500								
674-0303												
BLACK PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT	G	87	91	40,000	--	--	--	--	3,000	200	--	200
				--								
674-0304	G	87	C	--	--	--	--	--	275	100	--	100
SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT				--								
674-0305	G	87	C	--	--	--	--	--	1,500	300	--	500
HUMAN RIGHTS				--								
674-0306												
BUILDING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS	G	86	88	712	--	--	212	--	500	112	--	100
				400								
674-0307												
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS	G	86	88	1,000	--	--	500	--	500	500	--	--
				500								
674-0308												
SECONDARY SCHOOL				1,350	--	--	--	--	1,350	500	--	400
SCHOLARSHIPS	G	87	88	--								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				52,822	--	--	4,972	--	15,700	4,112	--	4,275
				12,735								
GRANTS				52,822	--	--	4,972	--	15,700	4,112	--	4,275
				12,735								
LOANS				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL FOR COUNTRY **				181,230			5,522		15,700	4,337	25,000	16,675
				25,458								
GRANTS				181,230			5,522		15,700	4,337	25,000	16,675
				25,458								
LOANS				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

** Equals total funded from South Africa (Disadvantaged South Africans) Program

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

PROGRAM: SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans)

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	--THROUGH FY85-- OBLIGATIONS	--THROUGH FY85-- EXPENDITURES	--ACTUAL FY86-- OBLIGATIONS	--ACTUAL FY86-- EXPENDITURES	--ESTIMATED FY87-- OBLIGATIONS	--ESTIMATED FY87-- EXPENDITURES	--PROPOSED FY88-- OBLIGATIONS	--PROPOSED FY88-- EXPENDITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES (Funded by S.A. Regional Program)												
674-0213 TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	82	89	(15,050) (15,050)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,000)	(2,079)	--	(1,000)	--	(1,000)
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				(15,050) (15,050)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,000	(2,079)	--	(1,000)	--	(1,000)
GRANTS				(15,050) (15,050)	(12,050)	(6,547)	(3,000)	(2,079)	--	(1,000)	--	(1,000)
LOANS				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND (Funded by S.A. Regional Program)												
674-0213 TRAINING FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	82	89	(11,831) (7,831)	(4,831)	(2,790)	(3,000)	(1,359)	(4,000)	(2,000)	--	(1,000)
674-0220 ENTREPRENUERIAL TRAINING	G	83	85	(3,000) (3,000)	(3,000)	(373)	--	(1,034)	--	(1,000)	--	--
674-0222 UNIVERSITY PREPARATION	G	83	86	(89) (89)	--	--	(89)	(28)	--	(31)	--	(30)
674-0223 LABOR UNION TRAINING	G	83	87	(2,693) (3,843)	(1,893)	(828)	--	(1,065)	(800)	(500)	--	(500)
674-0230 SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES	G	85	89	(10,860) (10,860)	(860)	--	(6,000)	(6)	(4,000)	(1,360)	--	(1,360)
674-0235 AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	G	85	90	(104) (104)	--	--	(104)	--	--	(52)	--	(52)
674-0308 SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIP	G	87	91	(500) --	--	--	--	--	(500)	--	--	(200)
674-9801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND (S.A.)	G	79	C	-- --	(1,524)	(547)	(1,600)	(798)	--	(500)	--	(500)
674-9901 SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT	G	80	C	-- --	(989)	(704)	(285)	(126)	--	(200)	--	(200)
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				(29,077) (25,727)	(13,097)	(5,242)	(11,078)	(4,416)	(9,300)	(5,643)	--	(3,842)
GRANTS				(29,077) (25,727)	(13,097)	(5,242)	(11,078)	(4,416)	(9,300)	(5,643)	--	(3,842)
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (650) SUDAN

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 23,082

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 360

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 1.2%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 19.3%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1968) 4.0%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 51.5	MALE 49.6	FEMALE 53.6
(1970)	TOTAL 44.7	MALE 43.2	FEMALE 46.2

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1966) TOTAL 15% MALE 25% FEMALE 4%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -1.7%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 31%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 30

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: SORGHUM ,PEANUTS ,MILLET	45%	(1985)
CASH: COTTON ,SESAME SEED ,.	15%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COTTON ,SESAME SEED ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) SORGHUM ,WHEAT ,.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1980) 72%

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.) (1983) 17 (84) 17 (85) 12
EQUIVALENT TO 0.2 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1985)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)COTTON ,GUM ARABIC ,PEANUTS

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB)	(1982)	13	(1983)	12	(1984) 20
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	(1982)	4%	(1983)	3%	(1984) 4%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)TEXTILES ,PETROLEUM PROD.,FOODSTUFFS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF)	(1983)	123	(1984)	149	(1985) 270
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	(1983)	20%	(1984)	26%	(1985) 49%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) -187(84) -81(85) -128

TRADING PARTNERS: SAUDI ARABIA ,UNITED KINGDOM ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1983) 77.2%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 107
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1979) 11.9%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.4% (1986) 3.0%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 16% (1986) 30%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1979) 5.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.7% (15-64YRS) 52.2% (65+ YRS) 3.1%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 105

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 9,072

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1980) MALARIA ,VIRAL HEPATITIS ,MEASLES-ROUGEOLE
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....	(1982)	TOTAL	47.2	MALE	55.4	FEMALE	39.0
SECONDARY.....	(1982)	TOTAL	17.0	MALE	18.8	FEMALE	11.5
POST SECONDARY..	(1981)	TOTAL	1.6	MALE	2.0	FEMALE	0.7

ENERGY PRODUCTION AS % OF CONSUMPTION.....(1984) 3.9%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	30,988	22,472	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	30,988	22,472	-
Development Fund	-	-	18,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	18,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,000	-	18,000
Other*	600	-	-
TOTALS	41,598 a/	22,472	36,000
P.L. 480	50,046	50,587	42,543
Title I b/	45,000	50,000	40,000
Title II c/	5,046	587	2,543
TOTALS	91,644	73,059	78,543

a/ Above total includes $12.792 million of deobligated funds from FY 1985 for a total reobligation of $12.792 in FY 1986.
b/ Excludes ocean freight financing of $7.4 million for FY 1986 and $7.7 million for FY 1987.
c/ See Main Volume PL-480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.
* Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa, P.L. 97-121.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	34	32	23
Foreign National	-	-	17
TOTALS	34	32	40

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	61	34	95	42	71	113	18	34	52
Bilateral[d]	31	32	63	22	37	59	9	17	26
Regional[e]	30	2	32	20	34	54	9	17	26
Third Country Participants	-	4	4	-	56	56	-	4	4
Bilateral[d]	-	4	4	-	36	36	-	2	2
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	2	2
TOTALS	61	38	99	42	127	169	18	38	56

[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).

SUDAN

Introduction

Sudan is geographically the largest country in Africa. It occupies as much area as the United States east of the Mississippi River, with fewer miles of paved roads than Rhode Island. Economic and political problems, drought and insurgency in southern Sudan have drawn attention away from investment in growth to short-run political and economic survival. Sudan's newly elected democratic government, the first in over 16 years, faces formidable economic and political challenges.

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, resulting in a large external debt and an unproductive public sector. Sudan's development has been constrained by a large external debt burden (presently over $10 billion) towards which the Government of Sudan (GOS) has tried to direct some of its limited foreign exchange resources.

In June 1986, Sudan's arrears on its external debt were over $2 billion, its foreign exchange reserves were virtually zero, and imports of essential economic inputs, such as fuel, were being financed almost exclusively by the donor community. Sudan enters the new fiscal year with a balance of payments gap of an estimated $2.7 billion (including debt repayment) and a budget deficit of 2.8 billion Sudanese pounds (LS)(approximately $1 billion).

The insurgency in the South has cost the GOS an estimated LS 1 million a day (approximately $400,000). It has halted a number of development projects, including the construction of a pipeline to proven oil reserves, which could have been a significant potential source of foreign exchange, and the digging of the Jonglei Canal, which might have significantly increased the Nile River's irrigation and navigation.

Development resources that would otherwise have gone to development projects had to be diverted to drought relief for perhaps the largest drought relief effort ever implemented. As a result of the drought, the GOS lost $300 million in export earnings in 1985.

Sudan harvested a bumper sorghum crop in November/December 1985. However, harvests failed yet again in many areas, necessitating continuation of an emergency feeding program on a smaller scale. Rain has been adequate this year, but there has been a major threat of locust and grasshopper infestation. The effect of this infestation appears to have been minimal.

Sudan, with both African and Arab cultural influences, is important to U.S. security interests in Egypt, the Nile Valley, the Red Sea littoral and the Horn of Africa. 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 Gaffar Nimeiri. Following a year of government by the Transitional Military Council, elections were held in April 1986 and a freely elected democratic government assumed the reins of power. Continued U.S. economic assistance is a direct and visible means of affirming support of democracy in Sudan and promoting longer-term economic and political stability.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

Sudan's newly elected government has inherited serious economic problems which require immediate and sustained reforms in at least four critical areas: (a) foreign exchange rates; (b) budget deficit; (c) price controls; and (d) parastatals. Without significant policy reforms in these areas the GOS will not be able to sustain long-term economic growth. As a result, both multilateral and bilateral donors are becoming increasingly reluctant to provide future program assistance when there is little prospect of helping Sudan achieve greater growth. These reforms will require sacrifice by the Sudanese people and will be particularly difficult politically for the fledgling democratic regime.

In light of this economic uncertainty, A.I.D. will direct its resources to well-defined regions and sectors where we can promote economic development despite the poor economic environment. These resources will be targeted to provide maximum flexibility and responsiveness to Sudanese efforts to move the country on to a sounder economic footing.

In terms of non-project assistance: ESF will focus on rainfed agricultural and private sector issues, rewarding positive movement on policy. A foreign exchange auction system for deploying ESF resources to these sectors is being considered both as a mechanism of disbursement and as a potentially important foreign exchange reform measure. P.L. 480 Title I will continue to address areas such as bread pricing.

In terms of project assistance: A.I.D.'s focus will continue to be on western Sudan, rainfed agriculture and the private sector. Its ongoing and planned activities in infrastructure improvement, credit, storage and technology development combined with self-help and rehabilitation and development activities in the West constitute a cohesive package for helping establish a better base for future economic growth.

A.I.D. has been instrumental in encouraging some of the economic reforms that were undertaken by the GOS. For example, in 1983 and 1984 the GOS, as a result of negotiations under the P.L. 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 these moves were largely invalidated by the drought, inflation, and policy changes of a new administration.

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. This and other factors have forced the private sector to either periodically close down or operate at uneconomic levels of output. A.I.D. proposes to address these problems through project and non-project assistance as appropriate.

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. The labor-intensive traditional rainfed agriculture requires minimum foreign exchange for capital inputs and assures high private returns to investments in technology and high economic and social returns from infrastructure development and appropriate policy reform.

A significant accomplishment of A.I.D.'s Development Assistance program in FY 1986 was the adoption of a nationwide Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) spearheaded by the Rural Health Support Project (RHSP) (650-0030). RHSP now plays a leading role in the EPI program in Sudan, whose goal is to immunize all children under age five by 1990. Another noteworthy achievement is the initiation of an early warning system under the A.I.D.-funded SERISS project, which compiled data for nutrition surveys and remote sensing, and provided timely information on areas likely to experience food shortages.

FY 1988 Program

From the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), $18 million is requested for the Sudan program. During FY 1988, $18 million in Economic Support Funds will support implementation of significant economic policy reforms by the GOS. It is proposed that these funds, along with those from other donors, be used to finance a foreign exchange auction to import essential commodities. The program will concentrate on the private sector, particularly agro-industrial activities designed to enhance the productivity of rainfed agriculture.

As the security situation permits, ESF and DFA funds will be specifically directed to the South. Local currency generations will be programmed towards combatting desertification, improving commodity markets, and generally supporting the rural private sector.

The P.L. 480 Title I program for FY 1988 is programmed at $40 million. The local currency generated by sales of P.L. 480 commodities 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, reversal of the adverse environmental consequences of the drought, and rural investments. To continue the P.L. 480 Title II (non-emergency)

Maternal/Child Health (MCH) programs undertaken by PVOs, $2.543 million is requested.

For FY 1988, one new agricultural project is proposed--Remote Sensing (650-0083) with LOP funding of $2.8 million. This project will generate annual agricultural assessment and early warning information, continue training Sudanese in necessary skills, and further institutionalize these activities within the GOS.

Completion of funding of $5.41 million for the Kordofan Rainfed Agriculture project (650-0054), $3.5 million for the Private Initiative - Seed Technology (650-0081) started in FY 1987, $2 million for Regional Finance and Planning, $700,000 for Rural Renewable Energy, and $3 million for Child Survival is proposed.

Mission Director: John W. Koehring

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

650 SUDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
650-0012	G	79	88	5,100	2,000	1,413	---	115	3,100	1,472	---	1,000
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING				5,100								
650-0018	G	78	83	12,032	12,032	11,324	---	192	---	516	---	---
BLUE NILE INTEGRATED AG DEVELOPMENT				12,032								
650-0020	G	78	82	25,383	25,383	13,854	---	4,843	---	2,000	---	2,000
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH				26,000								
650-0021	G	79	82	6,420	6,420	6,246	---	100	---	74	---	---
SOUTHERN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				6,640								
650-0031	G	80	82	3,547	3,547	3,208	---	---	---	339	---	---
SOUTHERN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PHASE I				3,628								
650-0041	G	81	87	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	---	500
RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY				1,000								
650-0043	G	83	86	10,737	10,737	2,924	---	389	---	2,000	---	2,000
SOUTHERN ROAD MAINTENANCE REHAB.				19,700								
650-0046	G	82	83	4,820	4,820	1,392	---	---	---	1,400	---	2,028
SOUTHERN REGION AGRI. DEV. I				10,100								
650-0047	G	81	87	13,730	7,300	2,919	---	1,250	6,430	1,000	---	2,000
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/STATISTICS				13,730								
650-0054	G	85	88	11,452	2,000	---	6,000	402	3,452	1,000	---	1,000
KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)				11,452								
650-0064	G	87	87	500	---	---	---	---	500	300	---	200
EASTERN REFORESTATION CARE (OPG)				---								
650-0069	G	84	86	60,000	36,544	19	23,456	170	---	5,000	---	10,000
W. SUDAN AG MARKETING ROAD				60,000								
650-0081	G	87	89	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	250	---	1,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SEED				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

650 SUDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
650-0082	G	87	92	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	100	---	1,000
REFORESTATION AND ANTIDESERTIFICATION				---								
650-0510	G	85	C	---	450	51	169	206	730	491	---	200
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				165,221	111,233	43,350	29,625	7,667	19,712	16,442	---	22,928
				169,382								
GRANTS				165,221	111,233	43,350	29,625	7,667	19,712	16,442	---	22,928
				169,382								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

POPULATION PLANNING												
650-0030	G	80	85	1,881	1,881	578	---	86	---	500	---	500
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT				1,881								
650-0063	G	82	85	1,796	1,796	248	---	121	---	400	---	900
MODEL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM (PVO)				1,796								
650-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	50	50	---	50
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,677	3,677	826	---	207	50	950	---	1,450
				3,677								
GRANTS				3,677	3,677	826	---	207	50	950	---	1,450
				3,677								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
650-0011	G	78	80	5,863	5,863	5,716	---	2	---	145	---	---
NORTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE				5,863								
650-0030	G	80	85	16,182	16,182	5,468	---	1,395	---	2,000	---	2,000
RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT				16,182								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

650 SUDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
650-0073	G		85	85	2,122	2,122	990	---	121	---	506	---	500
HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION					2,122								
650-0510	G		85	C	---	58	---	---	---	70	128	---	50
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					24,167	24,225	12,174	---	1,518	70	2,779	---	2,550
					24,167								
GRANTS					24,167	24,225	12,174	---	1,518	70	2,779	---	2,550
					24,167								
LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND													
650-0084	G		87	92	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	200	---	600
CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT					---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT					2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	200	---	600

GRANTS					2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	200	---	600

LOANS					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
650-0012	G		79	88	1,200	1,200	261	---	126	---	500	---	313
REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING					1,200								
650-0036	G		80	80	10,000	10,000	9,283	---	277	---	440	---	---
SOUTHERN ACCESS ROAD					10,000								
650-0041	G		81	88	3,900	3,500	2,230	300	786	100	784	---	700
RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY					3,900								
650-0059	G		82	87	6,955	5,455	3,287	1,000	1,624	500	1,000	---	544
ENERGY PLANNING/MANAGEMENT					8,450								
650-0510	G		85	C	---	207	38	63	160	40	112	---	10
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN					---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

650 SUDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				22,055 23,550	20,362	15,099	1,363	2,973	640	2,836	---	1,567
GRANTS				22,055 23,550	20,362	15,099	1,363	2,973	640	2,836	---	1,567
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
650-0012 REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING	G	79	88	2,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
650-0041 RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY	G	81	88	700 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	600
650-0054 KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)	G	85	88	3,410 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,410	1,000
650-0081 PRIVATE SECTOR SEED	G	87	89	6,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,000
650-0083 REMOTE SENSING	*G	88	88	2,800 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,800	500
650-0084 CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT	G	87	92	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
650-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-SUDAN	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	590	210
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,410 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	4,810
GRANTS				25,410 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	4,810
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
650-K602 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	G	81	81	50,000 50,000	50,000	49,894	---	48	---	58	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

650 SUDAN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
650-K603	G	82	82	100,000 100,000	100,000	97,941	---	84	---	1,975	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III												
650-K604	G	83	83	60,250 60,250	60,250	44,444	---	5,620	---	---	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV												
650-K606	G	84	84	102,000 102,000	102,000	43,599	---	39,227	---	19,174	---	---
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V												
650-K608	G	85	85	111,000 111,000	111,000	---	---	39,351	---	30,000	---	30,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI												
650-K609	G	86	86	10,000 10,000	---	---	10,000	---	---	5,000	---	5,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII												
650-K611	*G	88	88	18,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	18,000
COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IX												
650-0071	G	83	85	5,000 5,000	5,000	938	---	292	---	1,000	---	1,000
POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION												
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				456,250 438,250	428,250	236,816	10,000	84,622	---	57,207	18,000	54,000
GRANTS				456,250 438,250	428,250	236,816	10,000	84,622	---	57,207	18,000	54,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				698,780 659,026	587,747	308,265	40,988	96,987	22,472	80,414	36,000	87,905
GRANTS				698,780 659,026	587,747	308,265	40,988	96,987	22,472	80,414	36,000	87,905
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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)	
Remote Sensing	DFA			FY 1988 2,800	Life of Project Funding 2,800

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
650-0083 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1988	FY 1992

Purpose: 1) To generate annual agricultural assessment and early warning information, 2) to continue training in the necessary skills, and 3) to further institutionalize these activities within the Sudanese government.

Project Description: This project will provide technical assistance, training, and commodities necessary to develop early warning capabilities within the Sudanese government. This project will specifically emphasize the collection and analysis of requisite agricultural and natural resource information. The project will focus on developing host country capabilities to employ the appropriate remote sensing, survey, and geographical information system (GIS) methodologies.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: Knowledge of food security in times of chronic environmental or human-created disaster is important to determine how well a government is able to provide early warning to its citizens, as well as coordinate donor assistance. Initially a regional activity, this project already has provided valuable information on crop production in three distinct subsectors -- parastatal mechanized schemes, private mechanized schemes, and traditional rainfed farms. The project will help build a firm foundation of data and field testing to assist the GOS in developing their early warning food security system.

Beneficiaries: The project will benefit the Government of Sudan (GOS), the people of Sudan and the donors. The GOS will be able to make major strides toward producing and analyzing the kinds of information needed for early warning. In a country located within marginal climatic zones, like Sudan, early warning is a significant component of any food security system. To the extent the government can reliably provide early warning information, its own people and the donors benefit because it facilitates more timely intervention.

Major Outputs: Increased capability to produce early warning information, strengthened national institutions, and greater awareness and understanding of the value of early warning information on the part of host country decision-makers.

A.I.D.Financed Inputs:	Life of Project: ($000)
Technical Assistance/commodities	1,870
Training	930
Total	$2,800

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	2,800	-	2,800

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 1988 18,000	Life of Project Funding 18,000

Number 650-K-611	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1988	FY 1980

Purpose: To provide short-term balance of payment support to enable the private sector to import essential commodities including raw materials, capital equipment, and spare parts. These imports will provide for maintenance and expansion of private sector productive capacity, and increase domestic production and export earnings.

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. 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 1988, A.I.D. proposes to provide $18 million. 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 list of commodities. Specific information concerning commodities under the FY 1988 C.I.P. will be provided at the design stage.

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 laying the foundation for long-term economic growth through policy reforms and implementation of production and export-oriented agricultural projects.

Host Country and Other Donors: Along with the U.S., the World Bank, the Netherlands, West Germany and some of the other donors who provide assistance for commodity imports have expressed an interest in participating in a foreign exchange auction system as a possible mechanism for disbursing CIP funds. Saudi Arabia also provides Sudan with substantial balance of payments assistance in the form of cash and petroleum. The magnitude of Sudan's 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 encourage and assist Sudan to maintain political and economic stability through policies and investments intended to foster economic growth.

Beneficiaries: End users of imported commodities will be largely private agricultural producers of exportable crops and manufacturers of import substitutes. The counterpart currency generated will be used for the local costs of administering the U.S. economic assistance program and for financing 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	$18,000
Total	$18,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	18,000	-	18,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

COUNTRY: (645) SWAZILAND

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 696

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 790

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 4.1%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 14.0%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 49.7	MALE 46.3	FEMALE 53.3
(1970)	TOTAL 44.3	MALE 41.0	FEMALE 47.6

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1976) TOTAL 55% MALE 57% FEMALE 54%

AGRICULTURE

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

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

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 55

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,LIVESTOCK ,PULSES	48%	(1985)
CASH: SUGARCANE ,CITRUS FRUIT ,BEEF AND VEAL	26%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) RAW SUGAR ,CITRUS FRUIT ,FRUIT

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) 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) (1983)	12	(1984)	22	(1985)	15
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982)	10%	(1983)	5%	(1984)	8%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)MACHINERY ,PETROLEM PRODS ,FOOD

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	4	(1984)	1	(1985)	1
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982)	1%	(1983)	1%	(1984)	0%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -100(83) -165(84) -79

TRADING PARTNERS: SOUTH AFRICA ,UNITED KINGDOM ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 35.6%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,

($ MILLIONS, U.S.).....	(1984)	20	
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO)....	(1983)	5.0%	

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970)	2.6%	(1978)	2.7%	(1986)	2.9%
POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970)	8%	(1986)	17%		
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970)	7	(1986)	6		

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 47.4% (15-64YRS) 50.3% (65+ YRS) 2.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 134

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1983) 6,984

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , ,
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	9,745	7,000	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	9,745	7,000	-
Development Fund	-	-	6,500
Economic Support Fund	11	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	11	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	9,756 a/	7,000	6,500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II b/	-	-	-
TOTALS	9,756	7,000	6,500

Footnotes:

a/ Above total includes $1,656,000 of deobligated funds from FY 1985 for a total reobligation of $1,656,000 in FY 1986.

b/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	12	16	16
Foreign National	7	7	7
TOTALS	19	23	23

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	100	18	118	100	13	113	108	13	121
Bilateral[d]	85	18	103	86	13	99	93	13	106
Regional[e]	15	-	15	14	-	14	15	-	15
Third Country Participants	2	1	3	4	3	7	4	3	7
Bilateral[d]	2	1	3	4	3	7	4	3	7
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	
TOTALS	102	19	121	104	16	120	112	16	128

[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).*

SWAZILAND

Introduction

Since independence in 1968, Swaziland has made significant progress in the transition from a traditional to a modern economy. This progress has been accomplished despite periodic drought, recession, and regional instability. Progress has been less rapid in traditional agriculture, education, health, and the generation of new employment opportunities.

The country is led by a monarch, with services administered under a dual governing system consisting of both traditional and modern structures. Swaziland generally has had cordial relations with all neighbors, although insurgency across the border has doubled the influx of refugees from Mozambique, and incursions by the forces of South Africa are a growing concern to the Government of Swaziland (GOS).

It is in the U.S. interest in Swaziland to encourage the expansion of private enterprise-led development in order to assist Swaziland maintain its economic and political stability during a turbulent time within the region. Not only does this serve U.S. interest in contributing to regional stability but it also serves to encourage continuation of Swaziland's constructive international role, which is generally supportive of U.S. positions.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

A.I.D.'s development strategy in Swaziland addresses four interrelated development constraints: low agricultural productivity and returns; low health status, reflected in high under-two mortality; a high population growth rate; and rising unemployment. The strategy is being implemented through dialogue on policy formulation and development that is an integral part of a technical assistance program supporting GOS objectives. To illustrate, the GOS policy decision to decentralize its health services program was supported by A.I.D.'s Health Planning and Management project (645-0215), which identified ways to raise the country's health status in rural areas. In education, activities under the Teacher Training project (645-0214) supported the recent decision to upgrade the primary teacher training curriculum from a two-year certificate program to a four-year B.S. degree program.Provision of policy analysis assistance in agriculture has contributed to policy changes in this sector. In the public enterprise sector, an A.I.D.-financed study on parastatal organizations was a significant factor in the GOS decision to better monitor the performance of such organizations.

A.I.D. is addressing constraints to agricultural productivity by supporting activities that will increase production of subsistence crops and exportable cash crops. The Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training Project (645-0212), with technical assistance from Penn State University and the University of Wisconsin, is strengthening the capacity

of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives to perform agricultural research and disseminate the knowledge gained. Returned Swazi participants are assuming increased responsibility for on-farm research and verification of the appropriateness of alternative production practices. Extension materials have recently been produced on a variety of topics, and extension personnel are continuing to be trained with new technical materials and in elements of management and motivation. The project recently completed a survey of land law and background studies of smallholder irrigation schemes and small privately owned farms.

A.I.D. supports GOS priorities aimed at improving low health status of the population, reducing high under-age-two mortality, and addressing the high population growth rate. A.I.D. is mobilizing and integrating bilateral, regional and centrally-funded health activities to achieve this goal. The Primary Health Care project (645-0220) seeks to improve the effectiveness of Swaziland's primary health care system. A.I.D. is assisting the GOS to increase the availability of potable water and provide better sanitation to the rural population through the Rural Water Borne Disease Control project (645-0087). Based on a favorable evaluation in 1986, this project was extended until 1989. With additional funding of $1 million this increased funding will enable the GOS to provide potable water to an additional 25,000-30,000 rural Swazis. The regionally funded Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (CCCD) project (698-0421.45) is expanding the use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT) for treatment of diarrheal diseases, expanding immunization services and improving health education programs with emphasis on children under five. A mid-term evaluation of Swaziland's component of the CCCD project found substantial progress in the project's expanded program of immunizations through media campaigns.

In emphasizing human resources development in its strategy, A.I.D. assists both the public and private sectors through external and in-country training and strengthening of indigenous institutions. The Swaziland Manpower Development project (SWMDP) (645-0218) provides financing for this training and addresses all four components of A.I.D.'s strategy. SWMDP's major emphases are on overseas and in-country training of critical public and private sector personnel, the establishment of linkages between Swazi and U.S. institutions; training of traditional leaders; and the use of communications media to promote and enhance development in Swaziland. The Teacher Training project (645-0214) is assisting the GOS to upgrade basic skill levels by improving the quality of primary teacher education and standards.

Increased attention is being paid to the training needs of the private sector and supportive GOS organizations. The Swaziland Training for Entrepreneurs project (645-0227), initiated in FY 1986, is identifying potential means of stimulating small business development and increasing employment opportunities and productivity.

SWAZILAND

FY 1988 Program

From the Development Fund for Africa, A.I.D. requests $6.5 million to fund two ongoing projects and two new starts as follows: $1.5 million for continuing the Swaziland Manpower Development project (645-0218); $1.0 million to continue the Primary Health Care project (645-0220); $1.0 million to fully fund the new Family Health Services project (645-0228); and $3.0 million to begin the Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing project (645-0229).

Mission Director: Robert Huesmann

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 SWAZILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
645-0068	G	78	82	3,387	3,387	3,185	---	---	---	202	---	---
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT				3,387								
645-0068	L	78	82	4,031	4,031	3,468	---	---	---	563	---	---
RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT				4,031								
645-0212	G	81	85	10,882	10,882	4,561	---	2,993	---	1,800	---	1,400
CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXT TRNG				12,900								
645-0213	G	80	85	483	483	321	---	162	---	---	---	---
SWINE PRODUCTION AND COOP DEV (PVO)				483								
645-0218	G	84	89	1,699	---	---	1,699	---	---	450	---	400
SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				1,699								
645-0224	G	84	84	1,250	1,250	245	---	550	---	455	---	---
RURAL RECONSTRUCTION				1,250								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				21,732	20,033	11,780	1,699	3,713	---	3,470	---	1,800
				23,750								
GRANTS				17,701	16,002	8,312	1,699	3,713	---	2,907	---	1,800
				19,719								
LOANS				4,031	4,031	3,468	---	---	---	563	---	---
				4,031								
POPULATION PLANNING												
645-0220	G	83	89	35	---	---	35	---	---	35	---	---
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE				35								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				35	---	---	35	---	---	35	---	---
				35								
GRANTS				35	---	---	35	---	---	35	---	---
				35								
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 SWAZILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
HEALTH												
645-0062	G	77	81	2,199	2,199	2,113	---	---	---	86	---	---
HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING				2,199								
645-0087	G	79	87	5,297	3,297	2,698	1,000	---	1,000	755	---	851
RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL				4,297								
645-0215	G	81	85	1,126	1,126	992	---	8	---	126	---	---
HEALTH PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT (PVO)				1,126								
645-0220	G	85	89	3,000	2,000	---	983	---	1,000	1,532	---	149
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE				3,000								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,622	8,622	5,803	1,983	8	2,000	2,499	---	1,000
				10,622								
GRANTS				11,622	8,622	5,803	1,983	8	2,000	2,499	---	1,000
				10,622								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
645-0069	G	78	84	6,747	6,747	5,640	---	875	---	232	---	---
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING				7,637								
645-0214	G	83	87	5,595	2,795	735	1,200	336	1,600	1,800	---	2,000
TEACHER TRAINING				5,595								
645-0218	G	84	89	12,313	5,085	798	3,828	1,645	3,400	4,000	---	4,000
SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				12,313								
645-0227	G	86	86	400	---	---	400	---	---	125	---	140
TRAINING FOR ENTREPRENEURS				400								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 SWAZILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,055 25,945	14,627	7,173	5,428	2,857	5,000	6,157	---	6,140
GRANTS				25,055 25,945	14,627	7,173	5,428	2,857	5,000	6,157	---	6,140
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
645-0222 SMALL ENTERPRISE SUPPORT (PVO)	G	86	86	250 250	---	---	250	114	---	70	---	50
645-0227 TRAINING FOR ENTREPRENEURS	G	86	86	350 350	---	---	350	---	---	125	---	140
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				600 600	---	---	600	114	---	195	---	190
GRANTS				600 600	---	---	600	114	---	195	---	190
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
645-0218 SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	84	89	5,607 5,607	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	200
645-0220 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	G	85	89	2,665 2,665	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
645-0228 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES	*G	88	88	1,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	355
645-0229 COMMERCIAL AG PROD. AND MARKETING	*G	88	91	7,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	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, 1986 are based on the authorized data.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned data.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 SWAZILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,772 8,272	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	2,055
GRANTS				16,772 8,272	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	2,055
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
645-0218 SWAZILAND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	84	89	11 11	---	---	11	---	---	11	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11 11	---	---	11	---	---	11	---	---
GRANTS				11 11	---	---	11	---	---	11	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE												
645-0068 RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	L	78	82	4,900 7,066	4,900	4,516	---	---	---	384	---	---
645-0069 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	G	73	84	1,655 1,655	1,655	1,501	---	154	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,555 5,721	6,555	6,017	---	154	---	384	---	---
GRANTS				1,655 1,655	1,655	1,501	---	154	---	---	---	---
LOANS				4,900 7,066	4,900	4,516	---	---	---	384	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
L Level of effort activity
FY of final obligation column— All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

645 SWAZILAND

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		82,382 77,956	49,837	30,773	9,756	6,843	7,000	12,751	6,500	11,185
		GRANTS		73,451 66,859	40,906	22,789	9,756	6,843	7,000	11,804	6,500	11,185
		LOANS		8,931 11,097	8,931	7,984	---	---	---	947	---	---

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing	Development Fund			FY 88 3,000	Life of Project Funding 7,500

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
645-0229	[X] NEW				FY 88	FY 91	FY 94
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

Purpose: To eliminate constraints to increasing the commercialization of agricultural production in Swaziland.

Project Description: Swaziland has the agricultural potential to meet its food requirements through increased maize production by small scale commercial farmers, and also to expand and diversify export-oriented commercial agricultural production considerably. It must resolve continuing problems of low production and productivity and complex marketing issues to meet this potential. The A.I.D.-sponsored Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training project (CSRET) is establishing a firm research and extension foundation, especially relative to Swazi Nation Land (SNL). The GOS Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) recently developed an agricultural sector strategy which has as one of its objectives the stimulation of increased and diversified production to make Swaziland not only self-reliant in the production of its basic foodstuffs but also an exporter of high value horticultural products. This project will support this effort through assistance both to the GOS in the implementation of its strategy and to the private sector which has a major role to play in increasing commercial production. Key policy issues will be linked with support for expanding the role of the private sector. Since timing of A.I.D. involvement is critical, the project will be multi-faceted and flexible in order to respond with the most suitable intervention at the appropriate time. The project will address a variety of constraints including areas such as further policy development and planning, technology development and dissemination, marketing, credit and training. The project will continue to provide assistance in agricultural research and extension to complete the institutionalization of this capacity started under CSRET; will provide a policy advisor to the MOAC; will help address constraints in the marketing system; will assist the Agricultural College to modify its curriculum to better prepare graduates for commercial employment; and will strengthen commercial production and the private sector's role in supporting these objectives.

Relationship of Project to AID Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s strategy in Swaziland identifies low agricultural productivity as a serious development constraint. It proposes stimulating increased agricultural productivity through modification of marketing institutions, increasing access to research through extension and other means which support production of those food or cash crops where markets exist. The project supports this strategy.

Beneficiaries: This project is directly aimed at approximately 10 percent of existing farmers who are commercial and up to an additional 16 percent who are semi-commercial and have the potential to become fully commercial farmers. In addition, this commercialization of agriculture should provide employment for an additional 3 to 4 percent of the population.

Host Country and Other Donors: AID plans to work closely with the World Bank and other donors to help initiate policy changes which will encourage greater investments in support of various elements of the agriculture sector. This coordination will allow A.I.D. to leverage its limited funds for maximum benefit. The GOS will provide office space, housing, local counterparts and finance most local operational costs.

Major Outputs:
- o MOAC personnel trained in planning and policy analysis
- o Research scientists trained
- o University curricula modified
- o Policy issues identified and addressed, leading to specific policy changes encouraging new production and investment

A.I.D. Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,700
Training	1,100
Construction/Commodities	1,550
Evaluation	150
	7,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-0-	-0-	
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-0-	-0-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-0-	-0-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	3,000	4,500	7,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SWAZILAND

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Family Health Services	Development Fund			FY 88 1,000	Life of Project Funding 1,000

Number 645-0228 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN ☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 88	Estimated Final Obligation FY 88	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 91

Purpose: To strengthen and expand the capacity of the private sector in providing family planning services, and to improve the performance of the national family planning service delivery system.

Project Description: The Family Health Services (FHS) project will focus on four major areas: expansion of family planning/child spacing (FP/CS) services; contraceptive logistics and management; a comprehensive information, education, and communication (IEC) program; and population awareness. The service delivery and IEC components initially will be targeted at the Mbabane-Manzini corridor, comprising approximately 15 percent of the population who represent the most significant unmet need and who can serve as role models for adapting new behaviors. Expansion areas will include groups such as industrial workers where the potential for changing contraceptive behavior is relatively high. Because of the recognized importance of reaching both males and youth, these will be special target groups. The FHS project will be closely linked with the Primary Health Care (PHC) project because of the strong interrelationships with the MCH/FP programs of the Ministry of Health. The FHS project will strengthen and expand FP/CS delivery systems and supporting services in Swaziland, with primary emphasis on the private sector. While the GOS recognizes the need to address the population growth rate, and has been responsive to dialogue in this area, traditional forces have hindered the commitment of government officials to promote modern methods of contraception. While these influences may change in the future, the Mission's assessment is that this project can achieve significant progress by utilizing principally non-governmental channels for research, promotion, and service delivery. In turn, progress in the private sector may influence policy changes in the public arena.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: Swaziland's very high population growth rate, currently estimated at about 3.5 percent per year, is its most serious development problem. It is placing a strain on available land, contributing to poor health and rising unemployment, and putting pressure on GOS resources. The CDSS stresses that the first priority in this area is to bring greater GOS attention to population issues. The justification for the FHS project is the realization that progress can also be made through private sector organizations. This position has been confirmed by a recent population assessment, which emphasized the need to strengthen and expand private sector activities, principally through the Family Life Association of Swaziland (FLAS).

Host Country and Other Donors: The proposed project will complement other donor assistance in support of population/family planning activities. UNFPA is expected to continue modest support of government FP/CS programs, while IPPF resources continue to provide contraceptives and programmatic assistance to both government and non-government programs.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries will be Swazi women of child-bearing age who will be able to make informed decisions about the use of modern contraceptive methods. The entire nation will benefit indirectly insofar as the project can make inroads on moderating the high rate of population growth, thus reducing the strain on national resources.

Major Outputs: Improved accessibility and utilization of FP/CS services, especially through private sector channels.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	($000) Life of Project
Technical Assistance	600
Training	175
Commodities	175
Evaluation	50
TOTAL	1,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-0-	-0-	-0-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-0-	-0-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-0-	-0-	-0-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	1,000	-0-	1,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (621) TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 22,745

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 210

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 0.6%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 11.5%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1969) 5.8%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 49.7	MALE 47.5	FEMALE 52.0
(1970)	TOTAL .	MALE .	FEMALE .

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1978) TOTAL 46% MALE 62% FEMALE 31%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -1.7%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1982) 46%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 52

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,CASSAVA ,CATTLE	40%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,COTTON ,BEEF AND VEAL	10%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COFFEE ,COTTON ,TEA

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) CORN ,RICE ,DAIRY PRODS.

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1967) 91%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1979) 898 (80) 1,042 (81) 1,245

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1979) 1,553 (80) 1,473 (81) 1,640

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1979) -654 (80) -432 (81) -395

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1979) 25.9% (80) 9.2% (81) 11.9%
AS % OF GNP..... (1979) 9.1% (80) 2.6% (81) 3.2%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 19 (84) 27 (85) 16
EQUIVALENT TO 0.2 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1981)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(.) , .

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983) 9 (1984) 12 (1985) 5
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1979) 8% (1980) 7% (1981) 4%

MAJOR IMPORTS(.) , .

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 28 (1984) 31 (1985) 36
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1979) 4% (1980) 12% (1981) 9%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1979) -415(80) -561(81) -342

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,GERMANY, FEDER ,JAPAN

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 68.0%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 71
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1984) 17.3%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.0% (1986) 3.2%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 7% (1986) 15%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) . (1986) 7

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1977) 10.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 48.2% (15-64YRS) 48.7% (65+ YRS) 3.2%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 115

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1977) 17,742

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , .
DEATH.. (.) , .

PER CAPITA CALORIE SUPPLY AS A % OF REQUIREMENTS.. (1977) 104%

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 34%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY.....	(1982)	TOTAL 99.4	MALE 104	FEMALE 95.0
SECONDARY.....	(1981)	TOTAL 3.0	MALE 4.4	FEMALE 2.3
POST SECONDARY..	(1979)	TOTAL 0.2	MALE 0.4	FEMALE 0.1

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

TANZANIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	-	4,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	4,000
P.L. 480	-	-	1,220
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	1,163	5,284	1,220
TOTALS	1,163	5,284	5,220

Footnotes:

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	3
Foreign National	28	12	9
TOTALS	33	17	12

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	7	7	28	14	-	14	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	7	7	14	7	-	7	-	-	
Regional[e]	7	7	14	7	-	7	-	-	
Third Country Participants	1	23	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	1	23	24	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-		-	-		-	-	-
TOTALS	8	30	52	14	-	14	-	-	-

[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).

AID 370-2 (8-86)

TANZANIA

Introduction

Tanganyika became independent in 1961 and in 1964 merged with the island country of Zanzibar to form Tanzania. The United States supported Tanzania's development for over two decades through projects in agriculture, health, education, family planning and transportation. However, following the Arusha Declaration of 1967, Tanzania's national economy deteriorated as a result of counterproductive policies led by inadequate producer incentives and inflationary fiscal/monetary policies. The government sector grew rapidly. Despite a lack of competent management no less than 420 parastatals were formed to run the nation's business -- ranging from tractor assembly to cork-making, though most were in the agriculture field. In addition, military action in neighboring Uganda, which overthrew the dictator Idi Amin, was a severe drain on Tanzania's reserves. Finally, the bad weather of the last several years reduced crop production significantly. For some time the Government of Tanzania (GOT) resisted donors' efforts to promote reforms in the ideologically oriented system. In late 1985, a new administration took power and has proved to be more pragmatic.

In 1983 Tanzania came under the Brooke Amendment because of arrearages on loans from the United States. Plans were formed to phase out U.S. support by FY 1988. Beginning in 1984 the GOT introduced a series of reforms which seemed to forecast a turnaround. The currency was devalued, producer prices were increased, marketing restrictions were reduced and subsidies on agriculture inputs and processed food were eliminated. In August 1986 the GOT reached agreement with the IMF for a standby arrangement involving further reforms, and in September they agreed to a rescheduling of debts. Successful negotiation of a bilateral U.S. Government/Tanzanian debt rescheduling should enable the U.S. Government to lift Brooke Amendment restrictions. In light of these favorable developments, the U.S. Government plans to resume assistance on a limited basis.

Tanzania is of significance to the United States as an important voice in the Third World and a major "front line" state. Despite differences in both social and economic systems, the two nations cooperated closely in the negotiations over Zimbabwean independence. Tanzania has in the past been a comparatively moderating influence due to former President Nyerere's personal stature and disposition toward negotiated resolution of issues.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

With a population of 20.8 million and a per capita GNP of only $240, Tanzania is underdeveloped by any definition and urgently needs to progress economically. Given Tanzania's heavy dependence on agriculture, real economic growth can only be maintained by continued encouragement of policies which increase agricultural productivity. Specific projects undertaken during the earlier stages of assistance are being phased out as

they are completed and will be superseded by a non-project assistance activity tied to continued progress in policy reform. In FY 1987, a $5.284 million Title II Section 206 program was approved to help Tanzania meet its economic recovery objectives.

FY 1988 Program

Because of Brooke Amendment restrictions, the A.I.D. program has been in a phase-out pattern. As previously obligated projects reach their conclusions, staff have been withdrawn. Three projects remain active, but they will also phase out soon.

A Farming Systems Research (621-0156) project was begun in FY 1982; it trains Tanzanian research workers and strengthens the national Agriculture Research Organization. Training for Rural Development I (621-0149), begun in FY 1979, trains high-level staff at U.S. universities and rural extension workers at the village level.

The Zanzibar Malaria Control (621-0163) project provides training, supplies and equipment in support of a campaign to reduce malaria on Zanzibar Island to a level at which it will cease to be a major health problem.

A P.L. 480 Title II program supports Catholic Relief Services and Salvatorian sponsorship of maternal-child health feeding and relief of malnutrition in southern Tanzania.

The proposed funding level of $4 million is intended to finance a one-year non-project assistance activity, Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation (621-0180). The grant will provide financial resources, either directly or via appropriate contractors or agencies, to improve Tanzania's economic base and financial stability. The grant's disbursement will be tied to Tanzanian progress in policy reform.

Mission Director (Acting), Howard Sharlach

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

621 TANZANIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* / G	L FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
621-0135 AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION AND EXTENSION	G	78	78	2,356 2,356	2,356	2,273	---	7	---	---	---	---
621-0155 RESOURCES FOR VILLAGE PROD AND INCOME	G	80	82	10,175 10,175	10,175	8,893	---	1,069	---	---	---	---
621-0156 FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	G	82	82	3,000 3,000	3,000	1,442	---	787	---	214	---	557
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				15,531 15,531	15,531	12,608	---	1,863	---	214	---	557
GRANTS				15,531 15,531	15,531	12,608	---	1,863	---	214	---	557
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
621-0150 SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM	G	79	80	5,249 5,249	5,249	4,655	---	155	---	439	---	---
621-0154 CONT ED FOR HEALTH WORKERS (PVO)	G	80	80	2,206 2,206	2,206	1,734	---	417	---	55	---	---
621-0163 ZANZIBAR MALARIA	L	81	81	7,460 7,460	7,460	2,120	---	931	---	1,091	---	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,915 14,915	14,915	8,509	---	1,503	---	1,585	---	1,000
GRANTS				7,455 7,455	7,455	6,389	---	572	---	494	---	---
LOANS				7,460 7,460	7,460	2,120	---	931	---	1,091	---	1,000
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

621 TANZANIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
621-0149 TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT I	G	79	80	6,000 6,000	6,000	5,243	---	87	---	670	---	---
621-0161 TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT II	G	81	84	5,455 5,455	5,455	3,262	---	1,664	---	200	---	239
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,455 11,455	11,455	8,505	---	1,751	---	870	---	239
GRANTS				11,455 11,455	11,455	8,505	---	1,751	---	870	---	239
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
621-0180 AGRI. SECTOR REHABILITATION	*G	88	88	4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,000
GRANTS				4,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				45,901 41,901	41,901	29,622	---	5,117	---	2,669	4,000	2,796
GRANTS				38,441 34,441	34,441	27,502	---	4,136	---	1,578	4,000	1,796
LOANS				7,460 7,460	7,460	2,120	---	931	---	1,091	---	1,000

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: TANZANIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agriculture Sector Rehabilitation	DFA			FY 1988 4,000	Life of Project Funding 4,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
621-0180 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1988	FY 1989

Purpose: To provide continuing assistance to Tanzania through enhancement of agricultural policy and stimulation of agricultural production.

Project Description: This activity will support Tanzania's economic reform efforts in the key sector, agriculture. It will comprise:

A. Institutional development and budget support to maintain Tanzanian stability during a difficult transition from a statist economy to one of relatively free trade.

B. Development of linkages, through contract or similar mechanisms, with relevant organizations and management societies, trade associations, etc. The overall purpose in this development of linkages will be to improve Tanzanian agriculture policy, management and agroscience infrastructure.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The major possibilities for establishing economic self-sufficiency lie in development of Tanzanian agriculture and agro-industry in a flexible manner, addressing rapidly changing trends. The A.I.D. strategy in Tanzania is based on the need to support the Tanzanian Government's economic reform initiatives. Non-project assistance will be used to support those reforms designed to improve producer incentives and alleviate constraints to the marketing of crops.

Host Country and Other Donors: This activity will be implemented in conjunction with one or more Tanzanian government agencies to be designated, and through a variety of non-governmental entities including private companies, universities and research institutions. The project will be designed to complement the non-project assistance provided by the World Bank and the IMF and project-type assistance provided by a number of bilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be the nation's farmers, who will be encouraged to increase their production once it becomes possible for them to upgrade their economic standing.

Major Outputs: Improved analytical capability for agriculture policy reform and project identification.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance and Commodities	4,000
Total	$4,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	4,000	-	4,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

COUNTRY: (693) TOGO

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 3,125

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 250

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 0.5%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 8.2%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 53.4	MALE 51.7	FEMALE 55.1
(1970)	TOTAL 46.0	MALE 45.2	FEMALE 46.9

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1970) TOTAL 16% MALE 27% FEMALE 7%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) 0.0%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1983) 22%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 175

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: YAMS ,CASSAVA ,CORN	10%	(1985)
CASH: COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,.	3%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COCOA BEANS ,COFFEE ,.

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) RAW SUGAR ,WHEAT ,RICE

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1982)	248 (83)	225 (84)	235
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1982)	263 (83)	240 (84)	253
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1982)	-15 (83)	-15 (84)	-18
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1982)	7.0% (83)	6.8% (84)	6.2%
AS % OF GNP..... (1977)	7.1% (78)	5.3% (79)	2.2%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 178 (84) 208 (85) 301
EQUIVALENT TO 9.6 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1985)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)PHOSPHATES ,COCOA ,COFFEE

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	0 (1984)	2 (1985)	11
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1983)	0% (1984)	1% (1985)	5%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)CONSUMER GOODS ,FUELS ,MACHINERY

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	14 (1984)	12 (1985)	17
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1983)	6% (1984)	5% (1985)	7%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) -15(84) 4(85) -19

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,NETHERLANDS ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 100%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 67
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 16.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 7.1% (1978) 2.8% (1986) 3.2%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 13% (1986) 24%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 44.5% (15-64YRS) 52.9% (65+ YRS) 2.6%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 119

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 18,547

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1979) MALARIA ,INTESTINAL INFEC,ANCYLOSTOMIASIS
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) 4.9%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	3,060	2,695	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,060	2,695	-
Development Fund	-	-	3,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	7,850	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	10,910	2,695	3,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	1,757	1,716	2,115
TOTALS	12,667	4,411	5,115

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	3	3	3
TOTALS	8	8	8

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	21	20	41	20	10	30	20	13	33
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	3	7
Regional[e]	21	20	41	17	10	27	16	10	26
Third Country Participants	4	-	4	7	9	16	8	9	17
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	7	9
Regional[e]	4	-	4	3	2	5	6	2	8
TOTALS	25	20	45	27	19	46	28	22	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).*

TOGO

Introduction

The major constraints to Togo's economic development have been inappropriate economic policies and management, scarcity of financial resources and inadequate attention to agriculture.

In 1982-83, the Togolese Government, supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, began to change a number of policies and management practices, redress the neglect of agriculture, negotiate increases in concessional assistance and continued to renegotiate the external debt. The objective of the Second Structural Adjustment Program (SAP), which began in September 1985, is to lay the foundation for the resumption of a sustainable rate of economic growth over the medium term. Togo has made good progress in implementing its structural adjustment programs and in achieving the objectives of the financial stabilization programs to date.

As a result, significant improvement has already taken place in Togo's economy. Due to the government's prudent borrowing and demand management-oriented policies, Togo is unlikely to request any foreign debt rescheduling in 1986 or 1987. A new 22-month IMF standby facility was announced this past June, and talks on new credit (a third Structural Adjustment Credit) are about to begin. Throughout the stabilization period, gross domestic product (GDP) has shifted significantly towards primary products (led by foodcropping) and away from construction and mining. Public investment is limited to the availability of external funds, which are only used for viable projects.

The new agricultural strategy program agreed upon by the Togolese Government and major donors in March 1986 has begun to address the constraints in the agriculture sector. The new strategy also lays out areas of financial assistance, both project and non-project, which must be mobilized if the rural economy is to be revitalized.

U.S. interests in Togo continue to be primarily humanitarian and developmental. The A.I.D. country program addresses U.S. Government foreign policy objectives in recognizing past and present demonstrations of Togo's friendship with the United States. The U.S. program is designed to assist the Government of Togo to maintain its stability through activities designed to further economic growth. At the same time, the program is being refocused to emphasize more directly policy dialogue and institutional reform at the sector level.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. development strategy for Togo is to foster development in agricultural production and the rural quality of life through institutional development, by supporting efforts to improve human resources, by addressing chronic and endemic health problems of the most vulnerable population - the young - and by influencing sectoral policies that affect these key areas. This strategy responds to the interrelated problems of agricultural production/marketing and rural public health and population growth.

Over the past three years, the A.I.D. program direction has been successfully concentrated on a compact, manageable program designed to have maximal economic impact within modest resource availabilities. A.I.D. is proposing further refinements to its portfolio in FYs 1987 and 1988 in the design of two important health and agriculture sector grants. Movement towards sector goals, accompanied by the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) for Togo, will allow A.I.D. to become a major player in policy dialogue and on institutional reform. The A.I.D. portfolio also emphasizes private sector development (rural entrepreneurs and producer groups, private traders, a national network of independent credit unions); institutional development (systems management and human resources training, development of demand led rural extension service programs, implementation of a national child survival strategy); policy dialogue (encouragement of government shift towards involvement of private sector in stimulating agricultural production, redirection of public investments towards economic priorities, formulation of child survival policies); and technology transfer (adaptation of appropriate farming systems - including animal traction, establishment of workable credit union financial and management systems, creation of a national system of village health committees, acceptance of improved technical packages by rural producers and entrepreneurs).

A.I.D.'s programs in the agriculture sector complement the Government of Togo's new Rural Development Strategy which emphasizes increased rural productivity by liberalizing cereals marketing and strengthening initiative and entrepreneurship of rural producers.

Togo Animal Traction Development (693-0218) assists the Government of Togo in improving, coordinating and expanding its activities to promote animal traction among smallholder farmers in Togo. Togo's new Rural Development Strategy accords a prominent place to animal traction as a valuable production component. With assistance of A.I.D. and other donors in Togo, animal traction is becoming an adapted, profitable farming technology in the northern part of the country.

Credit Union Association Development (693-0224) is making good progress in promoting and generating rural savings and credit opportunities through private Togolese cooperative credit unions.

Zio River Economic Development (693-0226) is a private sector, business-oriented approach to stimulate the productivity of rural producers - primarily farmers, including women - and small businesspersons. The project assists individuals and encourages activities that both add value to the local economy and complement one another.

The African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP - 693-0229), was obligated on August 29, 1986. The program will provide information and incentives to open the Togolese cereals trade market, including regional exports, to the private sector through greater participation of independent traders.

TOGO

A.I.D. policy dialogue with the Togolese Government in the health sector has increased over the past year. A.I.D. has been working with the Togolese Government to formulate a national health policy of pursuing preventive primary health care to address Togo's health problems. The Health Sector Planning and Support project (693-0228) will be designed for implementation in FY 1987. Attention is focused on a national child survival program based on successful components of community development, immunization, and health education activities presently being implemented under the bilateral Rural Water and Sanitation project (693-0210) and the regional Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421.02). Both of these projects are scheduled to terminate in FY 1987.

Family planning activities will be emphasized through a sub-activity to be financed under the regional Family Health Initiatives II Project (698-0462) using both public and private Togolese implementation agents.

Training under the regional African Manpower Development Program II (AMDP) (698-0433) assists the Government of Togo to meet its critical ongoing requirements for managerial and technically skilled manpower in priority fields related to agriculture, economics, management and public health. As of the end of FY 1986, approximately 300 Togolese have benefitted from short-term, third-country or local training in Togo.

FY 1988 Program

From the Development Fund for Africa, $3 million is requested, of which $2.1 million is for ongoing projects. One new project, the Agriculture Sector Strengthening project (693-0227), is proposed for FY 1988. Policy dialogue and institutional reform discussions, which were initiated under the AEPRP in late FY 1986, will continue, and incremental funding will be provided for the animal traction project and for health sector projects. Ongoing Catholic Relief Services maternal/child health and school feeding programs will continue under P.L. 480 Title II funding.

AID Representative: Myron Golden

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
693-0217	G	81	81	1,000	1,000	706	---	---	---	294	---	---
DICI- DAVIE COMMUNITY FARM PHASE I (PVO)				1,000								
693-0218	G	83	88	4,990	3,230	1,323	844	715	551	850	---	756
TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)				4,990								
693-0224	G	83	86	2,150	1,434	494	716	335	---	250	---	200
CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)				2,150								
693-0226	G	84	87	3,500	1,167	550	1,500	449	833	650	---	400
SID RIVER ECONOMIC DEV. (PVO)				3,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,640	6,831	3,073	3,060	1,499	1,384	2,044	---	1,356
				11,640								
GRANTS				11,640	6,831	3,073	3,060	1,499	1,384	2,044	---	1,356
				11,640								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

POPULATION PLANNING												
693-0228	G	87	91	400	---	---	---	---	400	200	---	200
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				400	---	---	---	---	400	200	---	200

GRANTS				400	---	---	---	---	400	200	---	200

LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
693-0210	G	80	85	11,739	11,739	7,773	---	2,025	---	1,500	---	441
RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVR SANITATION				11,739								

*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, 1988 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1988 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

693 TOGO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
693-0212	G	77	78	1,078	1,078	801	---	23	---	254	---	---
TOGO FAMILY HEALTH CENTER				1,078								
693-0228	G	87	91	911	---	---	---	---	911	750	---	150
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				13,728	12,817	8,574	---	2,048	911	2,504	---	591
				12,817								
GRANTS				13,728	12,817	8,574	---	2,048	911	2,504	---	591
				12,817								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
693-0218	G	83	88	240	---	---	---	---	---	---	240	40
TOGO ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)				240								
693-0227	*G	88	95	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	860	860
AGRICULTURE SECTOR STRENGTHENING				---								
693-0228	G	87	94	7,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,900	1,100
HEALTH SECTOR PLANNING & SUPPORT				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				19,940	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
				240								
GRANTS				19,940	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	2,000
				240								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
693-0229	G	86	86	7,850	---	---	7,850	---	---	4,250	---	3,000
ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM				7,850								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

693 TOGO

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,850 7,850	---	---	7,850	---	---	4,250	---	3,000
	GRANTS			7,850 7,850	---	---	7,850	---	---	4,250	---	3,000
	LOANS			--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL	TOTAL			53,558 32,547	19,648	11,647	10,910	3,547	2,695	8,998	3,000	7,147
	GRANTS			53,558 32,547	19,648	11,647	10,910	3,547	2,695	8,998	3,000	7,147
	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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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)	
Agriculture Sector Strengthening	DFA			FY 1988 860	Life of Project Funding 12,000

Number 693-0227	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1995	FY 1995

Purpose: To increase the incomes of Togolese rural producers and small business persons. This program will be achieved through the extension of productivity increasing technical packages and support services, using a private sector approach.

Program Description: The major part of the Togolese government's program to reverse the economic decline of the past decade and to provide the groundwork for continued growth is centered in getting agriculture on a profitable basis.

The proposed activity responds to the Togolese development strategy for agricultural extension services. The government has requested A.I.D. assistance in accelerating an already existant private sector, business-oriented approach to building rural productivity. This will be accomplished by training rural producers and entrepreneurs in savings mobilization, credit utilization, the management of resources and the adoption of appropriate tools and techniques - especially in agriculture. Major policy dialogue opportunities towards which the project is aimed include (a) a shift from direct involvement by the government in the agricultural process in favor of inducing private sector responses through an expansion of incentives; (b) greater efficiencies in the use of public resources.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project's focus on raising rural incomes through increased productivity is the operational counterpart of the approved A.I.D. strategy for small program assistance in Togo, which is to foster long-term development in agricultural production and to ensure a higher quality of life in rural areas through activities which aim at improvements in institutions, human resources and sectorial policies. It is directly complementary of A.I.D.'s African Economic Policy Reform Program in Togo which focuses on the liberalization of food crop exports in order to give farmers and private traders access to regional markets.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project complements other donor-funded programs in strengthening the initiative and entrepreneurship of the rural producer and of producer groups to develop a more rigorous and balanced regional economy. A World Bank Structural Adjustment Credit has helped to lay the foundation for the resumption of a sustainable rate of economic growth over the medium term. A new rural development strategy has won a major portion of national and donor/private investment credits.

Beneficiaries: Those who stand to gain the most from this project will be rural producers and entrepreneurs in agriculture who will receive direct assistance in the form of credit, credit education, resource management and technical training. The inhabitants of a region touched by the project should benefit directly from project outputs which include increased income from their labor and products, a greater food supply, improved farming techniques, better farm/market management practices and the development of regional economic infrastructure that will provide more goods and services.

Major Outputs: Increased Productivity, Beneficiary Skill-Mastery, Strengthened Private Services, Institutional Development Infrastructure.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	4,000
Commodities	1,000
Credit Fund	1,000
Construction	3,000
Other Costs	3,000
Total	12,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	860	11,140	12,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (617) UGANDA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 15,331

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 230

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 2.9%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 64.5%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1970) 6.2%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 48.7	MALE 48.0	FEMALE 49.5
(1970)	TOTAL 46.4	MALE 45.8	FEMALE 47.0

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 52% MALE 65% FEMALE 41%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -0.3%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1981) 79%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 128

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: PLANTAINS ,CASSAVA ,CATTLE	27%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,COTTON ,TEA	7%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COFFEE ,COTTON ,TEA

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) DAIRY PRODS. ,WHEAT ,RICE

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1986) 90%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1983)	191 (84)	251 (85)	272
TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1983)	191 (84)	252 (85)	341
DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)			
(1983)	-60 (84)	-59 (85)	-101
DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,			
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1984)	15.6% (85)	7.5% (86)	5.7%
AS % OF GNP.....	(.) . %	(.) . %	(.) . %
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(1984)COFFEE ,COTTON ,TEA

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	100	(1984)	89	(1985)	108
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1979)	32%	(1980)	63%	(1981)	59%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)PETROLEUM PROD.,MACHINERY ,COTTON PIECE GD

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	5	(1984)	4	(1985)	5
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1979)	0%	(1980)	7%	(1981)	4%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1979) 132(80) 1(81) -48

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,UNITED KINGDOM ,KENYA

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 13.5%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 87
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (.) . %

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.1% (1978) 3.0% (1986) 3.4%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 8% (1984) 7%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 48.2% (15-64YRS) 49.4% (65+ YRS) 2.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 105

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 25,000

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,MEASLES-ROUGEOLE,GONOCOCCAL INFEC
DEATH.. (1986) MALARIA ,MEASLES ,

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.....(1984) 22.2%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	9,032	5,550	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	9,032	5,550	-
Development Fund	9,032	5,550	7,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	4,362 b/	-	-
TOTALS	13,394 c/	5,550	7,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	13,394	5,550	7,000

footnotes:
a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for countrybreak out of World Food Program.
b/ Includes $4,362 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa, P.L. 97-121.
c/ Above totals includes $5.483 million of deobligated FY 1986 funds reobligated in FY 1986.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	7	7	7
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	11	11	11

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	7	15	22	6	32	38	6	22	28
Bilateral[d]	-	13	13	-	22	22	-	7	7
Regional[e]	7	2	9	6	10	16	6	15	21
Third Country Participants	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	15	24	6	32	38	6	22	28

[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).

AID 370-2 (8-86)

UGANDA

Introduction

Uganda has gone through 15 years of decline due to war, previous government brutalities, and disruptive economic and social policies. There has been inadequate investment during this period. War damage is widespread and refugees live in practically all parts of the country. The physical plant has deteriorated to the point where productive capacity is only a small percentage of former levels. By 1985 per capita income was only about 56% of the 1971 level. Upheaval, destruction and negative policies have also hurt agriculture which is the key to economic growth.

During the 1960s Uganda had one of the best health services in Africa, however, it fell apart as hospitals and health clinics were destroyed or sacked by various armies, and medical personnel departed the country. By 1983, immunization coverage for children under two years of age had fallen to 5%. A 1984 study in one district found that 40% to 60% of the deaths of children aged 1-4 could be associated with diarrhea, measles, or both. The new oral rehydration and reconstituted national immunization programs are meant to overcome this health crisis.

U.S. interests in the stability and growth of Uganda are both humanitarian and geo-political in nature. Uganda is wedged among three countries of high concern to the U.S. -- Kenya, Sudan, and Zaire. Instability in Uganda spills over into its neighbors, and there are now more than 150,000 Ugandan refugees in Sudan and Zaire.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The A.I.D. strategy focuses on resettlement and rehabilitation leading to longer-term development, primarily in the agriculture and agro-industry sectors. Uganda's economic potential lies in its agricultural sector. The A.I.D. program focuses on its rehabilitation. The program has also supported basic health, child survival and population activities, largely through UNICEF.

Through the Food Production Support project (617-0102), A.I.D. is working with the Government of Uganda (GOU) to restore the independence of the cooperatives. This has been the avenue for getting private banks involved in lending to small farmers, a major policy breakthrough.

Under the Rehabilitation of Productive Enterprises Project (617-0104), the GOU has agreed to amend the banking laws in order to establish a small farmers' guaranty scheme and a rediscount facility which was necessary before commercial banks would directly finance small farmer agriculture. This project also provides foreign exchange for loan packages needed by commercial farmers and agro-industry to transform their operations to profitable enterprises.

The Rural Economic Recovery project (617-0108), to be implemented through a PVO, concentrates its resources in the parts of the country most damaged by war. The project, working with three lending institutions, will set up a rural loan program designed to help small farmers and businessmen re-establish their farms and commercial enterprises. The project will also provide tools, agricultural inputs and building materials to farmers and businessmen living in the rural areas.

A.I.D.'s Manpower for Agriculture Development project (617-0103), being carried out by Ohio State University under Title XII, is designed to help restore and upgrade what was once one of the finest research systems in Africa. Highly qualified Ugandans are available to staff this research system and the sister faculty of agriculture at the University, but they have been cut off from the mainstream of technical innovations in their respective fields during the past 10-15 years. A.I.D. will provide technical assistance and short-term U.S. training to upgrade their skills.

Using regional funds, A.I.D. is working with the GOU to develop a long-term strategy to meet the population problem. Such a strategy would have to include off-farm employment and women's education, as well as improvements to health facilities and family planning programs.

FY 1988 Program

The situation in Uganda is fluid and evolving. The FY 1988 program will depend on GOU progress on economic policy reform. Although significant backsliding has occurred in recent years, recent decisions by the GOU indicate a more pragmatic approach to its economic needs. A.I.D.'s resources will be concentrated in the on-going Rehabilitation of Productive Enterprises project. This project provides a basis for additional activities with the private sector and for policy dialogue. The policy dialogue would continue to emphasize the role of the private sector and how it is best able to meet key GOU goals and priorities. Other key elements of our longer-range program--agricultural research and cooperatives--are under review.

Population activities will continue to be carried out with regional funds, and child survival activities will be carried out in conjunction with the UNICEF program, which has made significant progress in expanding immunization coverage and in improving water supplies.

Mission Director: Richard L. Podol

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

617 UGANDA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
617-0102	G	81	86	11,999	8,999	5,990	3,000	1,332	---	4,300	---	377
FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT				11,999								
617-0103	G	83	85	9,900	9,900	1,000	---	1,557	---	6,800	---	543
MANPOWER FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT				13,100								
617-0104	G	84	89	11,350	6,000	13	---	91	5,350	2,000	---	5,000
REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES				11,350								
617-0108	G	86	86	5,482	---	---	5,482	---	---	3,100	---	1,700
RURAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY				5,482								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				38,731	24,899	7,003	8,482	2,980	5,350	16,200	---	3,620
				41,931								
GRANTS				38,731	24,899	7,003	8,482	2,980	5,350	16,200	---	3,620
				41,931								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH												
617-0107	G	84	86	3,600	3,050	98	550	615	---	1,800	---	1,087
ORAL REHYDRATION (PVO)				3,600								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,600	3,050	98	550	615	---	1,800	---	1,087
				3,600								
GRANTS				3,600	3,050	98	550	615	---	1,800	---	1,087
				3,600								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
617-0110	G	87	88	1,200	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

617 UGANDA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
GRANTS				1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
617-0104 REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES	G	84	89	6,850 6,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	2,000
617-0110 CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT	G	87	88	1,200 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				8,050 6,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	2,500
GRANTS				8,050 6,850	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	2,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				51,581 52,331	27,949	7,101	9,032	3,595	5,550	18,100	7,000	12,307
GRANTS				51,581 52,381	27,949	7,101	9,032	3,595	5,550	18,100	7,000	12,307
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (660) ZAIRE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 31,425

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 140

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) -1.6%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 48.2%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 51.3	MALE 49.7	FEMALE 52.8
(1970)	TOTAL 45.0	MALE 43.4	FEMALE 46.6

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 55% MALE 74% FEMALE 37%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -0.4%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1982) 36%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 184

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,CORN ,BANANAS	59%	(1985)
CASH: COFFEE ,PALM OIL ,COTTON	10%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COFFEE ,RUBBER ,PALM OIL

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,RICE ,CORN

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) 1,347 (82) 1,249 (83) 1,077

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) 1,839 (82) 1,859 (83) 1,208

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1981) -492 (82) -610 (83) -130

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1980) 8.5% (81) 3.9% (82) 7.9%
AS % OF GNP..... (1980) 2.6% (81) 1.4% (82) 2.9%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD,
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 256 (84) 279 (85) 335
EQUIVALENT TO 2.2 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)COPPER ,COBALT ,DIAMONDS

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983) 344 (1984) 471 (1985) 377
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1982) 2% (1983) 26% (1984) 25%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)CONSUMER GOODS ,FOODSTUFFS ,MINING & MACHNR

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 92 (1984) 91 (1985) 115
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1982) 7% (1983) 9% (1984) 9%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) 326(83) 409(84) 940

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED STATES ,GERMANY, FEDER ,FRANCE

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 132%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 352
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1984) 16.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 2.6% (1986) 2.9%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 22% (1986) 45%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 6 (1986) 6

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 45.5% (15-64YRS) 51.7% (65+ YRS) 2.8%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 114

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1979) 13,943

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , ,
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....(1984) 141%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	20,750 b/	19,550	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	20,750	19,550	-
Development Fund	-	-	33,000
Economic Support Fund	24,527	10,000 c/	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	24,527	10,000	-
Other	500 d/	1,300 d/	-
TOTALS	45,777	30,850	33,000
P.L. 480	18,963	14,127	13,137
Title I	18,800	14,000	13,000
Title II a/	163	127	137
TOTALS	64,740	44,977	46,137

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program.
b/ Above total includes $700,000 of funds deobligated in FY 1986 which were reobligated in FY 1986.
c/ Above total for ESF includes $185,000 in local support costs.
d/ Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121).

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	21	20	20
Foreign National	16	16	16
TOTALS	37	36	36

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIC, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	54	49	103	79	43	122	88	40	128
Bilateral[d]	45	46	91	65	37	102	70	35	105
Regional[e]	9	3	12	14	6	20	18	5	23
Third Country Participants	2	20	22	1	27	28	2	17	19
Bilateral[d]	2	19	21	1	25	26	2	15	17
Regional[e]	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	2
TOTALS	56	69	125	80	70	150	90	57	147

[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

Introduction

The Republic of Zaire found itself at an economic crossroads in 1983. Difficulties of the preceding decade, attributable in large part to deteriorating terms of trade but exacerbated by economically unsound policies, culminated in a financial crisis. This forced a rethinking of Zaire's economic policy and in turn encouraged economic reform. Implemented in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank (IBRD), A.I.D., and other donors, these reforms have begun to show impressive results.

Zaire has: 1) removed price controls from most agricultural crops; 2) eliminated all but two agricultural marketing parastatals; 3) liberalized its foreign exchange regime by floating the Zaire currency; 4) decontrolled interest rates; 5) reduced the budget deficit as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 6.3% to 1.2%; 6) reduced money supply growth from 65% per year in 1982 to 26% in 1986; 7) reduced government personnel rolls from 395,000 in 1982 to 245,000 in 1984; and 8) eliminated price controls on all manufactured goods.

Inflation, running at over 100% prior to 1983, has been reduced to between 20 and 40%. Exports and the trade surplus have increased despite a continuing decline in copper and other export prices. Real growth has returned with the GDP rising at rates of 2.8% and 2.5% respectively in 1984 and 1985.

However, even with these economic advances, the World Bank continues to rank Zaire as the world's fourth poorest country. It faces formidable obstacles in its economic development resulting from: 1) a deteriorated physical infrastructure, particularly in transport and communications which will require enormous amounts of capital to revitalize; 2) a weak institutional environment; 3) a critical lack of professional, technical and managerial capability; 4) an overall shortage of investment capital, both external and domestic; 5) a serious foreign debt service burden; 6) an inadequate but improving tax and customs administration; 7) a decline in real incomes; a lack of employment opportunities; and 8) an estimated 2.8% annual population growth rate. These problems have contributed to worsened living standards for Zaire's population.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments To Date

The success of the Government's effort to create a stable economic environment conducive to growth and development is of critical importance to the political stability of Central Africa and to Western interests in the region. In support of this effort, A.I.D.'s development strategy for Zaire consists of economic policy reform, agricultural production, and human resource development. Two key components of this strategy are: 1) a reliance on voluntary organizations, private enterprise and local government to provide timely and effective service delivery; and 2) concentrated assistance in training and in strengthening the departmental capacities of the Government in policy formulation and internal management.

Zaire's efforts toward fundamental economic reform emphasize the establishment of a favorable environment for individual enterprise and self-sustaining development. A.I.D. is assisting Zaire with these efforts through meaningful policy dialogue, and through leveraged adjustments via policy-conditioned, non-project assistance. This strategy is coordinated with the efforts of the IMF, the IBRD and other donors and is directly supported by A.I.D.'s Economic Support Fund (ESF) African Economic Policy Reform Program project (660-0121), authorized in 1986. A.I.D. is similarly promoting continued economic liberalization by way of self-help measures through its P.L.-480 Food for Peace Title I program.

While agricultural production generally has increased in recent years, per capita food production has remained basically stagnant since Zaire's independence in 1960. Inasmuch as agriculture is the major economic activity and the primary means of livelihood for 75% of the population, revitalization of the agricultural sector is critical to Zaire's long-term development.

A.I.D.'s assistance in policy reform in the agricultural sector occurs through the Agricultural Policy and Planning project (660-0119) which finances technical assistance and training in free market policies for the Department of Agriculture. A second project, the Private Sector Support project (660-0120), proposed for funding in FY 1987, is designed to: 1) improve the availability of credit, particularly in the Bandundu and Shaba regions, for the development of small and mid-size agricultural marketing and processing enterprises, and 2) effect policy changes that will encourage capital mobilization.

Institutional support for sectoral planning and policy development, applied food crop research and extension, and farm-to-market road rehabilitation is also emphasized in A.I.D.'s agricultural development program. Extension activities and farm-to-market road construction activities are concentrated in the Shaba region and the Kwilu subregion of the country. Policy reform efforts in agriculture lead to and support other general economic reforms being sought under the African Economic Policy Reform project (660-0121).

The ESF-financed Central Shaba Agricultural Development project (660-0105) represents the latest phase of a long-term commitment to stimulate self-sustaining agricultural development in the Shaba region. Project elements include: 1) the establishment of a private sector seed multiplication and marketing enterprise; 2) the development of farmer-based extension services; 3) the construction of village storage facilities; and 4) the rehabilitation of 1,000 km's of regional roads and up to 2,000 km's of feeder roads. The Central Shaba project builds upon a predecessor project which ended in 1986. This earlier project, the North Shaba Rural Development project (660-0059), exceeded overall objectives in road construction and bridge building. Through the agricultural development component of the project new technologies were introduced with selected crops, increased yields by 100 to 300%. This increased production has encouraged private corn buyers and other entrepreneurial activity to locate in the area.

Four interrelated projects, the Agricultural Marketing Development project I (660-0026), II (660-0028), and III (660-0098) and the Area Food and Marketing Development project (660-0102), are rehabilitating roads and introducing improved techniques in production and marketing in the Bandundu region. In addition, A.I.D. is supporting the Applied Agricultural Research project (660-0091) which specializes in basic food crops and the development of varieties which contribute to long-term productivity increases.

The Cassava Outreach project (660-0077) which ended in 1986 and the ongoing applied Agricultural Research and Outreach project (660-0091) have developed and disseminated: 1) two disease resistant, regionally specific cultivars of cassava, with a highly promising third cultivar for a third region expected within 2-3 years; and 2) three open pollinated ecologically adapted corn varieties. These projects are also responsible for the successful release of a predator and parasite which attacks a major cassava pest, thereby reducing crop damage and loss from this particular pest.

The Fish Culture Expansion project (660-0080) has expanded from one region to six, encompassing a growth from 50 to 1,000 farmers and average production of fish per farmer from 200 kilograms to two tons per hectare.

A.I.D's human resources development program in Zaire focuses on the priority areas of child survival, population management and training, emphasizing the transfer of low-cost technologies, improved management, and financially viable approaches to service delivery.

Through the Basic Rural Health I and II projects (660-0086 and 660-0107), A.I.D. focuses on developing and sustaining the primary health care system needed to deliver child survival services. The School of Public Health project (660-0101) complements the basic rural health activities by educating public health managers in the management of an improved health services system. The A.I.D. P.L. 480 Title II program also strengthens the technical capacity of Zaire's health system to deliver key services such as oral rehydration therapy, immunizations, growth monitoring and nutrition education, birth spacing, water and sanitation and malaria treatment/prophylaxis.

A.I.D.'s population program assists with the delivery of services and encourages creation of a favorable population policy climate. In policy development, A.I.D. is coordinating efforts with other donors to launch a National Population Committee whose primary aim will be to coordinate family planning activities and to channel efforts toward the adoption of population policies appropriate to Zaire. In service delivery, the Family Planning Services project (660-0094) is supporting the rural health zones with training, contraceptives, and educational materials.

The Development Manpower Training project (660-0068) provides technical assistance and commodities to develop local capabilities for management training. The major focus is on institution building and improving program management in agricultural production, research, extension, and related

priority areas. In coming years attention will be directed to the training needs of the private sector.

Refugee support focuses on the rebuilding of the economic and social infrastructure of the Lualaba region of Shaba province where half the population consists of refugees.

FY 1988 Program

In FY 1988 funding totalling $33 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) account to support six projects and collateral research, planning, and evaluation activities. No new project or program initiatives are proposed for FY 1988.

Of the total, $17.6 million is proposed for the five ongoing agriculture projects: (1) the Area Food and Marketing project (660-0102) to continue agricultural production assistance activities in the Bandundu region; (2) the Agricultural Policy and Planning project (660-0119) which is addressing sectoral policy development in agriculture; (3) the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach project (660-0091) because of its high investment potential; (4) the Fish Culture Expansion project (660-0080) which is a highly successful project being implemented with Peace Corps collaboration; and, (5) the Private Sector Support project (660-0120) which assists private enterprise in agricultural production and agro-industry.

Three million dollars is to support the Basic Rural Health II project (660-0107). The development of regional and national coordinating mechanisms including supervision, health information systems, and the establishment of regional drug supply systems are emphasized in this effort. In addition, the project provides basic support for the installation of community-supported primary health care systems.

Twelve million dollars is to support the Central Shaba Agricultural Development project (660-0105), which is replicating successful components of the recently concluded North Shaba Rual Development project (660-0059), and the Private Sector Support project (660-0120).

Four hundred thousand dollars is to cover program development and support costs.

Food aid through the P.L. 480 Titles I and II programs of $13.127 million is requested to meet domestic food supply gaps and provide balance-of-payments support. Title II commodities support maternal and child health activities in Kinshasa.

In FY 1988 A.I.D. will consolidate its assistance to 23 projects from a FY 1986 total portfolio of 31 projects. A.I.D. will continue to focus attention on the policy reform environment and make special efforts to support private enterprise development activities.

Mission Director: Dennis M. Chandler

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

660 ZAIRE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
660-0026 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN	L	79	79	5,000 5,000	5,000	3,196	---	155	---	650	---	999
660-0026 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	81	85	300 300	300	60	---	49	---	80	---	111
660-0028 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	81	85	4,000 4,405	4,000	771	---	520	---	1,000	---	1,714
660-0059 NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	G	76	85	14,525 15,125	14,525	12,303	---	1,377	---	345	---	---
660-0059 NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT	L	76	85	3,500 3,500	3,500	3,439	---	---	---	61	---	---
660-0070 AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY	G	77	85	4,990 4,990	4,990	3,172	---	1,315	---	503	---	---
660-0077 CASSAVA OUTREACH	G	76	82	2,902 3,027	2,902	2,679	---	124	---	99	---	---
660-0079 AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT	G	82	85	4,300 4,300	4,300	1,245	---	832	---	1,039	---	1,184
660-0080 FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	76	88	1,186 1,186	1,186	396	---	116	---	275	---	399
660-0091 APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	83	88	12,802 10,000	6,502	359	2,300	2,013	4,000	2,000	---	2,000
660-0098 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	G	84	86	8,000 8,000	3,800	133	4,200	800	---	2,000	---	2,000
660-0102 AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV.	G	85	92	8,300 8,300	3,300	9	3,000	298	2,000	1,976	---	1,683
660-0104 APPROPRIATE RURAL TECHNOLOGY (OPG/PVO)	G	84	84	134 134	134	50	---	25	---	59	---	---

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
660-0105	G	86	91	600	---	---	600	---	---	600	---	---
CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.				600								
660-0113	G	85	85	793	793	200	---	465	---	128	---	---
PVO MANAGEMENT SUPPORT				794								
660-0119	G	86	89	4,500	---	---	2,600	---	1,900	960	---	1,464
AGRI. POLICY & PLANNING				4,500								
660-0120	G	87	90	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	2,000
PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT				---								
660-0510	G	85	C	---	71	14	300	233	380	200	---	304
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				78,832	55,303	28,026	13,000	8,322	11,280	11,975	---	13,858
				74,161								
GRANTS				66,332	42,803	20,620	13,000	8,147	11,280	10,264	---	11,145
				61,256								
LOANS				12,500	12,500	7,406	---	675	---	1,711	---	2,713
				12,905								
POPULATION PLANNING												
660-0094	G	82	87	4,940	3,940	1,375	---	717	1,000	800	---	1,048
FAMILY PLANNING				3,940								
660-0101	G	84	86	2,080	---	---	2,080	---	---	725	---	610
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH				2,080								
660-0510	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	60	30	---	30
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				7,020	3,940	1,375	2,080	717	1,060	1,555	---	1,688
				6,020								
GRANTS				7,020	3,940	1,375	2,080	717	1,060	1,555	---	1,688
				6,020								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HEALTH

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
660-0086	G	81	85	4,975	4,975	3,362	---	1,325	---	288	---	---
BASIC RURAL HEALTH				4,975								
660-0093	G	81	81	389	389	323	---	66	---	---	---	---
INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PVO)				389								
660-0101	G	84	86	6,235	4,000	---	2,235	649	---	1,000	---	1,000
SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH				6,235								
660-0107	G	85	89	10,750	4,250	---	2,500	484	4,000	3,500	---	3,000
BASIC RURAL HEALTH II				10,750								
660-0114	G	85	85	2,500	2,500	200	---	955	---	550	---	550
SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH				2,500								
660-0116	G	85	85	2,250	2,250	180	---	---	---	220	---	482
SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY				2,250								
660-0122	G	86	86	750	---	---	750	---	---	400	---	350
KIMBANGUIST HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE (OPG)				750								
660-0510	G	85	C	---	100	64	85	87	40	74	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				27,849	18,464	4,129	5,570	3,566	4,040	6,032	---	5,382
				27,849								
GRANTS				27,849	18,464	4,129	5,570	3,566	4,040	6,032	---	5,382
				27,849								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
660-0068	G	80	87	3,344	2,544	1,123	---	290	800	1,131	---	800
DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING				2,544								
660-0510	G	85	C	---	14	11	100	23	---	75	---	---
PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				3,344 2,544	2,558	1,134	100	313	800	1,206	---	800
GRANTS				3,344 2,544	2,558	1,134	100	313	800	1,206	---	800
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
660-0120 PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT	G	87	90	2,100 ---	---	---	---	---	2,100	---	---	1,000
660-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	270	100	---	100
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,100 ---	---	---	---	---	2,370	100	---	1,100
GRANTS				2,100 ---	---	---	---	---	2,370	100	---	1,100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
660-0080 FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	78	88	1,002 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,002	---
660-0091 APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION	G	83	88	2,198 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,198	---
660-0102 AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV.	G	85	92	6,700 6,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---
660-0105 CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.	G	86	91	13,965 13,965	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
660-0107 BASIC RURAL HEALTH II	G	85	89	9,000 9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
660-0119 AGRI. POLICY & PLANNING	G	86	89	10,000 10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
660-0120 PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT	G	87	90	12,900 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,900	---
660-0510 PROGRAM DEV. AND SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	400
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				55,765 39,665	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	400
GRANTS				55,765 39,665	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	400
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
660-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-ZAIRE	G	87	87	185 185	---	---	---	---	185	185	---	---
660-0028 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	L	81	85	405 405	405	---	---	346	---	59	---	---
660-0080 FISH CULTURE EXPANSION	G	78	88	464 464	464	400	---	15	---	49	---	---
660-0097 ECONOMIC SUPPORT-(PVO)	G	83	83	5,000 5,000	5,000	2,516	---	1,468	---	1,016	---	---
660-0100 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT	G	84	84	10,000 10,000	10,000	204	---	5,224	---	2,200	---	2,372
660-0103 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT II	G	85	87	10,000 10,000	10,000	---	---	651	---	3,850	---	2,800
660-0105 CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV.	G	86	90	19,342 19,342	---	---	9,527	---	9,815	3,000	---	3,000
660-0121 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT-AEPRP	G	86	86	15,000 15,000	---	---	15,000	---	---	5,500	---	9,500

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				60,396 60,396	25,869	3,120	24,527	7,704	10,000	15,859	---	17,672
	GRANTS			59,991 59,991	25,464	3,120	24,527	7,358	10,000	15,800	---	17,672
	LOANS			405 405	405	---	---	346	---	59	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
	TOTAL			235,306 210,635	106,134	37,784	45,277	21,127	29,550	36,727	33,000	40,900
	GRANTS			222,401 197,325	93,229	30,378	45,277	20,106	29,550	34,957	33,000	38,187
	LOANS			12,905 13,310	12,905	7,406	---	1,021	---	1,770	---	2,713

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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COUNTRY: (611) ZAMBIA

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 7,015

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 470

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) -1.3%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 10.4%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1976) 3.6%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 54.2	MALE 52.9	FEMALE 55.6
(1970)	TOTAL 46.4	MALE 44.8	FEMALE 47.9

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1969) TOTAL 47% MALE 61% FEMALE 35%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -1.0%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 15%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 15

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,CASSAVA ,MILLET	28%	(1985)
CASH: COTTON ,PEANUTS ,SUGARCANE	4%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COTTON ,TOBACCO ,RAW SUGAR

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,VEGETABLE OILS ,CORN

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1969) 15%

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)				
(1980)	100 (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.) (1983)	125 (84)	55 (85)	201	
EQUIVALENT TO 3.3 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1985)				

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1984)COPPER ,ZINC ,COBALT

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983)	49	(1984)	62	(1985)	54
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1983)	6%	(1984)	7%	(1985)	7%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1984)MACHINERY ,TRANS. EQUIP. ,FOODSTUFFS

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983)	38	(1984)	43	(1985)	66
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1983)	6%	(1984)	7%	(1985)	13%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1983) 212(84) 281(85) 275

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,JAPAN ,UNITED STATES

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 116%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 318
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1984) 32.8%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.8% (1986) 3.7%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 31% (1986) 49%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

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

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 48.6% (15-64YRS) 48.9% (65+ YRS) 2.4%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 89

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1981) 7,105

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) TB, RESP. SYSTEM,LEPROSY ,TB, OTHER FORMS
DEATH.. (.) ,

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.....	(1982)	TOTAL	101	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.....(1984) 75.8%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	2,149	3,100	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,149	3,100	-
Development Fund			15,000
Economic Support Fund	17,000	12,400	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	17,000	12,400 a/	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	19,149	15,500	15,000
P.L. 480	10,000	10,000	10,000
Title I	10,000	10,000	10,000
Title II b/	-	-	-
TOTALS	29,149	25,500	25,000

Footnotes:
a/ Includes $185,000 in local cost support
b/ See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakdown of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	8	8	8
Foreign National	6	6	6
TOTALS	14	14	14

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	76	32	108	75	23	98	57	28	85
Bilateral[d]	50	24	74	60	15	75	50	20	70
Regional[e]	26	8	34	15	8	23	7	8	15
Third Country Participants	0	2	2	0	7	7	3	13	16
Bilateral[d]	0	2	2	0	5	5	3	10	13
Regional[e]	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	3
TOTALS	76	34	110	75	30	105	60	41	101

[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).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

ZAMBIA

Introduction

Zambia is the most urbanized society in sub-Sahara Africa, with 47% of its estimated population of seven million people living in urban areas. A high degree of dualism exists in Zambia with sharp income disparities between the urban-oriented modern sector, dominated by mining, and the rural agriculture sector. Mining has been the most important sector since independence and has accounted for approximately 32% of gross domestic product (GDP); however, revenues from mining have been reduced drastically since 1976 due to depressed copper and cobalt prices, as well as declining production. Nevertheless, mining remains the primary determinant of Zambia's economic and financial performance since it earns approximately 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 production in the largely unexploited agriculture sector.

At currently projected rates of extraction, the country's known copper reserves will last about 15 more years. Over this period, financial resources generated by the mining sector must support efforts to diversify the economy, especially in agriculture and rural development. At present only a small percentage of the country's arable land is under production. Subsistence farmers using traditional practices account for approximately 70-85% of total cereal production and 90% of all cattle slaughtered. Significant production increases are therefore possible through both the expansion of the area under cultivation and through increased yields as traditional farmers adopt more modern farming practices.

Notwithstanding its potential, Zambia faces formidable development constraints. The country must deal with significant external and internal financial imbalances, a large external debt, past policies of subsidizing the large number of urban consumers, and the inefficiencies of parastatals. Transportation, a major problem for landlocked Zambia, is expensive and routes are affected by regional political and security problems, and maintenance difficulties. Another major constraint facing Zambia is the lack of adequately trained personnel.

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-1970s. These measures have included a series of stabilization programs with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the decontrol of a significant number of prices, increases in the floor prices for agricultural products, and the implementation of new tax measures. In 1985 the GRZ adopted a number of bold economic reforms. These reforms included a sharp reduction in the subsidies for maize meal and fertilizer, the decontrol of interest rates, and an auction system for allocating foreign exchange and determining a more realistic exchange rate. The various agricultural policy and price reforms, new technological packages, and good rains have all contributed to a significant increase in food

production. For example, during the 1984/85 and 1985/86 crop years, for the first time since the mid-1970s Zambia has been almost self-sufficient in maize production, the principal staple crop. While the reform process to date has made progress toward opening the way for exploiting Zambia's development potential over the long term, the success of these efforts depends on the GRZ's ability to implement many difficult and politically sensitive reforms. U.S. objectives are to encourage Zambian stability and self-reliance so that the country can achieve economic growth and development despite the political and economic turmoil in the region. Given its strategic position, a secure and prosperous Zambia will help to stabilize southern Africa as a whole.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

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 approximately 600,000 smallholder farmers. A.I.D.'s strategy has been to increase smallholder productivity by encouraging the GRZ to adopt incentive policies such as increased prices paid for produce. In addition, A.I.D. is encouraging the GRZ to reduce the subsidy on maize meal and fertilizer and to liberalize the agricultural marketing system through the Multi-Channel Agricultural Marketing Program (611-K603).

The A.I.D. program, in close coordination with the GRZ and other donors, has concentrated on reforms to liberalize the policy environment in the agriculture sector. The program has also been very active in institutional strengthening and development. The Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development project (611-0075) contributes to increased GRZ capacity in the agriculture sector for analysis, planning and management. The program includes extensive training of relevant GRZ agricultural personnel and analysis of critical problem areas constraining agricultural development. The Human and Institutional Resources Development project (611-0206), through the provision of training and technical assistance, is helping the GRZ to manage more effectively critical areas of the economy which currently hinder Zambia's economic reform and development process. The Agricultural Development, Research and Extension project (611-0201), working directly with smallholder Zambian farmers and the GRZ, is developing more appropriate technological packages for agriculture and increasing the productivity and self-sufficiency of smallholder farmers. The A.I.D. program in Zambia is also addressing policy constraints affecting the private sector.

A.I.D. will continue to emphasize agriculture and foreign exchange support in our efforts to help the GRZ achieve economic growth. The program will finance agricultural training, planning and institutional development, and provide technical support for farmers and decision makers. P.L. 480 and program support for the foreign exchange auction will provide a basis for

continuing policy dialogue with the GRZ, support Zambian policies and initiatives, and complement technical assistance resources. A.I.D.'s program should help to draw some of the urban unemployed back to the land, reduce the rural-urban migration, and create an economic environment to reduce urban unemployment.

In FY 1986, A.I.D.'s major contribution in Zambia was through a program support grant (611-0757) which provided resources ($17 million) to support the foreign exchange auction system. This program support grant and the P.L. 480 Title I program ($10.0 million) provided 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.

In FY 1987, A.I.D. is providing both economic support funds and development assistance to Zambia to help the GRZ sustain their economic reform program, liberalize the market, and move the economy away from dependence on declining copper revenues. A program support grant of $12.2 million will finance this effort through the ongoing Zambia Auction Program Support project (611-0757). PL 480 Title I funding totaling $10 million will also be provided.

Project activities include initial funding ($3.1 million) for the Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development II project (611-0207), which builds upon a successful predecessor project. The assistance provided under this project further develops GRZ capacity in the agricultural sector for analysis, planning and management.

FY 1988 Program

In FY 1988, $15.0 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa and $10.0 million for PL 480 Title I. The funds will support economic stabilization measures to increase food production and small farm income, and will contribute to Zambian stability, self-reliance and overall development. It is the view of A.I.D. and the GRZ that the program and project assistance provided by the United States to Zambia in the past, and now being requested for FY 1988, is the proper mix of assistance to achieve mutual U.S. and GRZ objectives in Zambia.

A.I.D. will continue the current major focus on balance of payments support and agricultural development. The program will assist Zambia's economic restructuring and policy reform efforts through an $11.0 million program grant in support of the foreign exchange auction. Funds totaling $10.0 million will be requested from P.L. 480 Title I to bridge the gap in foods not yet produced locally. The FY 1988 program will also support GRZ policy implementation with funds for the Human and Institutional Resources Development Project (611-0206--$1.5 million) and the ongoing Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development II Project (611-0207--$2.5 million).

Mission Director: Ted Morse

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

611 ZAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
611-0075	G	86	89	2,149	---	---	2,149	---	---	2,149	---	---
AG TRAINING/PLANNIN/INSTITUTIO N DEV				2,970								
611-0207	G	87	91	3,100	---	---	---	---	3,100	500	---	1,000
AGRI. TRNG. PLNG/INSTITUTIONAL DEV II				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				5,249	---	---	2,149	---	3,100	2,649	---	1,000
				2,970								
GRANTS				5,249	---	---	2,149	---	3,100	2,649	---	1,000
				2,970								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
611-0206	G	84	89	6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700
HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV.				6,138								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700
				6,138								
GRANTS				6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700
				6,138								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
611-0757	G	86	88	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500
ZAMBIA AJCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

611 ZAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				11,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500
GRANTS				11,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
611-0206 HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV.	G	84	89	6,138 6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	700
611-0207 AGRI. TRNG. PLNG/INSTITUTIONAL DEV II	G	87	91	3,313 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	2,000
611-0757 ZAMBIA AJCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM	G	86	88	11,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	6,500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				25,151 6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	9,200
GRANTS				25,151 6,138	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	9,200
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
611-K601 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	77	87	15,000 15,000	15,000	12,014	---	2,733	---	253	---	---
611-K602 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	85	85	10,000 10,000	10,000	---	---	7,446	---	2,554	---	---
611-K603 MULTI-CHANNEL AG MKTNG-EPRP	G	85	85	25,000 25,000	25,000	---	---	---	---	19,000	---	6,000
611-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-ZAMBIA	G	87	87	185 185	---	---	---	---	185	185	---	---
611-0070 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	L	77	85	134,975 134,975	134,975	133,834	---	332	---	809	---	---

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

611 ZAMBIA

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
611-0075	G	80	86	6,785	6,785	3,543	---	2,115	---	1,127	---	---
AG TRAINING/PLANNIN/INSTITUTION DEV				6,785								
611-0201	G	80	84	12,515	12,515	5,665	---	3,388	---	2,500	---	962
AGRICULTURE DEV RESEARCH AND EXTENSION				12,515								
611-0204	G	81	82	1,167	1,167	903	---	169	---	95	---	---
CHAMA AREA DEVELOPMENT (PVO)				1,167								
611-0205	G	83	83	483	483	156	---	248	---	79	---	---
WESTERN PROVINCE SMALL FARMER PROD. (PVO				483								
611-0206	G	84	89	5,390	5,390	100	---	502	---	2,000	---	2,000
HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV.				5,390								
611-0757	G	86	88	29,215	---	---	17,000	15,000	12,215	7,500	---	6,000
ZAMBIA AUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM				22,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				240,715	211,315	156,215	17,000	31,933	12,400	36,102	---	14,962
				234,000								
GRANTS				105,740	76,340	22,381	17,000	31,601	12,400	35,293	---	14,962
				99,025								
LOANS				134,975	134,975	133,834	---	332	---	809	---	---
				134,975								
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				288,253	211,315	156,215	19,149	31,933	15,500	38,751	15,000	32,362
				249,246								
GRANTS				153,278	76,340	22,381	19,149	31,601	15,500	37,942	15,000	32,362
				114,271								
LOANS				134,975	134,975	133,834	---	332	---	809	---	---
				134,975								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	3,000	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,000	-	-
Development Fund	-	-	73,000 d/
Economic Support Fund	28,475 a/	60,304 b/c/	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	28,475	60,304	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	31,475	60,304	73,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	31,475	60,304	73,000

Footnotes:

a/ Above total includes $23,000 of deobligated funds from FY 1985 for total reobligation of $23,000 in FY 1986.

b/ Above total for ESF includes $140,000 in local cost support.

c/ Above total includes $36,000,000 supplemental request for Southern Africa Regional Initiative. See separate annex for additional details.

d/ Above total includes $57,000,000 for Southern Africa Regional Initiative.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	13	12	12
Foreign National	5	5	5
TOTALS	18	17	17

[a]*Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.*

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)			FY 1987 (Estimated)			FY 1988 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	13	-	13	26	-	26	63	-	63
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	13	-	13	26	-	26	63	-	63
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	13	-	13	26	-	26	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 under regional programs (e.g., CLASP, AMDP).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

Introduction

The southern region of Africa, as defined by membership in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), consists of the nine majority ruled states of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition, Zaire is associating itself more closely with SADCC and with economic issues in the region. The region's total population (consisting of the nine SADCC members) is approximately 70 million and the combined gross national product (GNP) equals $30 billion per year. In aggregate, the nine countries possess significant amounts of untapped mineral deposits, including strategic metals. Foreign exchange earnings stem mainly, however, from exports of unprocessed minerals and agricultural commodities such as tobacco, tea, coffee and sugar. Even the relatively low average annual per capita income of $428 masks significant disparity among countries. In Botswana, Swaziland and Zimbabwe per capita incomes exceed $700, whereas in Malawi, Mozambique and Tanzania they are under $250. The majority of people in the region live in rural areas where they engage in small-scale farming. Agriculture represents, on the whole, 34% of gross domestic product and accounts for 26% of export earnings. For Lesotho, Mozambique, and Botswana remittances from substantial numbers of workers in mining and other sectors of South Africa represent an important share of GNP.

U.S. interests in Southern Africa are based on the region's strategic location, mineral resources, political dynamics and economic relationships with the West. The physical breadth of the region, which is almost as large as the continental United States, is imposing. The southern Africa region is a critical source of essential minerals for U.S. industrial production and offers a largely untapped market for U.S. goods and services. Escalation of the struggle in South Africa to dismantle apartheid and achieve a government by consent of all of the governed is threatening the political and economic stability of the entire region. It is in the interest of the United States and the free world that a peaceful, negotiated settlement to the conflict in South Africa be achieved. A protracted and violent struggle will be economically debilitating not only for South Africa but also for its majority ruled neighbors.

Economic growth in the region has been impeded by a variety of external and internal constraints. The region depends heavily on South Africa's rail, road and port systems for the shipment of internationally traded goods, particularly imports of consumer goods, raw materials and production inputs. For eight of its neighbors, South Africa now provides the outlet for 25% to 100% of their export trade. The Angolan route to the Atlantic Ocean has not carried international traffic since 1975. In Mozambique, which provides alternative transportation routes for Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Malawi and southern Zaire, insurgency continues to slow, and in some cases to prevent, progress to rehabilitate vital transport links to the sea.

An average 3% population growth continues to outstrip food production in the region. The region will need to double food output over the next 15 to 20 years to keep up with the population growth. Job creation is a major challenge to the region, and it will be aggravated by the possible reduction of the migrant labor force in South African mines.

The export performance of the countries has been lethargic and intra-regional ties are weak. Less than 5% of total SADCC trade is within the region and half of that is with Zimbabwe. For many SADCC countries, South Africa remains the major trading partner.

Confronted with these issues, and with serious political and security problems in the region, the nine states of southern Africa formed the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in 1980 with the twin goals of coordinating regional development and reducing their economic dependence on South Africa. To avoid the creation of a cumbersome bureaucracy and to maximize the organization's impact on economic development, a decentralized system of regional planning and coordination was established. Each SADCC member was assigned responsibility for specific sectors of development: Angola -- energy conservation and development; Botswana -- agricultural research and animal disease control; Lesotho -- tourism, soil and water conservation and land utilization; Malawi -- fisheries, forestry and wildlife; Mozambique -- transportation and communications; Swaziland -- manpower development; Tanzania -- industry and trade; Zambia -- mining; and Zimbabwe -- food security. Within these sectors each member country is responsible for initiating project proposals and strategies, for seeking financial assistance from interested donors and for implementing programs.

From the outset, SADCC established transport outlets independent of South Africa as a priority goal. One of its first actions was the creation of the Southern Africa Transport and Communication Commission (SATCC) to assist Mozambique with its transportation coordination responsibilities. SATCC has identified several transport corridors as crucial to achieving SADCC's goal. Among these are: (1) the Beira Corridor, which connects Zimbabwe with the port of Beira by rail; (2) the Northern Corridor which links southern Africa with Dar es Salaam via the Tazara Railway and the Zambian railways system' and (3) the corridor from Malawi to the Mozambique port of Nacala. To date, member states and donors have committed about $700 million toward the rehabilitation of these corridors. Principal donors in this sector are the Netherlands, Canada, the United Kingdom, the European Economic Community, the Nordic countries, and the United States.

Faced with a serious shortage of trained people in the agricultural sector and a pressing need to increase food production, SADCC formed the Southern African Center for Cooperation in Agriculture Research (SACCAR) to improve agriculture research systems within the region. SACCAR's mandate is to stimulate effective land use, improve agriculture productivity and increase revenue for farmers. At present only Zimbabwe and Malawi produce a surplus of staple crops; the other countries in the region continue to import substantial amounts of food. In the realization that regional cooperation will be necessary to provide food for all, SADCC has initiated a major

effort to develop a regional food security strategy under the leadership of Zimbabwe.

An area of growing concern among SADCC countries is trade, especially intra-regional trade. Recently, at two separate meetings, SADCC endorsed the idea that more emphasis must be placed on the development of trade and industrial growth in the region. Such moves are positive and encouraging as opportunities exist for expanding trade. For example, agricultural industries in Zambia, Malawi, and Zimbabwe partially complement each other. Botswana's beef, Mozambique's fish, Zimbabwe's furniture and textiles, and Zambia's metal fabrication and chemical industries could find expanded markets within the region. The SADCC regional market of 70 million people can be served by the region's large, partially untapped labor force and a diverse natural resource endowment. With application of some economies of scale as well as improved infrastructure, technology and management, significant new private investment and trade are possible.

In an effort to increase trade and industrial growth in the region, A.I.D. is working with SADCC to design programs to promote private investment and employment and to help stimulate trade in the region and within the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA), a 16-member body formed in 1981 with the goal of fostering intra-regional trade.

A.I.D. Development Strategy and Accomplishments to Date

The regional development strategy for southern Africa stresses several areas of importance for A.I.D. assistance through FY 1987, including: (1) improving economic efficiency in regional transportation; (2) supporting SADCC sector coordination units; (3) improving development performance through better management; (4) increasing economic returns from agriculture; and (5) promoting intra-regional trade and business development.

In transport, A.I.D. has provided $42.5 million through FY 1986 and is committing an additional $10.9 million in FY 1987. Procedurally, regional transportation activities are mutually agreed upon by SATCC, the donor and the host country in which the projects are implemented. Five A.I.D. regionally-funded transportation projects are currently being implemented: (1) rehabilitation of the trunk road connecting Zambia and Zimbabwe; (2) rail line repairs and locomotive rehabilitation on corridors leading to Mozambican ports; (3) assistance to improve the locomotive fleet of Zambia Railways; (4) the upgrading of two transhipment ports and one maintenance port on Lake Malawi which will help establish a link between Malawi via the Tazara railway to Dar es Salaam port; and (5) technical assistance to address critical transport problems in the region (e.g., cargo tracking, transit agreements, systems management and maintenance). Most of these efforts are well under way and the prospects for improving the capacity on major transport corridors is promising.

In agriculture, A.I.D. is continuing to fund research aimed at developing improved varieties and increasing production of two crops grown by small holders - sorghum and millet. Over 7,000 varieties of sorghum and 3,000 varieties of millet have been collected from around the world and are being

tested and cross bred. Students have begun training in the United States as part of a 10-year program to train 65 agricultural scientists from the southern Africa region in sorghum and millet improvement. A.I.D. is also involved in a multi-donor program which provides assistance to SACCAR to promote better coordination of agricultural research within the region.

SADCC, with support from A.I.D. and Australia, has recently made important progress in the area of regional food security. A.I.D.-funded technical assistance has played a pivotal role in the development of a regional food security strategy which was endorsed by SADCC Ministers of Agriculture in October 1986.

In FY 1987, the U.S. Government is proposing a new initiative aimed at accelerating the economic development of southern Africa by helping the countries of the region to improve transport, expand trade and private investment, and promote economic policy reform. This initiative is in addition to approximately $175 million in U.S. economic assistance and food aid which is provided annually to the southern African countries through bilateral and regional programs. The FY 1987 supplemental budget request includes $36 million as a first installment on this program to finance projects in transport, trade and investment.

Because of the continuing political crisis in South Africa, the U.S. Government has substantially increased assistance to South Africa's disadvantaged majority population. In FY 1987, $9.3 million out of regional funds is budgetted for important assistance programs in South Africa. Projects funded include secondary and university level scholarships, labor union activities, and teacher training programs. This program component is fully described in a separate section of the Congressional Presentation, titled "South Africa (Disadvantaged South Africans)."

FY 1988 Program

A.I.D. requests $12 million in FY 1988 to continue its support to SADCC's number one priority, the transportation sector. This effort will support the Dar es Salaam port rehabilitation and equipment purchase and repair of the port's lighter wharf.

The FY 1988 program also includes a new project to develop selected facilities of agriculture throughout the region. Food and agriculture production remain key economic factors in a region where 70% of the labor force is engaged in farming. Activities to improve agriculture research and regional food security will continue. The Regional Agricultural Faculty Development Project (690-0242) ($2 million in FY 1988) will assist in the development of agricultural teaching and research institutions.

In addition to the core budget, the Southern Africa Regional Initiative (690-0243) will require $57 million in FY 1988. These funds will permit

continuation of transportation projects ($12 million) for Tazara and Dar es Salaam. In addition, the initiative will contribute ($20 million) to economic policy reforms in the region. The major thrust of the initiative in FY 1988 will be to support a new SADCC priority, trade promotion and investment. A new regional trade promotion activity ($25 million) will help stimulate intra-regional trade and promote private sector investment through the provision of foreign exchange and related trade promotion services.

Director: Allison B. Herrick
(resident in Zimbabwe)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
690-0083	G	77	79	1,778	1,778	1,707	---	---	---	71	---	---
SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILL TRNG				1,855								
690-0213	G	82	92	15,050	12,050	6,547	3,000	2,079	---	1,000	---	1,000
TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS				15,050								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				16,828	13,828	8,254	3,000	2,079	---	1,071	---	1,000
				16,905								
GRANTS				16,828	13,828	8,254	3,000	2,079	---	1,071	---	1,000
				16,905								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
690-0206	G	80	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000
SOUTHERN AFRICA PLNG MANAGEMENT/RESEARCH				---								
690-0235	G	85	90	1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND				1,300								
690-0239	G	87	89	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. III				---								
690-0240	G	87	88	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,200
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. IV				---								
690-9801	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND				---								
690-9901	G	80	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-ESF				---								

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				14,300 1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,850
GRANTS				14,300 1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,850
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
690-0206 SOUTHERN AFRICA PLNG MANAGEMENT/RESEARCH	G	80	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,150	1,000
690-0235 AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	85	90	1,300 1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	50
690-0239 REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. III	G	87	89	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000
690-0240 REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. IV	G	87	88	10,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	2,200
690-0242 AGRICULTURE FACULTY DEVELOPMENT	*G	88	90	5,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	250
690-0243 SO. AFRICA REGIONAL INITIATIVE	G	87	88	57,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	57,000	40,000
690-9801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND	G	79	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
690-9901 SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-ESF	G	80	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				76,300 1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	73,000	46,100
GRANTS				76,300 1,300	---	---	---	---	---	---	73,000	46,100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
690-000A LOCAL COST SUPPORT-SO.AFRICA REG.	G	87	87	140 140	---	---	---	---	140	140	---	---
690-0063 DEVELOPMENT TRNG FOR SOUTHERN AFRICANS	G	76	82	12,623 12,645	12,623	12,461	---	---	---	162	---	---
690-0076 SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	78	82	8,000 8,000	8,000	7,929	---	---	---	71	---	---
690-0206 SOUTHERN AFRICA PLNG MANAGEMENT/RESEARCH	G	80	C	--- ---	6,038	4,358	1,353	956	2,239	1,200	---	1,000
690-0207 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	G	82	86	1,175 1,175	675	317	500	9	---	700	---	149
690-0209 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE DEVELOPMENT	L	81	82	17,249 17,300	17,249	8,356	---	638	---	4,123	---	4,127
690-0213 TRAINING OF DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS	G	82	96	11,831 7,831	4,831	2,790	3,000	1,359	4,000	2,000	---	1,000
690-0215 SADCC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	G	84	87	3,447 4,300	2,672	44	---	176	775	1,025	---	1,150
690-0220 ENTREPRENEURIAL TRNG/DISADV. SO. AFR.	G	83	85	3,000 3,000	3,000	373	---	1,034	---	1,000	---	---
690-0222 UNIVERSITY PREPARATION PROGRAM	G	83	86	2,078 2,232	1,939	1,858	89	149	---	71	---	---
690-0223 LABOR UNION TRAINING FOR SOUTH AFRICANS	G	83	86	2,693 3,843	1,893	828	---	1,065	800	500	---	500
690-0224 REGIONAL SORGHUM/MILLET RESEARCH	G	83	85	14,800 14,800	14,800	2,087	---	2,699	---	2,200	---	4,550

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
690-0225	G	84	84	1,500	1,500	---	---	66	---	335	---	800
REGIONAL AGRI. RESEARCH COORDINATION				1,500								
690-0230	G	84	88	10,860	860	---	6,000	6	4,000	1,360	---	1,360
SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES PROGRAM				10,860								
690-0231	G	85	86	12,540	10,540	---	2,000	287	---	12,158	---	95
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT				13,040								
690-0234	G	84	84	700	500	428	200	72	---	200	---	---
IMPROV BLAYNTYRE-TETE-HARARE ROAD				700								
690-0235	G	85	90	700	125	15	325	77	250	50	---	50
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND				1,000								
690-0237	G	86	86	10,500	---	---	10,500	---	---	7,587	---	2,913
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT II				10,500								
690-0238	G	86	86	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	375	---	500
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. II (TA)				1,500								
690-0239	G	87	88	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	2,000
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. III				---								
690-0240	G	87	88	9,000	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	---	5,000
REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV. IV				---								
690-0243	G	87	88	57,000	---	---	---	---	36,000	25,000	---	10,000
SO. AFRICA REGIONAL INITIATIVE				---								
690-0308	G	87	91	500	---	---	---	---	500	---	---	200
SECONDARY SCHOLARSHIP & TEACHER TRNG				---								
690-9801	G	79	C	---	1,774	676	1,700	935	100	500	---	500
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND				---								
690-9901	G	80	C	---	3,078	2,527	808	423	500	750	---	750
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-ESF				---								

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				183,336 114,366	92,147	45,047	28,475	9,851	60,304	61,512	---	36,644
GRANTS				166,587 97,066	74,898	36,691	23,475	9,213	60,304	57,384	---	32,517
LOANS				17,249 17,300	17,249	8,356	---	638	---	4,128	---	4,127
SECURITY SUPPORTING ASSISTANCE												
690-0076 SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD	G	78	82	26,000 26,000	26,000	22,755	---	1,873	---	1,372	---	---
690-0083 SOUTHERN AFRICA ACADEMIC AND SKILL TRNG	G	77	79	2,374 2,374	2,374	2,319	---	---	---	55	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				28,374 25,374	28,374	25,074	---	1,873	---	1,427	---	---
GRANTS				28,374 28,374	28,374	25,074	---	1,873	---	1,427	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				319,638 162,245	134,349	78,375	31,475	13,803	60,304	64,010	73,000	89,594
GRANTS				302,389 144,945	117,100	70,019	31,475	13,165	60,304	59,882	73,000	85,467
LOANS				17,249 17,300	17,249	8,356	---	638	---	4,128	---	4,127

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

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PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Regional Agriculture Faculty Development	DEV. FUND			FY 1988 2,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 690-0242	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1990	FY 1993

PURPOSE: To expand and improve the capability of selected faculties of agriculture in Southern Africa to train agricultural professionals.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Agriculture, including food production, accounts for the primary economic activity in the SADCC region. Fifty to eighty percent of the population and labor force in member States derive their livelihood from the agricultural sector. As a group these countries have imported over one million tons of food grain annually during the past decade. Improved agricultural productivity can be achieved through technological change, market incentives, research, planning and a supportive policy environment. One essential step is the training of agricultural personnel.

The Agriculture Faculty Development project will focus on regional aspects of agricultural education through the provision of support to university research, teaching and linkages to agricultural production. Sharing of regional agricultural research and agricultural policy analysis findings that can be incorporated into agricultural curricula will be an important component of this activity.

Scholarships and fellowships to support regional specialization will be provided under this project, and institution building grants will be made to selected faculties which can serve as regional centers for a particular discipline. This institution building support will include staff development and physical improvements at selected faculties.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. COUNTRY STRATEGY: Two interrelated components, research and training, of the Southern Africa regional food and agricultural strategy up to the year 2000 will be further strengthened by the proposed project. The regional agricultural research coordinating role that SACCAR (Southern Africa Center for Coordination of Agricultural Research) directs has recently been expanded to include agricultural training. Under the on-going SACCAR and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) projects progress is being made to establish regional agricultural research networks and develop improved varieties of basic food grains. This project is part of the regional agricultural strategy to reinforce the capacity of member States to feed their people, to provide productive employment, to reduce food dependence on South Africa and to mobilize the capacity of the agricultural sector to speed up the economic transformation of SADCC member economies.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: The European Economic Community and Finland are assisting with training in veterinary sciences and forestry. The Germans, Canadians and Dutch have been assisting with regional agricultural research programs. Seven Faculties of Agriculture and two Colleges of Agriculture in the SADCC region are being supported by member States.

BENEFICIARIES: The agricultural producers of the region will benefit from the improvement of technical and managerial resources to implement agricultural programs.

MAJOR OUTPUTS: Outputs will include faculty scholarships and fellowships directed at sharing regional agricultural research policy analysis, curricular development and specialization. Faculties and staff with accepted and functioning regional specialization will be a principal output of the project.

A.I.D. FINANCED INPUTS:	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
- Scholarship, fellowships	2,000
- Staff training	1,000
- Regional workshops & seminars	500
- Physical plant improvement	1,500
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1986	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	2,000	3,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	93,044 b/	99,051 e/	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	93,044	99,051	-
of which Sahel	(20,433)	(21,463)	-
Development Fund	-	-	82,200
Economic Support Fund	1,655	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,655	-	-
of which Sahel	(678)	-	-
Other	70,581 d/	-	-
TOTALS	165,280	99,051	82,200
P.L. 480	82,432	6,176	4,617
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/ c/	82,432	6,176	4,617
TOTALS	247,712 b/ d/	105,227	86,817

a/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

b/ Above total includes $3,091,528 of deobligated funds from FY 1985 and $1,259,153 deobligated from FY 1986 for a total reobligation of $4,350,681 in FY 1986.

c/ Includes programs for Angola, Benin and Ethiopia.

d/ African Famine Supplemental.

e/ Includes $2,774,000 in Sahel Development Program prior year funds.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
U.S. National	85	84	84
Foreign National	51	51	51
TOTALS	136	135	135

[a]Total full time equivalent workyears of employment. Include HIG, excess property, and IG personnel. Excludes TDP. One workyear = 2,087 hours.

Introduction

The Africa Regional Program serves 46 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, addressing common problems that require coordinated action on a broader scale than bilateral efforts. Assistance to regional institutions and programs, coordinated where possible with other donors to maximize benefits from limited aid resources, is an effective means of approaching development problems that are common to large portions of Sub-Saharan Africa. It is in the interest of the United States to promote cooperation among African states and donors to deal with such issues as drought, pest infestations (i.e., locust/grasshopper invasions), rapid population growth and environmental degradation.

Regional objectives are:

- to identify regional problems that inhibit economic and technical cooperation and rational utilization of scarce resources;

- to strengthen the institutional and resource capabilities of selected 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 similar problems and economies of scale favor a regional umbrella approach, as in the case of general training and childhood communicable diseases and;

- to address problems which cross national boundaries and must be dealt with regionally, such as the onchocerciasis control program.

In addition to projects aimed at these objectives, the Africa Regional Program also includes general support activities: funds for program development and design; private sector development activities; the Special Self-Help Development Activities 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 at the community level; the African Strategic Studies project which addresses 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 and Accomplishments to Date

In agriculture, the Africa Bureau strategy stresses policy reform, research, dissemination of technology, and related activities, with emphasis on small holders. The Africa Bureau's principal thrust in agriculture is through bilateral programs. The Regional Program provides support to the bilateral effort by strengthening national and regional research institutions which have the potential to help increase

small-holder productivity. This is done chiefly through the co-financing of projects with other donors under the Cooperation for Development in Africa (CDA), a group made up of seven Western donors, and the Special Program for African Agricultural Research (SPAAR), which is led by the World Bank.

The Regional Program also assists agricultural production through efforts in rice research and semi-arid food grains research networking, pre-investment study grants to the African Development Bank, famine early warning, development of private enterprise, training and small-scale assistance activities.

The Strengthening African Agricultural Research (SAAR) project (698-0435), in collaboration with African regional and national research organizations and other CDA member governments, has completed long-term agricultural research plans for the Sahel and for Southern Africa, while Canada has completed a similar plan with East African countries. Selected activities to respond to these plans, such as research networking, root crops research and strengthening of faculties of agriculture, will be designed and implemented by A.I.D. and other donors. These activities will augment assistance currently being provided, such as training in agricultural research management, research on farming systems and crop insect-resistance, and commodity improvement networks. This process provides excellent opportunities for policy dialogue among donors and recipient countries.

The Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development II (SAFGRAD II) project (698-0452) 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. An evaluation in 1984 identified major accomplishments of SAFGRAD I, including development of drought and pest resistant varieties and important moisture conservation practices. The program emphasis of SAFGRAD II is the networking of national programs involved in research and application of improved technology for the above crops. Technology developed with partial SAFGRAD support at two international agricultural research centers, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) and International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), is being fed into the networks. Center personnel assist in network coordination.

The Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWS) project (698-0466) will provide decision makers with early warning and targeting of nutritional emergencies in Africa, provide advice and technical assistance to nascent African early warning systems and coordinate with other international and national early warning systems. Monthly reports are currently published in six-to-eight countries, integrating socio-economic data with the more traditional physical and agro-meteorological data. Major FEWS activities will include: collection and reporting of country-level data from the field in five-to-six countries; analysis/interpretation of data and publication of reports; and strengthening of the capacity of national early warning institutions to provide timely and credible early warning indicators.

The Natural Resources and Energy Management in Africa project (698-0467) will be initiated in FY 1987 as a successor to the Energy Initiatives for Africa project (698-0424) and the Environmental Training and Management for Africa project (698-0427). The new project will provide technical assistance to A.I.D. missions and host countries in support of policy dialogue and the design and implementation of natural resource and energy activities.

The African Private Enterprise Fund project (698-0438) provides economic, business and management consultants and other technical services to improve national business climates and stimulate private enterprise development. The project, which also receives Selected Development Activities (SDA) funds, has placed teams in Madagascar, Guinea, Mauritania and other African countries to review business climate factors and propose ways that A.I.D. missions, country governments and private African firms can expand business growth.

In FY 1987 the African Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance project (698-0517, 625-0517) will begin providing technical assistance and financial support for control activities in approximately 15 African countries which have recently suffered from major locust/grasshopper infestations.

The African Strategic Studies project (698-0507) is addressing key research and analytic issues in African development through study grants and contracts. Studies undertaken to date include policy options for African river basin development, strategies for implementing African small-scale irrigation efforts and magnitudes of food gaps in key African countries.

Under the African Development Bank II project (698-0434), A.I.D. finances 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. Eligible countries that have Peace Corps programs receive support from the Peace Corps Small Project Assistance program (698-0506) for projects in such areas as food production, small-scale enterprise, education and health. 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.

The Bureau's population planning strategy is focused on assistance in developing, in close collaboration with host governments, population policies and implementation programs to reduce population growth through voluntary family planning projects. This strategy responds to, and has furthered, a remarkable rise in the awareness and acceptance by African governments of the need for family planning.

The Family Health Initiatives II (FHI II) project (698-0462), authorized in FY 1986, is a follow-on to the FHI I project which began in FY 1980. It provides assistance to demographic studies, family planning services, and information and education programs in sub-Saharan Africa. This includes support for country-specific initiatives as well as for multicountry

activities managed by U.S.-based service providers. The first major initiative under FHI II is a program to consolidate and expand population assistance activities in Nigeria.

In the area of health, the Africa Bureau focuses on programs and projects which address child survival. Such activities include immunization, oral rehydration therapy (ORT), nutrition, birth spacing and presumptive treatment of malaria, as well as participation in multilateral efforts to address endemic African health problems such as acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), onchocerciasis (river blindness), schistosomiasis (bilharzia) and dracunculiasis (guinea worm).

Country-specific and regional projects in child survival will be designed to address health problems individually or in clusters, as a means of institutionalizing sound primary health care measures within ministries of health. As these measures achieve results, the program can be expanded to cover other health problems.

The regional program has as its primary vehicle the African Child Survival Initiative - Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (ACSI-CCCD) project (698-0421) which seeks to reduce infant and child mortality. Currently, programs are under way in 13 countries with the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) providing management and technical personnel. The findings from a series of country-level and project-wide evaluations have formed the basis for modifications, such as greater use of mass media in health education, establishment of simplified indicators demonstrating project results upon beneficiaries, greater emphasis on management training, and design of cost recovery plans to assist host countries in sustaining project activities after A.I.D. financing terminates.

In FY 1987 the Health Training and Management Initiatives project (698-0470) will begin a comprehensive effort to institutionalize training support for health and child survival programs in the region.

Through child survival activities the Africa Bureau will seek to reduce the high infant and child mortality rates in Africa. An important element of this program is oral rehydration therapy (ORT), a relatively inexpensive method of restoring body fluids and salts lost during attacks of diarrhea. The World Health Organization estimates that five million children die each year of diseases preventable by immunization.

ACSI-CCCD (698-0421) is also a vehicle for support of in-country training to ministries of health to carry out disease control programs and for provision of vaccines, rehydration salts, choloroquine and the necessary equipment and supplies to deliver these services to the population. Cost recovery mechanisms for health care delivery are designed into each project. In countries being served, recent data indicate that immunization rates have climbed 24%, with ORT being provided in 60% of government clinics.

An Africa Regional Child Survival Support project (698-0469) will be developed to enhance child survival through specialized activities,

including financing of local production and social marketing of oral rehydration salts, social marketing of immunization services, improvement of rural water supplies and support for nutrition efforts such as child growth monitoring.

In education and human resources development, the Africa Bureau strategy identifies four areas of program emphasis: primary education, non-formal education, skills training, and the development of African training institutions that serve more than one country. The emphasis of the Regional Program in this sector is participant training and institutional development, aimed at expanding the reservoir of technical expertise in Africa and providing better managers for the development process.

The Human Resources Development for Africa (HRDA) project (698-0463) supports short- and long-term training in the United States for about 300 new and 300 continuing participants, and training in Africa for about 450 participants. Public and private sector training is geared to A.I.D. and host-country priority programs. Many of the returned participants assume important positions in their respective institutions, facilitating technological transfer and influencing policy.

The African Graduate Fellowship Program III (AFGRAD III) (698-0455) funds graduate training in U.S. schools for qualified men and women to staff key African development institutions. 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 capacity and, for various reasons, have difficulty 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.

The African Labor Development II project (698-0442) supports training programs, organizational development and related activities of the African-American Labor Center which cooperates with African trade unions to promote free labor movements in Africa.

Activities in the energy and natural resource management area support the Africa Bureau's priorities of economic policy reform, agricultural productivity and human resource development. The Bureau's emphasis is on selected problems: desertification and deforestation, 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 promotes agro-forestry activities, institutional strengthening in energy and forestry and increased understanding of fuelwood and energy markets and pricing. The program also explores issues related to African agriculture, assesses human resource needs in the energy sector, fosters improvements in energy policy and planning by African governments, assists in development and management of fuelwood resources and supports the dissemination of technological improvements.

To accelerate economic growth and private enterprise, Bureau policy is to stimulate and expand the dialogue with African states on macro-economic policies affecting performance of government and business sectors, encourage governments to consider alternatives to policies and regulations that inhibit economic growth and encourage and assist African leaders to augment the role of the free market by improving national business climates and expanding market facilities and small business activity. The Regional Program supports this strategy through projects that provide technical assistance to integrate private enterprise elements into country policies and development programs, and to foster growth of self-sustaining, income- and job-producing private enterprise.

The Africa Project Development Facility (698-0516), managed by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and supported by a consortium of donors, will work directly with private African entrepreneurs in their efforts to rehabilitate, expand or start businesses and find investment capital. This effort will complement the assistance provided under the African Private Enterprise Fund project (698-0438). The Regional Program also promotes local resident participation in the development process by assistance to strengthen small-scale cooperative savings and credit institutions. The World Council of Credit Unions is participating in this effort.

The Sahel development program supports regional activities in the eight countries of the Sahel under a separate special account through 1987. In early 1986, A.I.D. and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) evaluated the two earlier phases of the Sahel Water Data and Management project Agrometeorological/Hydrological Program (AGRHYMET) (FY 1975-86) and concluded that the program is meeting target expectations and should be continued. Acknowledging the importance of the AGRHYMET system from the standpoint of institutionalizing an "early warning" capability within Africa, A.I.D. plans to initiate a Phase III (625-0973) five-year extension.

Based upon the results of an evaluation of the Sahel Regional Financial Management project (625-0950), a four-year Phase II (625-0974) effort began in FY 1986. Funding will support short- and long-term in-country technical assistance, workshops and seminars for host country employees, and will develop an institutional capacity for improved fiscal management within host government institutions.

To continue to strengthen family planning in the Sahel, the Sahel Population Initiatives project (625-0969) has been a catalyst in developing Sahelian awareness and action in addressing population growth as an integral component of national primary health care extension activities.

After a favorable evaluation of the first two phases of the Onchocerciasis Control Program, A.I.D. agreed to fund a six-year Phase III (625-0966) of this international effort to reduce river blindness in the river basin areas of West Africa.

Responding to the results of a 1985 evaluation of Sahel Manpower Development II, which recommended an increase in training in Francophone African institutions and strengthening A.I.D.'s role in participant monitoring, A.I.D. has published a directory of relevant training programs in over 100 schools. Under the Phase III project, now called Sahel Human Resources Development III (SHRD III) (625-0977), A.I.D. will emphasize training Africans in Africa as a means to develop institutional capabilities of Francophone academic and technical schools, reduce costs and encourage the training of women.

The Sahel Regional Aid Coordination and Planning Activity (625-0911) has provided the means to strengthen the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and Club Secretariat's capacity for planning, coordination and policy analysis. In recognition of successes to date, and in response to the recommendation at the Club/CILSS Brussels Conference of 1984, the Sahel Regional Institutions project (625-0975) will provide continuing support to the Club and CILSS based upon a Donor Advisory Group's regular monitoring of Club and CILSS annual work plans.

The Organization for Development of the River Senegal (OMVS) Planning and Policy Development project (625-0621) 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 African Private Enterprise Fund project (625-0971) will provide economic, business, and management consultants to improve national business climates and stimulate private enterprise development in the Sahel.

FY 1988 Program

The entire FY 1988 Regional Program consists of ongoing projects, including the Sahel Regional projects formerly submitted under the Sahel Development Program (SDP), except for the initiation of a follow-on project in remote sensing discussed below. Underlying the specific sectoral and project purposes of the program as discussed in the previous section is the objective of supporting A.I.D.'s bilateral programs through (a) a focus on multi-country problems and (b) the provision of cost-effective, centrally coordinated umbrella projects under which A.I.D. field missions may participate in common activities. To support the Africa Regional Program, the total request from the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) in FY 1988 is $82,200,000.

In FY 1988, funding is requested for the following ongoing projects in the agriculture, rural development and nutrition sector: Semi-Arid Food Grains Research and Development II (SAFGRAD II) (698-0452), Strengthening African Agricultural Research (SAAR) (698-0435), AFGRAD III (698-0455), East Africa Remote Sensing II (698-0456), African Development Bank II (698-0434), Famine Early Warning Systems (698-0466), Natural Resources and Energy Management in Africa (698-0467), Peace Corps Small Project Assistance (698-0506), African Strategic Studies (698-0507), Sahel Water Data and Management (AGRHYMET) III (625-0973), Sahel Regional Institutions (625-0975), OMVS Planning and Policy Development (625-0621), and Africa

Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance (698-0517), and National Council for Negro Women (698-0461).

The new West Africa Remote Sensing II project (698-0457) succeeds the current Regional Remote Sensing (West Africa) project (698-0420). 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.

Funding is requested for the following population planning sector activities in FY 1988: Family Health Initiatives II (698-0462), and Sahel Population Initiatives (625-0969).

Health sector activities in FY 1988 will include: African Child Survival Initiative - Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (698-0421), African Regional Child Survival (698-0469), Health Training and Management Initiatives (698-0470), and Onchocerciasis Control Program III (625-0966).

Funds are requested for the following ongoing projects in the education and human resources sector: Human Resource Development for Africa (HRDA) (698-0463), Sahel Human Resources Development (SHRD III) (625-0977), and African Labor Development II (698-0442).

Funds are also requested for other ongoing development activities: Africa Project Development Facility (698-0516), African Private Enterprise Fund (698-0438), Sahel Regional Financial Management II (625-0974), Program Development and Support (698-0510), Special Self-Help Development Activities (698-9901), the Human Rights Fund (698-9801), and African Development Support (698-0464)

Africa Bureau Office Director, Technical Resources: Keith W. Sherper

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION												
625-0621 DMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	85	89	2,500 2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
625-0973 SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III	G	87	91	4,450 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
626-0203 ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	G	76	81	8,180 8,180	8,180	7,945	---	---	---	235	---	---
626-0203 ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	L	76	81	10,000 10,000	10,000	9,463	---	---	---	537	---	---
626-0204 ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	G	76	81	4,810 4,810	4,810	4,726	---	---	---	84	---	---
626-0204 ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	L	76	81	4,500 4,500	4,500	3,038	---	---	---	1,462	---	---
693-0393 SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEV	G	77	86	22,169 22,169	21,846	19,367	323	2,474	---	328	---	---
693-0407 IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY	G	73	82	2,763 6,100	2,763	2,691	---	7	---	65	---	---
693-0410 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	77	82	4,810 4,935	4,810	3,945	---	456	---	409	---	---
693-0414 REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(EASTERN AFRICA)	G	77	84	4,094 4,094	4,094	3,869	---	195	---	30	---	---
693-0420 REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(WESTERN AFRICA)	G	77	87	3,625 3,375	3,375	2,589	---	480	250	306	---	250
693-0429 WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT	G	81	86	11,999 12,000	9,769	8,488	2,230	2,994	---	517	---	---

*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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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698-0433 AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	82	86	5,163 7,067	2,512	632	2,651	645	---	1,500	---	1,500
698-0434 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	85	90	2,900 2,900	1,000	---	900	---	1,000	1,500	---	1,000
698-0435 STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AGRI. RESEARCH	G	82	91	22,706 19,502	9,023	4,859	5,238	974	8,445	4,000	---	4,000
698-0438 AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	85	90	1,900 1,900	600	262	600	337	700	450	---	450
698-0444 FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH (CIMMYT)	G	82	82	1,213 1,213	1,213	882	---	331	---	---	---	---
698-0452 SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II	G	86	88	8,550 8,550	---	---	3,350	---	5,200	2,500	---	2,500
698-0454 CECAF	G	85	85	960 960	960	---	---	442	---	436	---	82
698-0455 AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III	G	85	92	6,000 6,000	1,050	68	1,600	982	3,350	1,500	---	1,000
698-0456 EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II	G	86	88	1,750 1,750	---	---	750	68	1,000	550	---	500
698-0461 NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN	G	86	90	550 550	---	---	368	---	182	400	---	150
698-0463 HUMAN RESOURCES DEV. FOR AFRICA	G	87	90	1,300 ---	---	---	---	---	1,300	75	---	100
698-0464 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	500	100	---	200
698-0465 ISRAELI AFRICAN SUPPORT	G	86	86	1,120 1,120	---	---	1,120	---	---	450	---	500

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
698-0466	G	87	92	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	500	---	1,000
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS				---								
698-0467	G	87	92	750	---	---	---	---	750	---	---	450
NAT'L RESOURCES/ENERGY MANAGEMENT				---								
698-0506	G	83	C	---	1,336	643	400	354	600	400	---	400
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS				---								
698-0507	G	84	89	1,260	555	238	5	146	700	350	---	250
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES				1,260								
698-0510	G	84	C	---	5,575	3,681	4,580	2,993	5,756	3,000	---	3,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II				---								
698-0517	G	87	90	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	---	500
AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				144,022	97,971	77,386	24,175	13,883	33,733	21,884	---	18,232
				135,435								
GRANTS				129,522	83,471	64,885	24,175	13,883	33,733	19,885	---	18,232
				120,935								
LOANS				14,500	14,500	12,501	---	---	---	1,999	---	---
				14,500								
POPULATION PLANNING												
625-0969	G	85	88	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	400
SAHEL POPULATION INITIATIVES				---								
698-0462	G	86	91	30,000	---	---	500	---	9,500	1,000	---	1,500
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II				20,000								
698-0464	G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	261	50	---	100
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)				---								
698-0510	G	84	C	---	742	608	1,194	463	1,693	500	---	500
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II				---								
698-0662	G	80	86	20,555	17,302	10,264	3,253	1,967	---	5,000	---	3,324
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE				22,000								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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698-9701 SPECIAL SELF-HELP POPULATION ACTIVITIES	G	79	C	--- ---	261	237	4	24	---	---	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				51,555 42,000	18,305	11,109	4,951	2,454	11,454	6,550	---	5,824
GRANTS				51,555 42,000	18,305	11,109	4,951	2,454	11,454	6,550	---	5,824
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH												
698-0398 STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II	G	77	86	27,176 27,176	26,676	22,505	500	3,398	---	1,273	---	---
698-0399 ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL PHASE II	G	74	85	23,098 23,100	23,098	18,916	---	4,182	---	---	---	---
698-0408 HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION	G	81	85	7,353 7,353	7,353	709	---	824	---	3,522	---	2,298
698-0410 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	77	82	3,325 3,444	3,325	3,249	---	57	---	19	---	---
698-0412 HEALTH INSTITUTIONS IMPROVEMENT 122(D)	G	78	85	5,685 5,863	5,685	5,055	---	621	---	9	---	---
698-0421 AFR. CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE-CCCD	G	79	90	45,700 45,700	29,428	13,719	11,491	6,497	4,781	10,000	---	6,000
698-0433 AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	82	86	880 1,045	---	---	880	10	---	200	---	400
698-0464 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)	G	87	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	300	175	---	100

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PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
698-0465	G	86	86	380	---	---	380	---	---	50	---	150
ISRAELI AFRICAN SUPPORT				380								
698-0468	G	86	86	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	250	---	400
AIDS CONTROL PROGRAM (WHO/AFRO)				1,000								
698-0470	G	87	92	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	750	---	750
HEALTH TRAINING & MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE				---								
698-0510	G	84	C	---	1,798	665	1,383	1,052	1,151	650	---	650
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				116,597	97,363	64,818	15,634	16,641	8,232	16,998	---	10,748
				115,061								
GRANTS				116,597	97,363	64,818	15,634	16,641	8,232	16,398	---	10,748
				115,061								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

CHILD SURVIVAL FUND												
698-0421	G	79	92	11,710	---	---	4,000	---	7,710	1,500	---	1,500
AFR. CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE-CCCD				11,710								
698-0469	G	87	90	1,800	---	---	---	---	1,800	500	---	500
REGIONAL CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT				---								
698-0510	G	84	C	---	---	---	---	---	90	40	---	50
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II				---								
698-0513	G	85	85	3,500	3,500	---	---	608	---	1,500	---	1,000
AFRICAN CHILD SURVIVAL				3,500								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				17,010	3,500	---	4,000	608	9,600	3,540	---	3,050
				15,210								
GRANTS				17,010	3,500	---	4,000	608	9,600	3,540	---	3,050
				15,210								
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

693 AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
625-0977	G	86	90	7,025	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
SAHEL HUMAN RESOURCES III				7,025								
698-0384	G	76	81	22,189	22,139	21,950	---	34	---	205	---	---
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				23,397								
698-0405	G	73	86	7,200	6,850	6,750	350	450	---	---	---	---
REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING				7,200								
698-0433	G	82	86	33,837	28,396	17,459	5,441	7,288	---	4,000	---	5,000
AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II				36,237								
698-0442	G	85	89	10,696	4,221	904	4,250	3,523	2,225	3,500	---	2,000
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II				10,696								
698-0453	G	83	83	5,000	5,000	3,330	---	1,265	---	405	---	---
OPPORTUNITIIES INDUSTRIAL CENTERS INTERN				13,500								
698-0455	G	85	92	7,598	350	---	4,248	449	3,000	1,200	---	1,700
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III				7,598								
698-0458	G	85	86	937	465	---	472	---	---	465	---	472
SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS II				1,500								
698-0463	G	87	92	2,930	---	---	---	---	2,930	450	---	600
HUMAN RESOURCES DEV. FOR AFRICA				---								
698-0464	G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	300	50	---	100
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)				---								
698-0510	G	84	C	---	1,502	1,023	1,003	1,094	917	500	---	317
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II				---								

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				97,412 107,153	68,973	51,416	15,764	14,103	9,372	10,775	---	10,389
GRANTS				97,412 107,153	68,973	51,416	15,764	14,103	9,372	10,775	---	10,389
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
625-0974 SAHEL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II	G	86	88	5,000 5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
625-0975 SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS	G	87	91	3,000 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100
698-0127 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	G	68	83	7,561 5,680	7,561	6,721	---	1,011	---	---	---	---
698-0340 ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA	G	72	81	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	14	---	---
698-0410 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAM	G	77	82	4,085 4,907	4,085	4,015	---	8	---	62	---	---
698-0413 SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	G	79	86	9,615 10,193	8,917	6,424	698	1,170	---	1,588	---	433
698-0424 ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA	G	82	86	6,916 13,500	5,786	3,740	1,130	1,206	---	1,970	---	---
698-0427 ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING FOR AFRICANS	G	80	86	7,329 7,625	6,704	6,556	625	---	---	230	---	543
698-0433 AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	82	86	250 250	---	---	250	5	---	50	---	100
698-0434 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II	G	85	90	6,414 6,414	2,750	---	2,664	795	1,000	2,000	---	1,000
698-0438 AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND	G	85	90	1,104 1,000	336	90	468	241	300	250	---	100

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

698 AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
698-0467 NAT'L RESOURCES/ENERGY MANAGEMENT	G	87	91	5,500 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	200
698-0507 AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES	G	84	88	250 250	---	---	---	---	250	200	---	50
698-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	84	C	--- ---	1,588	1,026	306	528	947	350	---	350
698-0516 AFRICAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY	G	87	89	700 ---	---	---	---	---	700	500	---	200
698-9801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA	G	79	C	--- ---	2,066	1,593	225	316	300	300	---	300
698-9901 SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES	G	77	C	--- ---	9,706	8,696	1,721	1,908	1,700	1,300	---	1,300
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				57,724 57,819	49,499	38,861	8,087	7,188	5,197	8,814	---	4,776
GRANTS				57,724 57,819	49,499	38,861	8,087	7,188	5,197	8,814	---	4,776
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
625-0621 OMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	85	89	2,500 2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	200
625-0966 ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL	G	86	91	10,000 10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	500
625-0969 SAHEL POPULATION INITIATIVES	G	85	88	1,000 1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	400
625-0973 SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III	G	87	91	4,450 ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	200
625-0974 SAHEL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II	G	86	89	6,700 6,700	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	100

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
C Level of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

695 AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
625-0975	G	87	91	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	100
SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS				---								
625-0977	G	86	90	7,025	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	200
SAHEL HUMAN RESOURCES III				7,025								
698-0421	G	79	90	29,063	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,800	5,500
AFR. CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE-CCCD				29,063								
698-0434	G	85	90	5,636	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	300
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II				5,686								
698-0435	G	82	91	22,294	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,500	1,000
STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AGRI. RESEARCH				---								
698-0438	G	85	90	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	359
AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND				1,850								
698-0442	G	85	89	8,304	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,390
AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II				8,304								
698-0452	G	86	88	1,250	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,250	500
SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II				1,250								
698-0455	G	85	92	20,102	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,600	1,000
AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III				20,102								
698-0456	G	86	90	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	750	250
EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II				750								
698-0457	*G	88	92	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	100
WEST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II				---								
698-0461	G	86	90	950	---	---	---	---	---	---	450	250
NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN				950								
698-0462	G	87	91	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,500	1,500
FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	• L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
698-0463	G	87	92	36,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	600
HUMAN RESOURCES DEV. FOR AFRICA				---								
698-0464	G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	400
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT (TR)				---								
698-0466	G	87	92	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS				---								
698-0467	G	87	92	7,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	650
NAT'L RESOURCES/ENERGY MANAGEMENT				---								
698-0469	G	87	90	6,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
REGIONAL CHILD SURVIVAL SUPPORT				---								
698-0470	G	87	92	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	250
HEALTH TRAINING & MANAGEMENT INITIATIVE				---								
698-0506	G	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	200
SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS				---								
698-0507	G	84	89	1,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES				1,750								
698-0510	G	84	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,650	2,000
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II				---								
698-0516	G	87	89	1,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	200
AFRICAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY				---								
698-0517	G	87	90	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	500
AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER				---								
698-9801	G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	300
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA				---								
693-9901	G	77	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,400	1,300
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES				---								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

698 AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY85- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY86- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY87- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY88- EXPENDITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				254,624 96,930	---	---	---	---	---	---	82,200	21,549
GRANTS				254,624 96,930	---	---	---	---	---	---	82,200	21,549
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
698-0433 AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	82	86	375 500	---	---	375	---	---	75	---	100
698-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II	G	85	86	602 602	---	---	602	585	---	17	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				977 1,102	---	---	977	585	---	92	---	100
GRANTS				977 1,102	---	---	977	585	---	92	---	100
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				739,921 570,710	335,611	243,590	73,588	55,462	77,538	65,553	82,200	74,668
GRANTS				725,421 556,210	321,111	231,089	73,588	55,462	77,538	66,554	82,200	74,668
LOANS				14,500 14,500	14,500	12,501	---	---	---	1,999	---	---

*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, 1988 are based on the authorized date.
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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

625 SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 98

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
625-0915 NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING	G	76	81	1,350 1,350	1,350	1,086	---	151	---	113	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				1,350 1,350	1,350	1,086	---	151	---	113	---	---
GRANTS				1,350 1,350	1,350	1,086	---	151	---	113	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM												
625-0012 GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT	G	81	85	15,865 15,865	15,865	12,387	---	626	---	1,300	---	1,555
625-0517 AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER	G	87	87	1,000 1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	750	---	250
625-0621 DMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT	G	85	89	3,500 3,500	2,000	---	1,500	103	---	1,000	---	1,500
625-0911 SAHEL REG AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING	G	78	86	12,596 12,596	11,596	10,475	1,000	657	---	1,000	---	464
625-0915 NIGER RIVER BASIN DEV AND PLANNING	G	76	81	500 500	500	442	---	---	---	58	---	---
625-0927 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS	G	77	84	6,932 6,932	6,932	4,315	---	678	---	1,117	---	522
625-0928 REG. FOOD CROP PROTECTION-IPM	G	78	85	33,347 33,347	33,347	22,415	---	4,533	---	4,000	---	2,394
625-0929 PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH	G	78	C	--- ---	31,432	27,458	3,906	2,965	2,136	2,400	---	2,750

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
625-0936	G	79	82	9,621	9,621	8,747	---	213	---	661	---	---
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT				9,621								
625-0937	G	79	82	3,230	3,230	2,677	---	399	---	154	---	---
ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAMS (SAHEL)				3,230								
625-0940	G	82	86	7,700	7,000	4,259	700	1,237	---	1,500	---	704
SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. II				7,700								
625-0942	G	80	83	310	310	210	---	100	---	---	---	---
ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING AND MANAGEMENT				310								
625-0944	G	82	85	6,714	6,714	355	---	789	---	5,570	---	---
NIGER RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II				6,714								
625-0950	G	82	86	7,785	7,476	4,863	309	2,609	---	313	---	---
REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT				7,785								
625-0955	G	84	85	18,335	18,335	1,319	---	5,775	---	5,000	---	5,741
MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT				18,335								
625-0956	G	84	84	750	750	533	---	217	---	---	---	---
ENERGY INITIATIVES				750								
625-0957	G	84	84	1,057	1,057	11	---	150	---	300	---	400
OMVS AGRIC RESEARCH				1,057								
625-0958	G	83	87	4,651	4,651	419	---	946	1,000	1,000	---	1,000
OMVS GROUNDWATER MONITORING				4,651								
625-0960	G	83	85	12,649	12,649	5,211	---	2,660	---	3,500	---	1,278
SAHEL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II				12,650								
625-0963	G	84	85	2,300	2,300	359	---	1,073	---	1,500	---	573
ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY-PRITECH				2,300								
625-0966	G	86	91	5,000	---	---	2,500	---	2,500	2,500	---	2,500
ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL				5,000								
625-0967	G	84	84	527	527	272	---	255	---	105	---	---
ORAL REHYDRATION CCCD				527								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

625 SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
625-0969	G	85	88	3,678	881	---	1,620	392	1,177	700	---	1,000
SAHEL POPULATION INITIATIVES				2,501								
625-0970	G	85	87	3,464	883	---	981	434	1,600	1,000	---	800
SAHEL POLICY PROJECT				3,464								
625-0971	G	86	91	500	---	---	250	91	250	100	---	200
AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND				500								
625-0972	G	86	87	1,200	---	---	600	---	600	200	---	300
SAHEL AFGRAD III				1,200								
625-0973	G	87	91	2,550	---	---	---	---	2,550	100	---	700
SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III				---								
625-0974	G	86	89	5,300	---	---	2,800	26	2,500	1,500	---	1,500
SAHEL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II				5,300								
625-0975	G	87	91	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	---	500
SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS				---								
625-0977	G	86	90	7,975	---	---	3,475	39	4,500	500	---	1,000
SAHEL HUMAN RESOURCES III				7,975								
625-9801	G	79	C	---	225	147	95	44	50	50	---	50
HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA				---								
625-9901	G	80	C	---	3,932	3,544	697	769	600	600	---	600
SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV-SAHEL				---								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				180,036	182,263	110,918	20,433	27,785	21,463	38,978	---	28,281
				175,310								
GRANTS				180,036	182,263	110,918	20,433	27,785	21,463	38,978	---	28,281
				175,310								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
625-0929	G	86	86	678	---	---	678	550	---	128	---	---
PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH				678								

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CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

625 SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				678 678	---	---	678	550	---	128	---	---
GRANTS				678 678	---	---	678	550	---	128	---	---
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				132,064 177,338	183,613	112,004	21,111	28,486	21,463	39,219	---	28,281
GRANTS				132,064 177,338	183,613	112,004	21,111	28,486	21,463	39,219	---	28,281
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 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 Africa Remote Sensing II	DFA			FY 1988 400	Life of Project Funding 3,500

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
698-0457 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1988	FY 1992	FY 1993

Purpose: To enhance the viability of the West African Regional Remote Sensing Center (CRTO) by making institutional improvements focused on staffing, marketing and financing.

Background: Since 1979, under project 698-0420, A.I.D. has assisted the West African Regional Remote Sensing Center (CRTO) located in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, to provide the countries of West Afica 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, products, photographs and images. CRTO serves 14 member countries of West Africa, non-member countries in the region, donors and investors.

An evaluation of the project is underway. Findings indicate continued high-quality photo work and progress in Africanizing staff but a need for additional training and management improvements. By mid-1986 CRTO had trained 221 Africans, assisted in over 50 applications projects and effectively supported the introduction of remote sensing to West Africa. The appropriate nature of future support to CRTO -- whether indirect and task-oriented through other projects, direct and institutional, or a combination of the two -- is being considered with other donors in light of the importance of remote sensing to famine early warning, agricultural development and natural resource planning. Below is the current conception of continued institutional support.

Project Description: This project will focus on African technician staffing, improvements in management and in marketing of products and services, and ways to increase funding from CRTO's member states. It will provide technical assistance for the photo lab, for training CRTO staff and clients and for improving management and marketing/promotion of the center's services. Material and equipment for production of satellite imagery will also be provided.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Regional Strategy: It is consistent with A.I.D.'s strategy in support of agricultural development, drought and famine 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 early warning and improved planning in natural resource utilization.

Host Country and Other Donors: Member states contribute to the financing of CRTO, and income derives from the sales of services and products in the region. As is true of most remote sensing facilities of this type, however, CRTO is not self-sufficient. France is a major contributor to the center and also provides technical assistance and financing for training programs. German and World Bank support are planned.

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.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,500
Training and Training Support	1,000
Equipment and Supplies	1,000
Total	3,500

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1986	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1987	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	400	3,100	3,500

Principal Contractors or Agencies

West African Regional Remote Sensing Center (CRTO)

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1986 (Actual)	FY 1987 (Estimated)	FY 1988 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	-	45,000
Economic Support Fund	47,850	27,000	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	45,000
Other*			
TOTALS	47,850 a/	27,000	45,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	47,850	27,000	45,000

a/ Funds were made available from AEPRP and were reallocated to the following programs: Guinea $10 million, Senegal $15 million, Togo $7.85 million, and Zaire $15 million.

AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy in Africa is based on the belief that a fundamental cause of economic stagnation in Africa has been the practice of most African states of following unsound economic policies. These policies derive from a belief that economic development is best achieved when it is closely guided and directed by the State. The result has been highly regulated, inflexible economies which have not only wasted resources through unsound investments, but have stifled human initiative by providing inadequate incentives for work, investment and risk-taking. As a result Africa's economies have experienced neither growth nor equity.

Economic restructuring is the centerpiece of our assistance effort -- helping African governments restructure their economies to make them more open, more liberal, more decentralized, more flexible. And the centerpiece of our economic reform program is the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP). The AEPRP, a new initiative to help African countries reform policies which were causing economic stagnation, was announced by the President in 1984, with an FY 1985 program level of $75 million.

One of the most important aspects of the AEPRP is that country allocations are separate from normal budgetary procedures. This allows us to develop fairly sizable, discrete programs which are additional to normal budgetary levels. For example, the FY 1985 programs in Malawi, Zambia, Mali, Rwanda and Mauritius led to a doubling of the total assistance levels (including P.L. 480) into those five countries. Such a dramatic change in funding leads to the AEPRP being highly valued by recipient countries.

The following criteria were developed for determining the types of programs that could be designed for the AEPRP.

1) Programs were to be preferably non-projectized;
2) Programs could be developed in any sector, as long as there was an important relationship to A.I.D.'s strategic objectives;
3) All programs would be designed so as to assist in the implementations of key policy changes.

As for country selection criteria, the AEPRP was to be limited to those countries with a demonstrated commitment to policy reform. Excluded, because they were already receiving a large share of U.S. assistance, were the four largest recipients of U.S. assistance (Sudan, Somalia, Kenya and Liberia).

The application of the country selection criteria led to the development of a list of 16 countries that were eligible for the first tranche of assistance:

Senegal	Mali	Niger	Guinea
Madagascar	Cameroon	Zaire	Uganda
Malawi	Zambia	Rwanda	Zimbabwe
Botswana	Ghana	Togo	Mauritius

As originally planned, $75 million was allocated in FY 1985 to five AEPRP programs; budget stringencies limited A.I.D. to four programs totaling $47.85 million in FY 1986 and an expected three programs totaling $27 million in FY 1987. The existing programs are:

	COST IN MILLION $	POLICY AREAS
	FY 1985	
Zambia	25.0	Agricultural Marketing
Mali	18.0	Public Finance
Malawi	15.0	Fertilizer Subsidies
Rwanda	12.0	Industrial Incentives
Mauritius	5.0	Trade Policy
	FY 1986	
Senegal	15.0	Tax and Tariff Reform
Zaire	15.0	Trade Reform
Guinea	10.0	Agricultural Input Marketing
Togo	4.8	Export Liberalization

AEPRPs have several common characterisitics: (a) they are designed to be fast-disbursing program assistance, once conditionality is met; (b) disbursements are tranched, with periodic disbursements based on the meeting of certain policy reform conditions; and (c) they are aimed at helping governments implement policy reform through the use of technical assistance and the programming of dollars and local currency counterparts. Most programs are undertaken in a multi-donor framework, often in conjunction with the implementation of World Bank Structural Adjustment Credits (SACs). Despite these important similarities, each AEPRP is a discrete program, tailored to the problems and prospects of each recipient country.

It is much too soon to evaluate the performance of the AEPRPs. Since the first set were obligated in September 1985, we have barely 18 months' experience. The FY86 AEPRP began implementation only last fall. Given the political costs and the difficulty of implementation, policy reform efforts in Africa have not followed a smooth one-directional path. There have been some setbacks. Moreover, we have learned that some programs were too complicated,

with too many reforms and very difficult implementation requirements, while others had conditionality that was too general. Of the nine programs in place, five (Malawi, Mali, Zaire, Togo and Senegal) are proceeding successfully, two (Guinea and Mauritius) are proceeding somewhat more slowly than we had hoped, and two (Zambia and Rwanda) may be in need of substantial restructuring.

Among the accomplishments to date: successive reductions in fertilizer subsidies in Malawi; tax reform and improved investment climate in Mali; tariff reform in Mauritius; reduction of controls on agricultural exports in Togo. By and large, we are pleased with recipient country responses. We knew that these programs would be high-risk, high-gain propositions. But they are designed with a very important monitoring and evaluation component which would allow for sufficient flexibility in revising the program.

Africa Bureau Assistant Administrator: Mark L. Edelman

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

600 AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES												
698-0511 AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA												
698-0511 AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	45,000	45,000
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
698-0511 AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	G	85	C	--- ---	---	---	---	---	27,000	27,000	---	---
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				--- ---	---	---	---	---	27,000	27,000	---	---
GRANTS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	27,000	27,000	---	---
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

600 AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		---	---	---	---	---	27,000	27,000	45,000	90,000

		GRANTS		---	---	---	---	---	27,000	27,000	45,000	90,000

		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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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FY 88 CP ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

COUNTRY: (680) BENIN

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 4,189

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 270

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 1.0%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 10.8%

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

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 48.2	MALE 46.7	FEMALE 49.7
(1970)	TOTAL .	MALE .	FEMALE .

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 28% MALE 40% FEMALE 17%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -0.8%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 41%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 169

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CASSAVA ,YAMS ,CORN	22%	(1985)
CASH: COTTON ,PALM OIL ,PALM KERNELS	.%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) COTTON ,PALM OIL ..

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,RICE ,TOBACCO

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

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

TOTAL REVENUES AND GRANTS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1977) 171 (78) 180 (79) 216

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND NET LENDING ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1977) 165 (78) 158 (79) 221

DEFICIT(-) OR SURPLUS ($ MILLIONS, U.S.)
(1977) 6 (78) 22 (79) -5

DEFENSE EXPENDITURES,
AS % OF TOTAL EXPENDITURES.. (1977) 5.2% (78) 5.6% (79) 7.8%
AS % OF GNP..... (.) . % (77) 1.4% (78) 1.2%

OFFICIAL INTERNATIONAL RESERVES, GROSS HOLDINGS END OF PERIOD.
($MILLIONS, U.S.) (1983) 8 (84) 6 (85) 8
EQUIVALENT TO 0.4 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1979)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(.)

EXPORTS TO U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, FOB) (1983) 26 (1984) 0 (1985) 0
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS (1979) 0% (1980) 0% (1981) 0%

MAJOR IMPORTS(.) . .

IMPORTS FROM U.S.
($ MILLIONS, US, CIF) (1983) 14 (1984) 14 (1985) 74
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS (1977) 8% (1978) 7% (1979) 7%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1977) -126(78) -159(79) -156

TRADING PARTNERS: FRANCE ,UNITED KINGDOM ,NETHERLANDS

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 59.8%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 38
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 10.6%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) . % (1978) . % (1986) 3.5%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 13% (1986) 18%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) . (1986) 8

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1981) 20.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 51.8% (15-64YRS) 45.1% (65+ YRS) 3.0%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 131

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1980) 16,980

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (1981) MALARIA ,MEASLES-ROUGEOLE,SHIGELLOSIS
DEATH.. (.) . .

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

POPULATION WITH REASONABLE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER SUPPLY(1980) 20%

TOTAL SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS RATIO OF POPULATION IN AGE GROUP:

PRIMARY..... (1982)	TOTAL 67.9	MALE 94.5	FEMALE 42.9
SECONDARY..... (1980)	TOTAL 3.8	MALE 18.5	FEMALE 7.5
POST SECONDARY.. (1979)	TOTAL 0.8	MALE 1.5	FEMALE 0.3

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

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

680 BENIN

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHD	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
HEALTH												
680-0201	G	80	81	6,707	6,707	459	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY				6,707								
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				6,707	6,707	459	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
				6,707								
GRANTS				6,707	6,707	459	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
				6,707								
LOANS				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

COUNTRY TOTAL												
TOTAL				6,707	6,707	459	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
				6,707								
GRANTS				6,707	6,707	459	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
				6,707								
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, 1986 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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COUNTRY: (613) ZIMBABWE

BASIC DATA

TOTAL POPULATION.. (THOUSANDS,MID 1986) 9,041

PER CAPITA GNP..... (DOLLARS,1984) 760

ANNUAL PER CAPITA REAL GNP GROWTH RATE.. (1965-84) 1.5%

ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION (1973-84) 11.4%

NATIONAL INCOME RECEIVED BY LOW 20% OF POPULATION..(1968) 3.2%

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, IN YEARS

(1986)	TOTAL 59.2	MALE 57.4	FEMALE 61.1
(1970)	TOTAL 51.3	MALE 49.6	FEMALE 53.0

ADULT LITERACY RATE (1980) TOTAL 69% MALE 77% FEMALE 61%

AGRICULTURE

ANNUAL PER CAPITA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE (1976-1985) -1.6%

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AS % OF GDP.....(1984) 12%

POPULATION DENSITY / SQ KM OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (1983) 104

MAJOR CROP(S)	ARABLE LAND	YEAR
SUBSISTENCE: CORN ,MILLET ,SORGHUM	75%	(1985)
CASH: COTTON ,TOBACCO ,SOYBEANS	10%	(1985)

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS:(1985) TOBACCO ,COTTON ,RAW SUGAR

MAJOR AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS:(1985) WHEAT ,RICE ,CORN

PROPORTION OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICULTURE.....(1981) 60%

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.) (1983) 187 (84) 156 (85) 221
EQUIVALENT TO 1.3 MONTHS OF IMPORTS (1984)

FOREIGN TRADE

MAJOR EXPORTS(1985)GOLD REEXPORTS ,TOBACCO ,COTTON LINT

EXPORTS TO U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, FOB)	(1983)	65	(1984)	68	(1985)	49
AS % OF TOTAL EXPORTS	(1982)	8%	(1983)	6%	(1984)	6%

MAJOR IMPORTS(1985)MACHINERY ,PETROLEUM PROD.,WHEAT

IMPORTS FROM U.S.

($ MILLIONS, US, CIF)	(1983)	108	(1984)	70	(1985)	50
AS % OF TOTAL IMPORTS	(1982)	12%	(1983)	12%	(1984)	7%

TRADE BALANCE($ MILLIONS, U.S.)(1982) -157(83) 87(84) 187

TRADING PARTNERS: UNITED KINGDOM ,SOUTH AFRICA ,GERMANY, FEDER

EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT AS % OF GNP (1984) 28.7%

SERVICE PAYMENTS ON EXTERNAL PUBLIC DEBT,
($ MILLIONS, U.S.)..... (1984) 276
AS % OF EXPORT EARNINGS (DEBT SERVICE RATIO).... (1983) 33.0%

SOCIAL DATA

POPULATION GROWTH RATE...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.0% (1986) 3.6%

POPULATION IN URBAN AREAS.....(1970) 17% (1986) 27%

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE.....(1970) 7 (1986) 7

MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15-44 YRS. USING CONTRACEPTION. (1984) 38.0%

POPULATION (1986) IN AGE GROUP:
(0-14YRS) 49.5% (15-64YRS) 47.5% (65+ YRS) 2.9%

INFANT DEATHS IN FIRST YR OF LIFE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS (1986) 74

PEOPLE PER PHYSICIAN..... (1985) 6,650

MAJOR CAUSES OF
DISEASE (.) , ,
DEATH.. (.) , ,

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.....	(1982)	TOTAL	134	MALE	-1E5	FEMALE	.
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.....(1984) 71.4%

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

613 ZIMBABWE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES												
613-0229 ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	G	86	86	2,000 8,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	750	---	600
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				2,000 8,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	750	---	600
GRANTS				2,000 8,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	750	---	600
LOANS				--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND												
613-0205 LOW COST SHELTER	G	82	82	750 750	750	492	---	166	---	92	---	---
613-0208 BASIC EDUCATION & SKILLS TRAINING	G	82	86	44,869 45,000	39,869	23,426	5,000	4,155	---	10,200	---	4,577
613-0209 ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	G	82	84	45,000 45,000	45,000	26,714	---	7,310	---	6,433	---	2,000
613-0215 ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	G	82	84	13,139 13,139	13,139	2,965	---	2,801	---	5,000	---	2,373
613-0216 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	G	82	84	97,000 97,000	97,000	88,709	---	5,292	---	3,625	---	---
613-0219 CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY	G	82	85	6,542 6,542	6,542	2,488	---	2,299	---	1,756	---	---
613-0224 BOOKS FOR NEW LITERATES (PVO)	G	83	83	--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---
613-0227 EPWORTH LOW COST SHELTER	G	85	85	400 400	400	---	---	---	---	400	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
CLevel of effort activity

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BUREAU FOR AFRICA

613 ZIMBABWE

CP 88

PROJECT NO. AND TITLE	* L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	LOP PLANNED AUTHO	-THROUGH FY85- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY86- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY87- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY88- OBLIG-ATIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
TOTAL FOR ACCOUNT				207,700 207,831	202,700	144,794	5,000	22,023	---	27,511	---	9,950
		GRANTS		207,700 207,831	202,700	144,794	5,000	22,023	---	27,511	---	9,950
		LOANS		--- ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
COUNTRY TOTAL												
		TOTAL		209,700 215,831	202,700	144,794	7,000	22,023	---	28,261	---	9,550
		GRANTS		209,700 215,831	202,700	144,794	7,000	22,023	---	28,261	---	9,550
		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, 1986 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1986 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.