AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

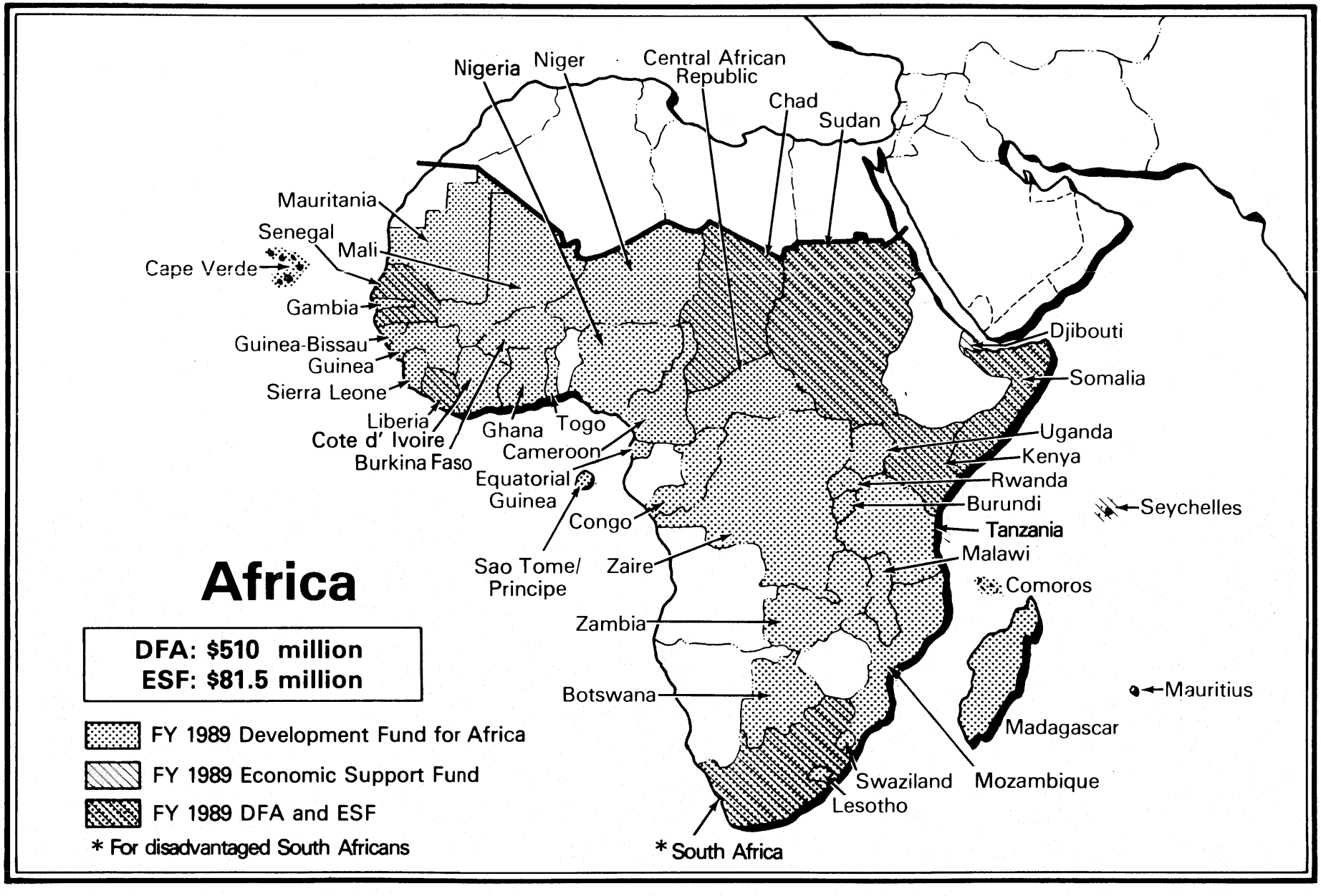
Congressional Presentation
Fiscal Year 1989
ANNEX I

Africa

AFRICA

Responsible Officer:

CHARLES L. GLADSON
Assistant Administrator
Bureau for Africa


Africa
DFA: $510 million
ESF: $81.5 million
FY 1989 Development Fund for Africa
FY 1989 Economic Support Fund
FY 1989 DFA and ESF
* For disadvantaged South Africans
Nigeria
Niger
Central African Republic
Chad
Sudan
Mauritania
Senegal
Mali
Cape Verde
Gambia
Guinea-Bissau
Guinea
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Cote d' Ivoire
Burkina Faso
Ghana
Togo
Cameroon
Equatorial Guinea
Sao Tome/ Principe
Congo
Zaire
Zambia
Botswana
* South Africa
Swaziland
Lesotho
Mozambique
Madagascar
Comoros
Mauritius
Seychelles
Tanzania
Malawi
Burundi
Rwanda
Kenya
Uganda
Somalia
Djibouti

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 1989. (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 1986 to FY 1989. There is also a regional summary table showing economic and social data for African countries. Following these tables is a narrative which provides a summary statement of the Agency's programs in Africa. 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 1989. These narratives are followed by planned program summary sheets which present in detail requests for new projects in FY 1989.

The narratives for Chad, Kenya, Liberia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa and Sudan include FY 1989 funding requests for both DFA and ESF. The narratives for Djibouti and Seychelles contain FY 1989 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.

*** FY 1988 and FY 1989 includes Sahel Regional activities.

Summary of Programs
by Country and
Appropriation

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

CP-89

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
BOTSWANA												
1986	11,654	812	---	---	---	---	383	---	---	---	10,459	---
1987	5,471	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,471	---
1988	9,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,500	---	---
1989	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
BURKINA												
1986	6,778	---	---	---	---	---	527	---	6,251	---	---	---
1987	1,581	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,581	---	---	---
1988	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
1989	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
BURUNDI												
1986	2,019	1,350	---	---	---	---	---	669	---	---	---	---
1987	1,760	750	---	---	---	---	1,010	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
1989	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
CAMEROON												
1986	23,014	12,147	---	400	---	---	10,467	---	---	---	---	---
1987	29,255	12,000	---	2,195	805	---	5,255	---	---	---	9,000	---
1988	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20,000	---	---
1989	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---	---
CAPE VERDE												
1986	2,587	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,587	---	---	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	---
1988	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
1989	2,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	---
CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC												
1986	1,940	1,940	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,050	1,050	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1989	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
CHAD												
1986	13,519	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	9,519	---
1987	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	5,000	---
1988	16,040	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	6,000	10,000	---
1989	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	10,000	---
COMOROS												
1986	750	750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	600	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
1989	700	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	700	---	---
CONGO												
1986	475	475	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	500	188	---	---	---	---	312	---	---	---	---	---
1988	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1989	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
COTE D'IVOIRE												
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1989	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
DJIBOUTI												
1986	2,950	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,950	---
1987	2,033	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,033	---
1988	3,415	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,415	---
1989	3,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,200	---
EQUATORIAL GUINEA												
1986	1,000	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	500	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	850	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	850	---	---
1989	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
GAMBIA												
1986	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	---	---	---
1987	8,499	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,499	---	6,000	---
1988	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---	---
1989	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---	---
GHANA												
1986	3,000	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	1,820	---	1,820	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---
1989	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
GUINEA												
1986	11,715	1,715	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1987	935	935	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
1989	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---	---
GUINEA-BISSAU												
1986	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
1989	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---
KENYA												
1986	40,985	14,009	9,472	2,499	---	---	315	248	---	---	14,442	---
1987	35,085	9,542	2,039	1,559	1,285	---	---	5,660	---	---	15,000	---
1988	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000	10,000	---
1989	40,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000	10,000	---
LESOTHO												
1986	9,660	4,522	---	---	---	---	5,138	---	---	---	---	---
1987	10,580	6,361	---	---	---	---	4,219	---	---	---	---	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
1989	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---

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

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

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COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
LIBERIA												
1986	41,925	5,633	50	3,640	---	---	3,448	951	---	---	28,203	---
1987	26,657	2,501	---	3,327	---	---	2,300	3,529	---	---	15,000	---
1988	21,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	11,000	---
1989	17,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	7,000	---
MADAGASCAR												
1986	2,844	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,844	---
1987	6,416	5,416	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
1988	9,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,500	---	---
1989	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,000	---	---
MALAWI												
1986	24,000	20,900	830	1,920	---	---	---	300	---	---	---	---
1987	11,479	8,670	1,500	1,309	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
1989	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
MALI												
1986	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,000	---	---	---
1987	7,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,350	---	---	---
1988	13,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,000	---	---
1989	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---	---
MAURITANIA												
1986	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---
1987	1,800	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,800	---	---	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
1989	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
MAURITIUS												
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---
1988	1,600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,600	---	---
1989	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---

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

REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
MOZAMBIQUE												
1986	9,570	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,570	---
1987	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---
1988	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
1989	15,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	---
NIGER												
1986	20,373	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16,000	---	4,373	---
1987	21,510	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	---	13,010	---	2,000	---
1988	20,924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,924	18,000	---	---
1989	18,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18,000	---	---
NIGERIA												
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	11,430	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,430	---	---
1989	11,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,500	---	---
RWANDA												
1986	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	6,400	6,000	400	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
1989	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
SAO TOME/PRINCIPE												
1986	600	600	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	300	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
1989	300	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	---	---
SENEGAL												
1986	46,859	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,375	---	27,484	---
1987	29,808	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,808	---	12,000	---
1988	32,654	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	654	22,000	10,000	---
1989	32,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22,000	10,000	---

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SEYCHELLES												
1986	1,914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,914	---
1987	2,375	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,375	---
1988	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
1989	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
SIERRA LEONE												
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
1989	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	---	---
SOMALIA												
1986	44,155	9,934	5,610	4,600	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	22,011	---
1987	35,404	10,164	---	1,100	---	---	3,000	15	---	---	17,125	4,000
1988	31,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	25,000	---
1989	27,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	23,000	---
SOUTH AFRICA												
1986	5,522	---	---	---	---	---	550	---	---	---	4,972	---
1987	10,405	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	5,851	---	---	3,054	---
1988	25,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,600	3,400	---
1989	24,900	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21,600	3,300	---
SUDAN												
1986	41,588	29,625	---	---	---	---	---	1,363	---	---	10,000	600
1987	20,407	16,898	---	4	2,000	---	---	1,505	---	---	---	---
1988	29,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	14,350	---
1989	27,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	12,000	---
SWAZILAND												
1986	9,756	1,699	35	1,983	---	---	5,428	600	---	---	11	---
1987	8,373	500	---	2,000	---	---	5,393	340	---	---	140	---
1988	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---
1989	6,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	---	---

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
TANZANIA												
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	12,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,000	---
1988	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
1989	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
TOGO												
1986	10,910	3,060	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,850	---
1987	3,045	1,384	---	1,661	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	3,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750	---	---
1989	3,750	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,750	---	---
UGANDA												
1986	13,394	8,482	---	550	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,362
1987	5,550	5,350	---	---	200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
1989	8,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	---
ZAIRE												
1986	45,777	13,000	2,080	5,570	---	---	100	---	---	---	24,527	500
1987	30,879	13,680	1,060	4,140	500	---	---	170	---	---	10,000	1,329
1988	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	---	---
1989	33,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	33,000	---	---
ZAMBIA												
1986	19,149	2,149	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,000	---
1987	16,756	4,149	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12,607	---
1988	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	---
1989	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	---	---
ZIMBABWE												
1986	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	---	5,000	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1989	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

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

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REGION: BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEV. AND NUTRITION	POPULATION PLANNING	HEALTH	CHILD SURVIVAL	AIDS	EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEV.	SELECTED DEV. ACTIVITIES	SAHEL DEV. PROGRAM	DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND	OTHER PROGRAMS
SOUTHERN AFR REG												
1986	31,386	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	28,386	---
1987	61,537	---	---	---	---	---	---	37,500	---	---	24,037	---
1988	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---	---
1989	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---	---
AFRICA REGIONAL												
1986	165,280	24,175	4,951	15,634	4,000	---	15,764	8,087	20,433	---	1,655	70,581
1987	120,222	34,565	27,004	9,566	8,194	---	10,549	5,793	24,551	---	---	---
1988	101,438	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	1,168	97,270	---	---
1989	63,650	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	63,650	---	---
AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM												
1986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1987	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1988	55,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	55,000	---	---
1989	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	50,000	---	---
TOTAL												
1986	699,962	165,977	26,078	36,796	4,000	---	49,120	12,218	84,646	---	245,084	76,043
1987	559,342 a/	141,503	33,823	26,861	14,484	---	33,538	60,363	78,599	---	164,842 b/	5,329 c/
1988	647,951	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	4,786	550,000d/	90,165 e/	---
1989	591,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	510,000	81,500	---

a/ Totals for Development Assistance do not include $7.482 million in Local Cost Support. Includes $6.121 million in deobligations reobligated in FY 1987. In addition, total includes $50.0 million in Supplemental Funds for FY 1987.

b/ Total for ESF includes $2.865 million in Local Cost Support. Includes $2.127 million in deobligations reobligated in FY 1987.

c/ Includes $5.329 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance funding (P.L. 97-121).

d/ Includes $50.0 million earmark for Southern African Development Coordinating Committee.

e/ Includes $165,000 in prior year deobligations. Reobligated in FY 1988.

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			DENSITY (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM)	
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION	POP/AGRICULTURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
BENIN	4,339 (87)	3.5% (87)	50 (86)	16,980 (80)	20% (80)	129 (87)	28% (80)	54% (79)	169 (83)	35 (84)
	3,148 (77)	2.8% (77)	46 (77)	26,600 (77)	. .	. .	. .	43% (77)	143 (77)	28 (77)
BOTSWANA	1,149 (87)	3.5% (87)	63 (86)	9,250 (83)	. .	66 (87)	. .	. .	2 (83)	2 (84)
	783 (77)	5.3% (77)	62 (77)	. .	. .	84 (76)	. .	. .	2 (77)	1 (77)
BURKINA FASO	8,276 (87)	2.4% (87)	46 (86)	49,276 (81)	30% (80)	152 (87)	. .	. .	51 (83)	24 (84)
	6,689 (77)	1.8% (77)	43 (77)	59,347 (77)	. .	170 (76)	. .	. .	46 (77)	21 (77)
BURUNDI	5,006 (87)	2.9% (87)	48 (86)	. .	24% (80)	117 (87)	27% (80)	52% (80)	201 (83)	164 (84)
	3,821 (77)	2.2% (77)	46 (77)	. .	. .	139 (76)	. .	. .	180 (77)	139 (77)
CAMEROON	10,255 (87)	2.7% (87)	55 (86)	13,985 (79)	. .	128 (87)	. .	47% (80)	63 (83)	21 (84)
	7,907 (77)	2.6% (77)	52 (77)	16,604 (77)	. .	157 (76)	. .	. .	53 (77)	17 (77)
CAPE VERDE	344 (87)	2.6% (87)	63 (86)	5,798 (80)	50% (80)	70 (87)	. .	. .	485 (83)	80 (84)
	286 (77)	1.1% (77)	59 (77)	6,572 (77)	. .	96 (76)	. .	. .	435 (77)	70 (77)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	2,669 (87)	2.4% (87)	49 (86)	23,091 (80)	17% (78)	149 (87)	33% (80)	. .	49 (83)	4 (84)
	2,121 (77)	2.2% (77)	45 (77)	20,255 (77)	. .	179 (76)	. .	. .	44 (77)	3 (77)
CHAD	4,646 (87)	2.4% (87)	45 (86)	47,644 (78)	30% (80)	143 (87)	. .	. .	10 (83)	4 (84)
	3,987 (77)	1.7% (77)	41 (77)	41,990 (77)	. .	171 (76)	. .	. .	9 (77)	3 (77)
COMOROS	415 (87)	3.3% (87)	52 (86)	15,950 (78)	. .	96 (87)	. .	. .	342 (83)	174 (84)
	305 (77)	8.2% (77)	49 (77)	. .	. .	120 (76)	. .	. .	296 (77)	143 (77)
CONGO	2,082 (87)	3.4% (87)	63 (86)	5,507 (78)	25% (80)	112 (87)	. .	. .	16 (83)	5 (84)
	1,456 (77)	3.5% (77)	61 (77)	. .	. .	133 (76)	. .	. .	14 (77)	4 (77)
COTE D'IVOIRE	10,767 (87)	3.8% (87)	50 (86)	. .	66% (80)	107 (87)	35% (80)	. .	136 (83)	31 (84)
	7,323 (77)	4.0% (77)	48 (77)	. .	. .	134 (76)	. .	. .	109 (77)	23 (77)
DJIBOUTI	312 (87)	2.5% (87)	49 (86)	1,970 (82)	45% (80)	126 (87)	. .	. .	171 (83)	16 (85)
	229 (77)	5.1% (77)	. .	3,938 (77)	. .	140 (76)	. .	. .	103 (77)	11 (77)
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	340 (87)	1.8% (87)	45 (86)	. .	. .	130 (87)	37% (80)	. .	108 (83)	13 (84)
	196 (77)	1.1% (77)	41 (77)	. .	. .	154 (76)	. .	. .	97 (77)	12 (77)
GAMBIA, THE	760 (87)	2.4% (87)	39 (86)	12,306 (78)	. .	177 (87)	20% (80)	. .	160 (85)	64 (84)
	600 (77)	2.5% (77)	40 (77)	. .	. .	200 (76)	. .	. .	240 (77)	51 (77)
GHANA	13,949 (87)	2.9% (87)	58 (86)	6,759 (81)	47% (80)	72 (87)	. .	. .	192 (83)	52 (84)
	10,403 (77)	1.9% (77)	56 (77)	9,860 (77)	. .	98 (76)	. .	. .	170 (77)	44 (77)
GUINEA	6,738 (87)	2.5% (87)	39 (86)	. .	17% (80)	154 (87)	. .	. .	127 (83)	24 (84)
	5,178 (77)	.8% (77)	36 (77)	17,223 (77)	. .	181 (76)	. .	. .	113 (77)	21 (77)
GUINEA-BISSAU	928 (87)	2.4% (87)	39 (86)	7,491 (80)	10% (80)	134 (87)	19% (80)	. .	54 (83)	24 (84)
	745 (77)	1.7% (77)	36 (77)	8,763 (77)	. .	157 (76)	. .	. .	45 (77)	19 (77)
KENYA	22,378 (87)	4.2% (87)	58 (86)	7,544 (84)	26% (80)	74 (87)	47% (80)	. .	310 (83)	34 (84)
	14,762 (77)	4.1% (77)	55 (77)	24,688 (77)	. .	96 (76)	. .	. .	245 (77)	25 (77)
LESOTHO	1,622 (87)	2.7% (87)	55 (86)	. .	40% (86)	100 (87)	46% (85)	. .	63 (83)	49 (84)
	1,252 (77)	2.3% (77)	50 (77)	18,642 (77)	. .	111 (76)	. .	. .	55 (77)	41 (77)
LIBERIA	2,384 (87)	3.3% (87)	54 (86)	8,544 (81)	. .	124 (87)	22% (80)	. .	337 (83)	19 (84)
	1,728 (77)	3.1% (77)	46 (77)	. .	. .	149 (76)	. .	. .	277 (77)	15 (77)

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	POPULATION			HEALTH			EDUCATION			
	TOTAL POPULATION (THOUSANDS)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	LIFE EXPECT-ANCY (YEARS)	PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	% POP. WITH ACCESS TO SAFE WATER	INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 BIRTHS	LITERACY RATE	MALE LABOR FORCE PARTICI-PATION	--POPULATION DENSITY-- (PERSONS PER SQUARE KM) POP/AGRICUL-TURAL LAND	POP/TOTAL LAND
MADAGASCAR	10,731 (87)	3.1% (87)	50 (86)	9,937 (81)	21% (80)	103 (87)	. .	. .	26 (83)	17 (84)
	8,010 (77)	2.6% (77)	48 (77)	10,311 (77)	. .	127 (76)	. .	. .	22 (77)	14 (77)
MALAWI	7,438 (87)	3.2% (87)	46 (86)	52,961 (84)	41% (80)	137 (87)	25% (80)	46% (77)	158 (83)	58 (84)
	5,507 (77)	2.9% (77)	42 (77)	47,491 (77)	. .	166 (76)	. .	46% (77)	134 (77)	46 (77)
MALI	8,423 (87)	2.8% (87)	47 (86)	25,375 (80)	6% (80)	155 (87)	. .	. .	22 (83)	6 (84)
	6,487 (77)	2.4% (77)	43 (77)	24,346 (77)	. .	177 (76)	. .	. .	19 (77)	5 (77)
MAURITANIA	1,863 (87)	2.9% (87)	47 (86)	. .	84% (80)	100 (87)	. .	55% (78)	4 (83)	2 (84)
	1,424 (77)	2.4% (77)	43 (77)	14,505 (77)	. .	121 (76)	. .	. .	4 (77)	1 (77)
MAURITIUS	1,080 (87)	1.9% (87)	68 (86)	1,730 (81)	99% (80)	23 (87)	79% (80)	. .	871 (83)	532 (84)
	913 (77)	1.7% (77)	65 (77)	2,438 (77)	. .	40 (76)	. .	. .	804 (77)	493 (77)
MOZAMBIQUE	14,536 (87)	2.6% (87)	52 (86)	33,342 (80)	. .	147 (87)	33% (80)	. .	28 (83)	17 (84)
	11,128 (77)	3.3% (77)	23 (77)	39,233 (77)	. .	164 (76)	. .	. .	24 (77)	14 (77)
NIGER	6,989 (87)	3.2% (87)	47 (86)	38,791 (78)	33% (80)	140 (87)	10% (80)	50% (78)	47 (83)	5 (84)
	5,037 (77)	3.0% (77)	43 (77)	44,202 (77)	. .	166 (76)	. .	. .	39 (77)	4 (77)
NIGERIA	108,620 (87)	3.0% (87)	51 (86)	10,543 (80)	. .	124 (87)	34% (80)	. .	182 (83)	104 (84)
	81,922 (77)	3.0% (77)	46 (77)	. .	. .	143 (76)	. .	. .	154 (77)	85 (77)
RWANDA	6,811 (87)	3.5% (87)	48 (86)	29,148 (81)	54% (80)	122 (87)	50% (80)	. .	390 (83)	222 (84)
	4,773 (77)	3.3% (77)	44 (77)	38,792 (77)	. .	147 (76)	. .	. .	313 (77)	177 (77)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	114 (87)	2.9% (87)	66 (86)	2,542 (81)	80% (82)	55 (87)	57% (81)	. .	276 (83)	105 (84)
	87 (77)	3.1% (77)	. .	2,155 (77)	. .	80 (76)	. .	. .	245 (77)	94 (77)
SENEGAL	7,064 (87)	3.0% (87)	47 (86)	13,047 (81)	42% (80)	99 (87)	. (85)	. .	175 (84)	32 (84)
	5,253 (77)	2.9% (77)	45 (77)	15,695 (77)	. .	115 (76)	. .	. .	49 (77)	27 (77)
SEYCHELLES	68 (87)	1.5% (87)	70 (86)	2,333 (79)	82% (80)	26 (87)	. .	59% (80)	1,067 (83)	217 (84)
	62 (77)	2.1% (77)	136 (77)	. .	. .	35 (76)	. .	53% (77)	1,240 (77)	221 (77)
SIERRA LEONE	3,868 (87)	2.4% (87)	39 (86)	17,674 (80)	16% (80)	163 (87)	. .	. .	90 (83)	51 (84)
	3,133 (77)	1.8% (77)	36 (77)	. .	. .	195 (76)	. .	. .	81 (77)	44 (77)
SOMALIA	5,600 (87)	3.1% (87)	42 (86)	15,632 (80)	33% (80)	133 (87)	6% (80)	. .	17 (83)	8 (84)
	4,349 (77)	2.7% (77)	43 (77)	. .	. .	179 (76)	. .	. .	14 (77)	7 (77)
SOUTH AFRICA	34,313 (87)	2.3% (87)	64 (86)	. .	. .	66 (87)	. .	. .	33 (83)	26 (84)
	27,048 (77)	2.5% (77)	57 (77)	. .	. .	88 (76)	. .	. .	28 (77)	22 (77)
SUDAN	23,525 (87)	1.9% (87)	49 (86)	9,072 (81)	46% (78)	103 (87)	. .	. .	30 (83)	9 (84)
	17,011 (77)	3.0% (77)	45 (77)	8,873 (77)	. .	129 (76)	. .	. .	25 (77)	7 (77)
SWAZILAND	676 (86)	3.2% (86)	56 (86)	6,984 (83)	57% (86)	132 (87)	. .	. .	55 (83)	42 (84)
	532 (77)	2.6% (77)	50 (77)	. .	. .	156 (76)	. .	. .	41 (77)	33 (77)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLI	23,502 (87)	3.3% (87)	53 (86)	. .	34% (80)	113 (87)	46% (78)	. .	52 (83)	23 (84)
	17,195 (77)	2.9% (77)	48 (77)	17,742 (77)	. .	. .	. .	. .	42 (77)	18 (77)
TOGO	3,229 (87)	3.2% (87)	49 (86)	18,547 (80)	42% (80)	117 (87)	. .	. .	175 (83)	52 (84)
	2,382 (77)	2.8% (77)	46 (77)	18,719 (77)	. .	138 (76)	. .	. .	148 (77)	42 (77)
UGANDA	15,909 (87)	3.7% (87)	49 (86)	22,175 (81)	. .	103 (87)	52% (80)	. .	128 (83)	63 (84)
	11,756 (77)	2.9% (77)	49 (77)	26,812 (77)	. .	116 (76)	. .	. .	111 (77)	50 (77)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(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	POP/TOTAL LAND
ZAIRE		32,343 (87)	2.9% (87)	52 (86)	13,943 (79)	18% (82)	112 (87)	55% (80)	. .	184 (83)	13 (84)
		24,451 (77)	2.4% (77)	48 (77)	. .	. .	136 (76)	. .	. .	164 (77)	11 (77)
ZAMBIA		7,282 (87)	3.7% (87)	52 (86)	7,105 (81)	67% (80)	87 (87)	. .	44% (77)	15 (83)	9 (84)
		5,170 (77)	2.8% (77)	49 (77)	. .	. .	135 (76)	. .	44% (77)	13 (77)	7 (77)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	423,343 *	3.0% #	52 #	16,028 #	34% #	113 #	38% #	48% #	168 @	58 @
	(1977)	316,546 *	2.8% #	47 #	23,941 #	. #	135 #	. #	45% #	152 @	50 @

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

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED SOCIAL INDICATORS
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(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
ANGOLA		7,950 (87)	2.9% (87)	44 (86)	. .	21% (80)	167 (87)	. .	. .	26 (83)	7 (84)
		6,185 (77)	3.8% (77)	40 (77)	. .	. .	200 (76)	. .	. .	22 (77)	6 (77)
ETHIOPIA		46,709 (87)	3.7% (87)	49 (86)	88,124 (80)	15% (80)	118 (87)	. .	57% (78)	69 (83)	35 (84)
		36,970 (77)	2.4% (77)	51 (77)	87,834 (77)	. .	. .	. .	57% (77)	59 (77)	28 (77)
NAMIBIA		1,234 (87)	4.4% (87)	62 (86)	. .	. .	77 (87)	. .	. .	2 (83)	1 (84)
		946 (77)	1.9% (77)	58 (77)	. .	. .	102 (76)	. .	. .	2 (77)	1 (77)
ZIMBABWE		9,372 (87)	3.6% (87)	57 (86)	6,650 (85)	31% (80)	72 (87)	69% (80)	. .	104 (83)	21 (84)
		6,728 (77)	2.4% (77)	54 (77)	. .	. .	98 (76)	. .	. .	87 (77)	16 (77)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	65,265 *	3.6% #	49 #	74,508 #	18% #	117 #	69% #	57% #	50 @	16 @
	(1977)	50,829 *	2.6% #	50 #	87,834 #	. #	144 #	. #	57% #	42 @	13 @
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	488,608 *	3.0% #	52 #	24,325 #	31% #	113 #	39% #	53% #	158 @	55 @
	(1977)	367,376 *	2.8% #	47 #	36,331 #	. #	136 #	. #	54% #	143 @	47 @

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

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(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
BENIN	260 (85)	.	.	10.6% (83)	2.8 (86)	0.23% (86)	0.29% (85)	9.5% (85)
	173 (77)	.	.	2.3% (77)	1.2 (77)	.	.	.
BOTSWANA	840 (85)	.	.	9.6% (85)	26.1 (86)	2.82% (86)	1.56% (85)	13.7% (85)
	504 (77)	.	.	3.1% (77)	3.7 (77)	.	.	.
BURKINA FASO	150 (85)	.	.	10.1% (84)	23.7 (86)	1.95% (86)	4.27% (85)	18.4% (85)
	117 (77)	.	.	4.9% (77)	12.5 (77)	.	.	.
BURUNDI	230 (85)	.	.	17.7% (85)	5.4 (86)	0.47% (86)	0.84% (85)	13.7% (85)
	173 (77)	.	.	3.0% (77)	1.1 (77)	.	.	.
CAMEROON	810 (85)	.	.	15.0% (84)	29.0 (86)	0.30% (86)	0.20% (85)	2.1% (85)
	403 (77)	.	.	6.9% (77)	5.0 (77)	.	.	.
CAPE VERDE	430 (85)	.	.	.	7.3 (86)	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	5.5 (77)	.	.	.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	260 (85)	.	.	.	4.7 (86)	0.60% (86)	0.45% (85)	15.9% (85)
	218 (77)	.	.	.	2.0 (77)	.	.	.
CHAD	.	.	.	10.0% (85)	25.1 (86)	3.51% (86)	.	.
	.	.	.	.	12.9 (77)	.	.	.
COMOROS	240 (85)	.	.	.	1.3 (86)	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CONGO	1,110 (85)	.	.	21.4% (84)	0.9 (86)	0.04% (86)	0.11% (85)	3.5% (85)
	477 (77)	.	.	.	0.8 (77)	.	.	.
COTE D'IVOIRE	660 (85)	.	102.3% (80)	29.8% (83)	2.0 (86)	0.03% (86)	.	1.9% (85)
	521 (77)	.	.	9.9% (77)	1.3 (77)	.	.	.
DJIBOUTI	480 (82)	.	.	.	5.4 (86)	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	.	.	.	.	2.6 (86)	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
GAMBIA, THE	230 (85)	.	221.8% (82)	49.0% (85)	8.5 (86)	6.27% (85)	6.67% (85)	.
	234 (77)	.	41.9% (77)	.	1.1 (77)	.	.	.
GHANA	380 (85)	.	.	47.0% (86)	24.4 (86)	0.46% (86)	0.23% (85)	4.1% (85)
	286 (77)	.	.	3.6% (77)	13.6 (77)	.	.	.
GUINEA	320 (85)	.	.	.	21.6 (86)	.	.	6.5% (85)
	217 (77)	.	.	.	1.9 (77)	.	.	.
GUINEA-BISSAU	180 (85)	.	.	.	2.8 (86)	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	2.5 (77)	.	.	.
KENYA	290 (85)	.	.	32.2% (85)	79.4 (86)	1.25% (86)	1.31% (85)	7.9% (85)
	218 (77)	.	.	4.3% (77)	49.3 (77)	.	.	.
LESOTHO	470 (85)	.	1118.1% (84)	25.0% (86)	19.3 (86)	2.87% (86)	3.32% (85)	16.5% (85)
	298 (77)	.	.	2.0% (77)	5.7 (77)	.	.	.
LIBERIA	470 (85)	129.5% (84)	209.7% (84)	3.8% (85)	64.5 (86)	6.23% (86)	5.08% (85)	8.8% (85)
	255 (77)	40.1% (77)	56.1% (77)	5.7% (77)	22.0 (77)	.	.	.

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION 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
MADAGASCAR	240 (85)	. .	. .	21.5% (84)	6.3 (86)	0.26% (86)	0.71% (85)	8.2% (85)
	248 (77)	. .	. .	3.7% (77)	0.9 (77)	. .	. .	. .
MALAWI	170 (85)	. .	. .	27.5% (85)	37.5 (86)	3.42% (86)	0.59% (85)	11.0% (85)
	131 (77)	. .	. .	9.1% (77)	0.6 (77)	. .	. .	. .
MALI	150 (85)	. .	1062.3% (83)	. .	21.7 (86)	1.66% (86)	4.13% (85)	34.9% (85)
	110 (77)	. .	. .	. .	10.6 (77)	. .	. .	. .
MAURITANIA	420 (85)	. .	. .	14.6% (84)	7.9 (86)	1.11% (86)	5.29% (85)	31.2% (85)
	277 (77)	. .	. .	22.9% (77)	3.5 (77)	. .	. .	. .
MAURITIUS	1,090 (85)	. .	. .	14.9% (84)	2.3 (86)	0.19% (86)	0.49% (85)	2.8% (85)
	751 (77)	. .	. .	1.6% (77)	0.2 (77)	. .	. .	. .
MOZAMBIQUE	160 (85)	. .	. .	. .	31.5 (86)	1.04% (86)	. .	9.2% (85)
	313 (77)	. .	. .	. .	5.2 (77)	. .	. .	. .
NIGER	250 (85)	. .	. .	18.3% (83)	35.6 (86)	2.00% (86)	6.85% (85)	19.8% (85)
	148 (77)	. .	. .	4.2% (77)	8.4 (77)	. .	. .	. .
NIGERIA	800 (85)	. .	. .	25.7% (84)	2.1 (86)	0.00% (86)	0.00% (85)	. .
	674 (77)	. .	. .	0.8% (77)	. .	. .	. .	. .
RWANDA	280 (85)	. .	163.4% (80)	5.7% (83)	10.9 (86)	0.57% (86)	0.89% (85)	10.7% (85)
	160 (77)	. .	71.7% (77)	1.2% (77)	1.8 (77)	. .	. .	. .
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	320 (85)	. .	. .	. .	1.3 (86)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.3 (77)	. .	. .	. .
SENEGAL	370 (85)	. .	242.5% (83)	32.5% (85)	69.6 (86)	2.44% (86)	1.82% (85)	12.2% (85)
	287 (77)	. .	. .	6.6% (77)	21.1 (77)	. .	. .	. .
SEYCHELLES	. .	. .	. .	3.9% (84)	2.6 (86)	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	0.2 (77)	. .	. .	. .
SIERRA LEONE	350 (85)	. .	. .	18.0% (84)	12.6 (86)	1.10% (86)	0.76% (85)	5.5% (85)
	250 (77)	. .	. .	12.5% (77)	4.5 (77)	. .	. .	. .
SOMALIA	280 (85)	. .	. .	. .	89.1 (86)	5.79% (86)	7.32% (85)	14.5% (85)
	154 (77)	. .	. .	. .	0.8 (77)	. .	. .	. .
SOUTH AFRICA	2,010 (85)	36.7% (83)	151.1% (83)	. .	14.3 (86)	0.02% (86)	. .	. .
	1,651 (77)	44.3% (77)	166.7% (77)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUDAN	300 (85)	. .	. .	173.0% (86)	138.3 (86)	1.91% (86)	4.37% (85)	15.6% (85)
	334 (77)	. .	. .	. .	6.5 (77)	. .	. .	. .
SWAZILAND	670 (85)	. .	. .	4.9% (83)	11.9 (86)	. .	. .	. .
	609 (77)	. .	. .	1.0% (77)	1.4 (77)	. .	. .	. .
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	290 (85)	. .	. .	16.6% (84)	3.1 (86)	0.06% (86)	0.35% (85)	7.9% (85)
	192 (77)	. .	. .	5.8% (77)	24.6 (77)	. .	. .	. .
TOGO	230 (85)	. .	388.5% (84)	17.6% (83)	16.0 (86)	2.14% (86)	1.17% (85)	17.5% (85)
	211 (77)	. .	. .	30.1% (77)	4.2 (77)	. .	. .	. .
UGANDA	230 (84)	. .	. .	. .	15.2 (86)	0.33% (85)	0.18% (85)	. .
	255 (77)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

			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
ZAIRE		170 (85)	55.2% (82)	709.0% (82)	15.0% (84)	80.3 (86)	1.59% (86)	1.36% (85)	7.5% (85)
		118 (77)	59.6% (77)	262.0% (77)	9.0% (77)	76.1 (77)	. .	. .	. .
ZAMBIA		390 (85)	. .	. .	18.2% (85)	29.6 (86)	1.43% (86)	1.69% (85)	15.4% (85)
		448 (77)	. .	. .	19.8% (77)	25.6 (77)	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	576 #	54.3% &	307.8% &	23.1% &	996.2 *	1.18% &	1.72% &	9.8% &
	(1977)	480 #	44.7% &	141.3% &	6.6% &	338.5 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

* = 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

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 1
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(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
ANGOLA		. .	. .	. .	. .	3.3 (86)	. .	. .	. .
		644 (77)	. .	. .	. .	0.2 (77)	. .	. .	. .
ETHIOPIA		110 (85)	29.3% (80)	283.2% (80)	19.1% (85)	78.3 (86)	1.50% (86)	3.04% (85)	15.1% (85)
		89 (77)	21.0% (77)	207.8% (77)	6.3% (77)	8.4 (77)	. .	. .	. .
NAMIBIA		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ZIMBABWE		680 (85)	. .	. .	24.7% (85)	13.0 (86)	0.24% (86)	1.24% (85)	4.9% (85)
		452 (77)	. .	. .	0.6% (77)	. .	. .	. .	. .
SUMMARY	(MRY)	205 #	29.3% &	283.2% &	23.9% &	94.6 *	0.41% &	1.49% &	6.3% &
	(1977)	207 #	21.0% &	207.8% &	1.6% &	8.6 *	. % &	. % &	. % &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	532 #	53.3% &	307.2% &	23.1% &	1090.8 *	1.14% &	1.74% &	9.6% &
	(1977)	442 #	43.7% &	143.7% &	6.2% &	347.0 *	. % &	. % &	. % &

* = 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 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE CONST. 1980 $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
BENIN	0.2% (85)	3.4% (85)	9.7% (85)	. .	. .	2.2% (79)	1.9% (79)	-52 (79)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-3.5% (77)	1.4% (77)	-61 (77)
BOTSWANA	8.3% (85)	12.1% (85)	5.2% (85)	. .	-4 (85)	. .	. .	169 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-88 (77)	. .	. .	25 (77)
BURKINA FASO	1.3% (85)	2.4% (85)	7.2% (85)	. .	-161 (84)	5.9% (84)	3.2% (84)	-60 (83)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-253 (77)	. .	3.0% (77)	-84 (77)
BURUNDI	1.9% (85)	1.9% (85)	6.6% (85)	. .	-39 (86)	23.4% (81)	2.4% (77)	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	7 (77)	7.4% (77)	. .	. .
CAMEROON	3.6% (85)	8.6% (85)	11.8% (85)	21.3% (77)	73 (84)	-3.6% (85)	1.8% (84)	-165 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-102 (77)	2.2% (77)	1.4% (77)	-93 (77)
CAPE VERDE	. .	. .	17.6% (85)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	-0.2% (85)	0.6% (85)	10.8% (85)	. .	. .	15.8% (81)	. .	-45 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-19 (77)
CHAD	-2.3% (85)	. .	. .	8.8% (86)	-118 (86)	. .	. .	-87 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-28 (77)
COMOROS	-0.3% (85)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-16 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
CONGO	3.8% (85)	7.8% (85)	12.6% (85)	. .	318 (84)	10.5% (80)	. .	210 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-193 (77)
COTE D'IVOIRE	0.9% (85)	-1.7% (85)	10.0% (85)	. .	-524 (83)	31.1% (80)	1.2% (80)	50 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	447 (77)	. .	. .	-177 (77)
DJIBOUTI	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-14.9% (80)	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GAMBIA, THE	1.1% (85)	. .	8.8% (85)	. .	. .	20.4% (82)	. .	-33 (83)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	29.1% (77)	. .	-8 (77)
GHANA	-2.2% (85)	-0.7% (85)	57.0% (85)	12.5% (85)	-3 (84)	. .	. .	-43 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-412 (77)	. .	. .	-80 (77)
GUINEA	0.8% (85)	0.9% (85)	8.3% (85)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-41 (80)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
GUINEA-BISSAU	. .	. .	30.4% (85)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-26 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
KENYA	1.9% (85)	3.1% (85)	10.0% (85)	26.1% (85)	-74 (85)	. .	. .	-102 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	19.3% (77)	217 (77)	. .	. .	26 (77)
LESOTHO	6.5% (85)	0.5% (85)	11.4% (85)	29.8% (86)	-120 (83)	4.1% (84)	3.4% (83)	-9 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-353 (77)	4.1% (77)	. .	-9 (77)
LIBERIA	-1.4% (85)	-1.9% (85)	1.6% (85)	40.7% (85)	132 (85)	23.3% (86)	3.4% (85)	75 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	29.2% (77)	-86 (77)	11.8% (77)	1.2% (77)	-19 (77)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE CONST. 1980 $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
MADAGASCAR	-1.9% (85)	-0.8% (85)	19.4% (85)	. .	-51 (84)	. .	. .	-151 (84)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-47 (77)	. .	. .	-16 (77)
MALAWI	1.5% (85)	2.0% (85)	11.4% (85)	27.6% (86)	-16 (86)	. .	. .	-73 (82)
	. .	. .	. .	18.6% (77)	-53 (77)	. .	. .	-62 (77)
MALI	1.4% (85)	-0.5% (85)	7.4% (85)	. .	. .	26.6% (83)	. .	-149 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-0.7% (77)	. .	5 (77)
MAURITANIA	0.1% (85)	0.2% (85)	8.1% (85)	. .	. .	13.2% (79)	5.7% (83)	-109 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	15.2% (77)	. .	-123 (77)
MAURITIUS	2.7% (85)	3.9% (85)	8.5% (85)	. .	-18 (84)	. .	. .	102 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-155 (77)	. .	. .	-79 (77)
MOZAMBIQUE	. .	-9.6% (85)	25.8% (85)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
NIGER	-2.1% (85)	-3.6% (85)	8.5% (85)	. .	-175 (83)	24.6% (80)	0.7% (80)	-6 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-172 (77)	12.3% (77)	0.7% (77)	-96 (77)
NIGERIA	2.2% (85)	-3.4% (85)	11.4% (85)	8.1% (81)	2,142 (84)	. .	. .	371 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	16.4% (77)	-146 (77)	. .	. .	-1,009 (77)
RWANDA	1.8% (85)	1.8% (85)	7.6% (85)	. .	-105 (83)	12.0% (80)	1.9% (80)	-69 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-38 (77)	10.5% (77)	2.2% (77)	21 (77)
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	. .	. .	5.8% (85)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-18 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	8 (77)
SENEGAL	-0.6% (85)	3.3% (85)	9.7% (85)	. .	-193 (84)	22.0% (83)	2.6% (83)	-480 (81)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-213 (77)	. .	. .	-67 (77)
SEYCHELLES	. .	. .	. .	. .	-15 (84)	. .	. .	-31 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-4 (77)	. .	. .	-2 (77)
SIERRA LEONE	1.1% (85)	2.1% (85)	25.0% (85)	22.9% (82)	-46 (84)	. .	. .	8 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	23.2% (77)	-74 (77)	. .	. .	-50 (77)
SOMALIA	-0.7% (85)	4.9% (85)	45.4% (85)	. .	. .	. .	. .	-97 (85)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-33 (77)
SOUTH AFRICA	1.1% (85)	0.8% (85)	13.0% (85)	29.6% (86)	2,738 (86)	18.0% (83)	. .	3,175 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	26.7% (77)	3,269 (77)	21.3% (77)	. .	534 (77)
SUDAN	. .	-0.7% (85)	31.7% (85)	16.0% (86)	. .	. .	. .	-20 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	-88 (77)
SWAZILAND	2.7% (85)	. .	9.6% (85)	. .	-129 (83)	. .	. .	-51 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-15 (77)	. .	. .	12 (77)
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC	. .	0.8% (85)	19.6% (85)	27.0% (84)	-161 (84)	24.1% (81)	3.6% (84)	-270 (81)
	. .	. .	. .	21.5% (77)	-188 (77)	. .	3.1% (77)	-71 (77)
TOGO	0.3% (85)	-1.8% (85)	6.9% (85)	42.0% (85)	-43 (83)	5.0% (85)	2.3% (84)	-114 (86)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	-156 (77)	45.5% (77)	7.0% (77)	-87 (77)
UGANDA	-2.6% (85)	4.9% (85)	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	10 (81)
	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	68 (77)

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
PRESENTATION COUNTRIES

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE CONST. 1980 $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ZAIRE		-2.1% (85)	1.0% (85)	55.3% (85)	42.3% (84)	117 (84)	10.1% (84)	1.9% (84)	377 (84)
		. .	. .	. .	34.3% (77)	-5,158 (77)	35.1% (77)	3.6% (77)	-1,451 (77)
ZAMBIA		-1.6% (85)	0.1% (85)	14.7% (85)	. .	20 (85)	. .	. .	-284 (85)
		. .	. .	. .	. .	-93 (77)	. .	. .	-217 (77)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	0.8% @	1.3% @	15.7% @	25.4% &	544 &	13.3% &	2.6% &	411 &
	(1977)	. % @	. % @	. % @ .	23.9% &	491 &	16.4% &	2.5% &	-48 &

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

SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS, PART 2
REGIONAL SUMMARY, FY89
(DATA FOR MOST RECENT YEAR AND COMPARISION YEAR)

REGION: AFRICA
SELECTED OTHER COUNTRIES

		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH GNP PER CAP % 1965-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH IN GDP 1980-19( )	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF INFLATION 1980-19( )	GOVERNMENT EXPENDI-TURES AS % GNP	TRADE BALANCE CONST. 1980 $US MILLION	GOVT. DEBT FINANCING AS % GOVT EXPENSES	GOVERNMENT DEFENSE SPENDING AS % GDP	CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE $US MILLION
ANGOLA		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ETHIOPIA		0.2% (85)	0.3% (85)	2.6% (85)	33.0% (86)	-283 (86)	17.7% (80)	. .	-130 (84)
		. .	. .	. .	19.4% (77)	-139 (77)	17.5% (77)	. .	-83 (77)
NAMIBIA		. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .
ZIMBABWE		1.6% (85)	2.5% (85)	13.2% (85)	36.3% (83)	-5 (85)	. .	. .	49 (86)
		. .	. .	. .	31.3% (77)	101 (77)	. .	. .	-14 (77)
SUMMARY	(MRY)	0.9% @	1.4% @	7.9% @	35.8% &	-43 &	17.7% &	. % &	24 &
	(1977)	. % @	. % @	. % @	29.4% &	61 &	17.5% &	. % &	-25 &
REGION SUMMARY	(MRY)	0.8% @	1.3% @	15.3% @	26.4% &	510 &	13.4% &	2.6% &	393 &
	(1977)	. % @	. % @	. % @	24.6% &	465 &	16.4% &	2.5% &	-47 &

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

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AFRICA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
Development Assistance	389,171 b/c/	7,786 h/	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	389,171	7,786	-
Development Fund	-	550,000 i/	510,000
Economic Support Fund	164,842 d/e/	90,165 j/	81,500
Loan	207	-	-
Grant	164,635	90,165	81,500
Other*	5,329 f/	-	-
TOTALS	559,342	647,951	591,500
P.L. 480	244,284	202,314	147,346
Title I	131,400	102,900	101,000
Title II a/	112,884	99,414	46,346
TOTALS	783,626 g/	850,265	738,846

a/ Title II figures exclude World Food Program. See Main Volume.

b/ Totals for Development Assistance do not include $7.482 million in Local Cost Support.

c/ Includes $6.121 million in deobligations reobligated in FY 1987. In addition, total includes $50.0 million in Supplemental Funds for FY 1987.

d/ Total for ESF includes $2.865 million in Local Cost Support.

e/ Includes $2.127 million in deobligations reobligated in FY 1987.

f/ Includes $5.329 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance funding (P.L. 97-121).

g/ Excludes FY 1987 Section 416 commodities valued at $20.553 million.

h/ Includes $3.0 million in AIDS funds and $4.786 million in Sahel Development Program funds carried forward.

i/ Includes $50.0 million earmark for Southern African Development Coordinating Committee.

j/ Includes $165,000 in prior year deobligations reobligated in FY 1988.

I. AFRICA'S CONTINUING CRISIS

The past decade has seen a decline in the living standards of the people of Africa so broad and so deep that today's generation is no better off economically than the generation that led the fight for independence. Indeed in one-third of the countries of Africa per capita incomes are lower today than they were twenty years ago. Only a few non-oil producers have experienced the sustained economic growth that has meant a very real improvement in health, nutrition and literacy.

In order to better understand the nature of the current crisis in Africa, it is important to recognize that today's problems have been years in the making. Over 1965-1984 the average GNP per capita growth rate of 21 low income sub-Saharan states was a negative 0.1 %. In other words, people in these countries are worse off in terms of economic welfare today than their parents were twenty years ago. For all sub-Saharan states the performance was not much better, with GNP per capita growth averaging 1.0% between 1965 and 1984. Without a dramatic change in current patterns, the countries of sub-Saharan Africa will be plagued by famine, debt, stagnation, and political unrest for the next century and beyond.

A. The Causes of the Problem

1. Economic Policy

African governments, by and large, have believed that the State was the mechanism through which economic development could be achieved. This emphasis on State solutions coupled with early attempts to industrialize led to economies in which the role of the government was pervasive. Governments were the main source of employment for the educated; they sheltered farmers by controlling agricultural marketing; they generated tax revenues by controlling international trade; they protected infant industries; they ensured a living wage for workers through minimum wage laws; they protected borrowers from usurious practices; where necessary, they entered into production on their own, to protect the economy from the practices of monopolists. Each intervention could be justified on the basis of market failure. But taken as a whole they meant that too many decisions were being made for political reasons rather than economic, too many of the elite were dependent on government to preserve their incomes, too much of the economy was dependent on the limited capacity of government managers, too little flexibility was present to allow changes when the need for adjustment was severe.

Prices became increasingly subject to government determination. When the economic situation changed dramatically in the face of international inflation and then recession, prices failed to adjust and became increasingly inaccurate guides for resource allocation.

Moreover, African economies were unable to bear the costs of an urban, largely government-employed elite, and when adjustment required a decline in the real income of this group, adjustment came only as a last resort. Taxes were imposed on producers and on exporters while consumers and importers were subsidized. It is hardly surprising that resources were hoarded rather than invested, that consumption levels were sustained while savings declined, that exports were discouraged and imports encouraged.

2. The International Economy

As long as the international economy was growing rapidly the policy weaknesses of African economies remained hidden from view. From 1965 to 1973, average growth of per capita income for twenty-one low income countries in sub-Saharan Africa was 1.0% per year, while for eleven middle income countries it was a robust 5.7%. This growth continued until the first oil shock in 1974. Until that time exports had been growing faster than the economy in general, as were investment and domestic savings.

The dramatic increase in oil prices had three lasting effects on the African economies. In the first place it made imports much more expensive and led to a short-run financing of petroleum products. In the second place, although it was accompanied by a mini-boom in commodity prices, it led to stagflation in the OECD countries and a deepening world-wide recession. Lastly, it flooded financial markets with cheap petro-dollars that could be borrowed at low and even negative rates of real interest, thus allowing countries to put off adjustment to what were declining real income levels. Even with the increasing dependence on foreign borrowings, stagnation set in. Per capita income declined by 0.8% per year during the 1973-1984 period. Income would have declined to an even greater degree had it not been for very large capital inflows, borrowing that allowed the African economies to continue on the same policy path until the need for adjustment outpaced the costs of adjustment.

3. External Resource Availabilities

The decline in economic performance was accompanied by a dramatic reduction in financial balances. Total public and publicly guaranteed debt has been increasing by 20% per year and now represents 50% of GDP. Twenty-seven of thirty-four IDA-eligible countries have debt service ratios exceeding 30% and the average debt service ratio is 60% of exports. For the thirty-four countries scheduled debt service for 1988-90 will average $10.8 billion per year. The very borrowing which had put off adjustment between 1978 and 1983 made adjustment both necessary and extremely painful in 1988. For some countries, even after rescheduling, net resource flows are negative.

a) Official Development Assistance. Net disbursements of ODA from all sources to all of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa increased from $6.0 billion in 1979 to $8.2 billion in 1986. ODA commitments to sub-Saharan African countries increased from 27% of

all ODA in 1979 to 32% in 1986. By far, the largest proportion of this assistance (60%) comes from the bilateral assistance programs of the DAC countries, although multilateral assistance has been growing faster than the bilateral programs.

b) The IMF. One clear effect of the deepening financial crisis has been the increased involvement and exposure of the IMF in Africa. Since 1979 twenty-eight countries of sub-Saharan Africa have been involved in IMF programs. Total indebtedness of the IDA-eligible sub-Saharan countries to the IMF as of June, 1987 was $7.3 billion. The establishment of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) should go a long way to resolving the problem of IMF debt.

c) Commercial Borrowing. African countries, with few exceptions are now cut off from new sources of commercial borrowing. Direct private investment has been negative. Until growth is resumed, particularly export growth, foreign private resource flows into Africa will continue to be negative.

4. Structural Difficulties

Many of Africa's problems are neither self-imposed nor imposed by a deteriorating world economy. Rather, they are the result of structural defects inherited from the colonial past. These defects are political, geographic, technological, and social.

a) Political Difficulties. Almost all sub-Saharan countries have achieved independence in the last 25 years -- and therefore have had to cope with all the throes of decolonization and nation building. Most inherited artificial borders which frequently divided ethnic groups or combined different and sometimes traditionally hostile ethnic groups. The problems of creating a national polity out of ethnic diversity is compounded by a lack of historical experience with, and confidence in, government. At the same time, government has become the major instrument for achieving economic, as well as political goals. Frequently, government is used as a means for one group to obtain economic benefits at the expense of other groups. All of this places great strain on the political system and makes economic reform extremely difficult.

b) Geographic Difficulties. Sub-Saharan African countries are beset with a number of natural difficulties. As a result of the colonial experience, with few exceptions, these new countries are small and have limited internal markets; twenty-four out of forty-five countries have fewer than five million people. Both water and soil resources are limited in many cases. This has meant that agricultural production has been extensive, rather than intensive, as has been the case in Asia. As a result population densities are very low, and the costs of building and maintaining infrastructure very high. While some countries are mineral-rich, most lack any serious mining potential. Many countries are landlocked. Moreover, small populations and low per capita income have meant very small markets. The average GDP of African

countries, excluding Nigeria, equals $2.8 billion, less than the gross municipal output of a U.S. city of 200,000 people, say Hartford, Conn. Small markets have meant that the economies have to be highly dependent on foreign trade, and that many industries were of too small a scale to be developed.

c) Technological Difficulties. The diversity of African agriculture, the variability of rainfall patterns, the scarcity of water in many areas, has made the possibility of a "green revolution" in Africa much more remote than it was in the monocrop, intensively cultivated, highly watered areas of Asia.

d) Social Difficulties. Sub-Saharan Africa, with a literacy rate of only 39 percent, is far behind every other region in human capital development; the proportion of Africans enrolled in higher education is less than one-tenth that of Latin Americans. Sub-Saharan Africa currently has the highest rate of population growth in the world (3 percent) and was the only major geographic area in which the rate continued to increase over 1980-1985. By the year 2020, if the current trend continues, the African continent will have a population of some 1.2 billion -- a tripling of the current population of about 488 million in a period of 35 years.

As a result of all the foregoing, African countries are dissaving rather than saving, and their capital stock is being used up rather than augmented. Financially, it is clear that most, if not all, African countries have increased their debt-servicing requirements without increasing their debt-servicing capacity. Past borrowings have not been used to produce a future capacity to repay. This eating up of capital is also clearly visible when one looks at the resource base. Mineral resources are being rapidly depleted (the examples of Nigeria and Zambia are particularly striking) without a foundation for a more diversified economy being developed. Soil, water and fuelwood resources are being threatened by population growth. Physical capital is being allowed to deteriorate, and even skill levels, and in particular the capacity of the educational system to produce a quality education, are also deteriorating.

B. Employment and Income Growth: The Solution to the Problem

Clearly, if African countries are to be able to reduce their dependency, particularly on foreign food and finance, their economies must increase their capacity to mobilize domestic resources and use them wisely. In other words they must once again begin to grow. It is the failure of export earnings to grow that led to the substantial borrowings of the late 1970s responsible for Africa's current financial crisis. It is the failure of agriculture to grow that has made the African countries much more vulnerable to the periodic droughts that visit the continent. It is the lack of growth that has led to the budgetary crises facing African governments. It is this budgetary crisis which threatens to reverse the only clearly positive trends over the last twenty-five years, the improvement in health care and the spread of education. The

countries of Africa are living off their capital, and all medium-term projections are for contraction rather than growth.

C. A Cautious Optimism

We shouldn't allow the present situation to lead to despair and apathy. Despite fragile soils and episodic rainfall, despite a continuing drain on limited mineral resources, despite the Malthusian specter of the continuing population explosion, African economies possess great, untapped potential. Oil exploration is being conducted in at least ten countries which are not currently oil producers. Africa's irrigation potential is only now being examined, let alone developed. Many countries still have population densities which are too low rather than too high for effective development. Moreover, the years of decline mean that African countries are producing well within their existing capacity, given the existing capital stock and labor force.

The past year has seen significant progress in dealing with the development crisis in Africa. Despite a resurgence of the structural food deficit in Ethiopia, continuing war in many countries, and the problems of financing debt payments averaging 30% of export earnings, there is a new found albeit cautious optimism. For the first time in this decade the African countries and the donor community are exhibiting a firmness of purpose and a shared vision. Old shibboleths are being cast aside; new structures are being created.

On the African side has come a new commitment to better and fairer economic management. The old statist slogans are giving way to a new pragmatism, to an economic openness that cannot help but lead to more open political systems as well. African leaders now recognize that the State does not have the capacity to dominate the economy; that allowing farmers and workers and entrepeneurs to channel their energies into producing wealth will benefit society broadly. What is emerging in Africa is not a series of nineteenth century untrammelled capitalist states, but a more balanced economic structure, with much greater scope for individual initiative.

Clearly the emerging consensus still has many dissenters. Old beliefs die hard and the turn to economic liberalism is not the result of a change of heart but of an acquiesence to financial realities. Nor has the change been uniform. Today's reformer is sometimes tomorrow's recidivist. The critical problem is getting a sufficient level of growth to demonstrate the clear benefits of a liberal economic system. And central to growth taking place is the willingness of donors to bear their share of the load.

On the donor side has come an increasing recognition of the need to provide sufficient resources to reduce the political risks of reforming economic policies. The reduction in the role of government and the shift of incentives from the urban to the rural economies means in the short-run increased hardship for a lot of people, most of whom were once privileged and are still politically

powerful. If there continues to be a shortfall in foreign exchange resources, inflation could be so high and employment growth so slow as to undermine the political base for the reforms. Political support is also weakened by the perception that much of what little a country earns must be used to repay old debts.

The debt problem has not yet been resolved. Actual debt-service payments from African countries over the 1988-90 period can be expected to average $6.0 billion, 35.0% of export earnings. However, the donor community, led by the World Bank and the IMF has substantially expanded the amount of assistance available for debt service and for imports, so that for the first time since 1973, it is possible that real import levels will increase.

New assistance has been forthcoming from a variety of sources. The World Bank's IDA 8 will increasingly supply concessional resources to low income Africa. The new Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) of the IMF should be more than sufficient to enable countries to shift from high cost traditional IMF borrowing to new concessional loans. A number of bilateral donors -- Japan, the Nordics, Germany and Canada -- have increased their programs, as has the EEC. All of the bilaterals have agreed to join with the World Bank in a new program of coordinated support for policy reform programs. There's a new unity of vision. Even the Scandanavians are now aware of the need to support economic reform with fast-disbursing assistance.

Connected to the expanded assistance is the development of new mechanisms for donor coordination. In 1986 Secretary Baker proposed the establishment of Policy Framework Papers as a means of coordinating World Bank and IMF programs (partly as a mechanism for making Fund programs more growth oriented). These PFPs have become so important that they are now the centerpiece for coordination with bilateral donors as well.

The next few years are critical. The risks facing African governments are great. People who have experienced little but pain and suffering will be asked to continue to tighten their belts. Those who benefitted from the old regime will be forced to give up their privileges. It is uncertain that the benefits of reform will be immediate enough and large enough to keep the fragile political consensus from shredding. It is not clear that donors will be able to follow through on their pledges of support. It is far from certain that the international economy will be beneficent, buying African products at increasing real prices.

But if this reform momentum is not sustained, then Africa could lose another decade. The specter of Malthus cannot be easily dismissed. Rapid population growth has not only meant increased pressure on a very fragile resource base, but a dramatic increase in the number of job-seekers at a time when the number of jobs is contracting rather than increasing. This has meant a burgeoning of urban slums and a visible increase in urban crime and violence. The very fabric of society is at risk.

Economic reform is only a necessary, not a sufficient condition. Good policies will enable incomes and production to rise to the level of existing capacity. Africa remains woefully short of capital, both human and physical. Roads need to be repaired, communications improved, schools built, wells dug, children educated, workers trained, institutions strengthened, new technologies introduced. The development agenda is endless. The major task of the Africans and the donors is to make the right development choices.

II. THE END HUNGER INITIATIVE

In 1986 President Reagan established a White House Task Force to review U.S. policies and programs for Sub-Saharan Africa. From the work of this inter-agency group has come the Presidential End Hunger Initiative.

Announced in March 1987, the Initiative is a long-term U.S. commitment to attack the causes of hunger through promotion of economic growth, policy reform, and private sector development. It recognizes that ending hunger in Africa will require coordinated efforts of all parties concerned--African leaders and their people, multilateral lending institutions, other donors, and ourselves -- sustained over a long period of time. The basic elements of the End Hunger Initiative are as follows:

A. Commitment to Economic Growth Through the Private Sector

The U.S. will seek, both in our own programs and in our policy inputs to the multilateral lending institutions a development assistance approach that emphasizes the role of a competitive private enterprise system in long term growth and development. The entire thrust of the U.S. Government's approach to African economic development is to help African Government's unleash the energies of their people, farmers, workers and entrepeneurs.

B. Effecting Better Collaboration among Donor Nations

The United States has been the leading proponent of better coordinated assistance programs in Africa. We have supported increased collaboration between the IBRD, the IMF and the bilateral donors both on the policy level (through Policy Framework Papers) and at the project level (through Consultative Groups and U.N. Roundtables). We are increasing our associated programming, both with the World Bank and with bilateral donors such as Japan. In this way we can increase the impact of our limited resources.

C. Using PVOs and Private U.S. Business

While it may be some time before U.S. firms return to Africa in a big way, there are niches in which U.S. investment can be both helpful and profitable. The Hunger Initiative is intended to mobilize private U.S. resources to help fill these niches. Of particular importance is the U.S. PVO community which has the

expertise and the ability to help Africans take advantage of the opportunities arising from liberalizing economies.

D. Improving the Development Impact of Food Aid

An important feature of the End Hunger Initiative is the opportunity it provides to coordinate all U.S. economic programs, from development assistance to food aid to the Peace Corps to OPIC. Of particular importance is the integration of food aid into a more coherent package with other forms of assistance. In FY 1989 we will continue to pursue three major objectives with food aid: 1) the use of program food aid to support agricultural liberalization; 2) reduction of both current and future debt burdens by shifting from loans to grant food aid, particularly for countries undertaking policy reform; and 3) help to groups adversely affected by economic reform through the provision of targeted food aid. These efforts will be carefully integrated into the overall development strategy in the recipient countries.

In order to accomplish these objectives, we propose increased use of Title II section 206, Title III, and Food for Progress in FY 89. Specific countries targeted for assistance include Mali, Ghana, Zaire, Madagascar, and Guinea.

E. The Development Fund for Africa

The End Hunger Initiative also called for a more flexible assistance tool to deal with Africa's problems. With the establishment of the Development Fund for Africa A.I.D. has the latitude it needs for a broad-based growth strategy. We intend to use this flexibility to:

-- to make our program more performance based by shifting resources to countries and programs where results are being achieved;

-- to integrate non-project and project resources in a more coherent package;

-- to continue strong support for programs in the areas of child survival and health, population and the environment.

III. THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

Our approach to the development problems of Africa focusses on both the short to medium term and the long term. In the next few years there is no more urgent problem than to get growth started again. In the longer term growth must become self-sustaining. The most important resource in Africa is its people. A.I.D.'s strategy for the long run is to increase the capacity of Africa's peoples to participate in their economies through education, training, health care and institutional development.

A. Employment and Income Growth Through Private Sector Development

Without increased levels of income no other problem in Africa can be solved. Increased income levels lead to improved nutrition, reduced infant mortality, reduction in fertility rates and increased resources for education and training. Economic growth must be the fundamental objective of what we are doing. Increased employment is the way to ensure that growth will be broad-based, that more and more people will participate in the fruits of development. More jobs must be created by removing the restrictions to entrepreneurship, to ownership, to risk-taking that have inhibited economic growth in the past.

Employment has stagnated because of government policies, lack of foreign exchange and the weakness of financial institutions. Governments have kept the price of capital low through subsidized interest rates and overvalued currencies, and have discouraged private investment through taxes, regulations, and trade policy. The scarcity of foreign exchange has meant that private firms and farms are unable to obtain the raw materials and spare parts they need to run efficiently. Real import levels have declined for a decade throughout Africa. Most factories are running at less than 50% of capacity, and land lies idle while food is being imported.

In Africa today, domestic savings are at an all time low (almost all saving is done by foreigners) and no one wants to lend on a longer-term basis than one year. For growth to take place this must be turned around.

It is our firmly held belief that growth in Africa must come through the private sector, through the energies and investment and ideas and risk-taking of African farmers, workers and business people. For these people to save and take risks requires three things: (1) confidence that the Government will not confiscate the rewards of their efforts, that the rules of the game will not change; (2) free and equal access to scarce resources -- foreign exchange, credit, roads, water, etc.; and (3) a market-based system of incentives that values highly what is scarce and values less highly what is abundant.

In one way or another our entire program is aimed at increasing income and jobs. Our approach concentrates heavily on systemic approaches.

In the short-run we are concentrating on two problems: (1) policy reform to reduce government activities which discourage private investment; and (2) the provision of fast-disbursing program aid to increase the availability of foreign exchange and credit for the private sector.

In the medium term we are focusing on improving the workings of markets, in particular financial markets and agricultural markets. Financial markets are central to mobilizing domestic savings and to providing sources of investible funds for potential investors.

Financial institutions have to be developed that will provide sufficient incentives for people to save and which will take reasonable risks for high levels of return. Because agriculture is central to most African economies, the liberalization of agricultural markets is also critical. Only with well-working markets will farmers be provided with both incentives and with needed inputs.

In the long run there are four fundamental problems which must be addressed. First, the rate of increase of new entries into the job market must be reduced. The rate of population growth in Africa is so high as to make it virtually impossible to increase the number of jobs fast enough to absorb the job seekers. Africa faces a catastrophe in the next century if the rate of population increase is not slowed. Second, new technologies must be found if agricultural production is to keep up with, let alone exceed, population growth. Third, the efficiency and effectiveness of African education systems must be improved. Economic growth will never be sustainable without a literate and numerate population. Finally, the erosion of the natural resource base must be reversed; Africa's resources are too fragile and too limited to be wasted.

1. Improving the Economic Environment

A.I.D. employs several means to help improve the economic environment. In the past few years the most important tool has been the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP). We now have designed AEPRPs in twelve countries, with five more planned for FY1988. However other tools have also been important -- PL480 Title I and Title II Section 206 programs, ESF Commodity Import and cash transfer programs, DA sector assistance programs and technical assistance, studies and training. The creation of the DFA allows us to broaden our policy reform efforts. Increasingly, we will be using the AEPRP for catalytic and risk-taking efforts while the regular DA and ESF program will be extending and complementing the first generation of AEPRP programs. For example, we are examining the combining of AEPRP and regular DFA resources in important reform programs in Madagascar, Tanzania and Uganda. We also expect that we will be increasing the number of parallel financing efforts with the World Bank.

These programs have attacked a variety of problems in a number of different areas. Much of our reform effort has been in the agricultural sector, but we have been working in the finance sector (Gambia AEPRP), public administration (Mali AEPRP and Liberia OPEX project), transport (Tanzania AEPRP), health (Niger Health Sector Grant), population (Nigeria and Kenya contraceptive social marketing projects), small and medium manufacturing (Rwanda AEPRP), and through ESF on macro issues such as the exchange rate.

All these programs have a common thread -- rationalizing the role of government in the economy so that the private sector (from smallholders to large multinationals) can save, invest and grow. Sometimes reform means reducing government controls on key markets

(particularly agriculture, foreign exchange and credit). Sometimes reform means allowing private sector competition with government agencies. Sometimes reform means improving budgeting and revenue collection so as to enable broader and more efficient provision of public services. Sometimes reform means legal changes to increase confidence and security of property rights.

From the most micro policy issue (such as water fees) to the most macro (exchange rates), the reform programs are aimed at benefitting individual farmers, workers, and entrepeneurs.

Policy Reform and the Poor. A.I.D. believes that even in the short run the poor as a group will benefit from economic liberalization, although some sub-groups may suffer. Recently, the development community has been focussing its attention on the effect of structural adjustment programs on the poorer segments of society. The seminal work in this regard is the book, "Structural Adjustment with a Human Face," which was published by UNICEF. The basic thesis of this book is as follows:

> Poverty alleviation depends on economic growth; economic growth will only take place if policies are reformed; there are however, different adjustment paths that will have different effects on the poor. Donors and recipients should design adjustment programs so as to empower the poor and reduce the short-run negative impacts where possible.

In practice this means adjustment programs should be designed so as to:

- -- Increase access of smallholders and the informal sector to credit, markets, foreign exchange and inputs;
- -- Ensure that government provides social services (education, health and family planning) more broadly;
- -- Provide a "safety net" of direct assistance (food and jobs) to those in greatest need during the adjustment process.

A.I.D. is committed to ensuring that the policy reform programs it supports have these three characterisitics. Most of our programs are already designed to open up economic opportunity to the poor. We are examining the issue of sectoral reforms in social services. We have made the most progress in the social marketing of family planning devices; and have also several innovative programs in the area of health care delivery (Niger and Senegal). We have the furthest to go in the area of education.

The most difficult problem is the question of "safety nets." We are looking into food aid programs in Ghana, Madagascar and Malawi, and will probably use local currencies to support an innovative and comprehensive package of activities providing direct assistance to the poor in Ghana, but the difficulties of administering these programs in Africa should not be underestimated. We must find ways

to reduce the costs and improve the targeting of such programs.

Finally, we are committed to increasing our understanding of the dynamics of poverty and the relationships between macro and sectoral policy reforms and the quality of life of the poor. We are undertaking a major research effort that will help us understand what packages of project and non-project activities are necessary to help free people from the shackles of poverty. Within two years we hope to begin incorporating this knowledge into our programs.

2. Providing Foreign Exchange to the Private Sector

According to World Bank figures, 64% of the oil-importing countries of sub-Saharan Africa experienced a contraction of real per capita imports during the period 1970 - 1982. The situation since 1982 has grown even worse. In 1970, real per capita imports in 1970 prices were $44; by 1980 they had declined by almost 45%, to $24. For certain categories of goods the declines are even more dramatic. Real food imports per capita were actually 50% lower, while fuel imports increased by 33%. Capital imports declined by 55%, and semi-processed and manufactured goods declined by two-thirds.

The countries undergoing the most severe balance of payments constraints are experiencing serious shortages in capital goods imports and raw materials to be processed in the manufacturing sector. It is not unusual for the existing capital stock to be running at less than 50% of capacity. In some countries fuel supplies are being provided on a hand-to-mouth basis, and the transport sectors are in serious danger of running out of fuel. In almost all countries the supply of spare parts is extremely limited, and the sight of expensive capital equipment lying unused because of lack of spares is ubiquitous.

Renewed growth will require significant new investment, most of it in imported capital equipment. There are major gains to be achieved through more efficient utilization of existing resources, but long-term growth cannot be achieved without substantial increases in imports. Further decreases in imports almost certainly mean further economic decline.

Many policy reform programs are linked to fast-disbursing foreign exchange which is provided to the private sector for needed inputs. In some cases these resources are provided through Commodity Import Programs (CIPs) as in Zaire. However, where there is an existing foreign exchange allocation system that is efficient in providing resources to the private sector we have opted to transfer resources directly into that system (the Guinea foreign exchange auction, for example).

3. Improving the Working of Financial Markets

The recent economic crisis has exposed the fundamental weaknesses of African financial systems. Political interference in lending decisions, coupled with weak bank regulation and inspection has led

to a large number of African banks holding worthless portfolios. Bank failures are increasing and liquidity is drying up. Private sector growth is dependent on a well-working financial sector. A.I.D.'s work in financial markets covers the whole spectrum from working with PVOs and microenterprises to creating venture capital firms. Much of our work involves providing financial resources to enable private sector entities to replace government agencies. Thus, in the Guinea, Togo and Gambia AEPRPs, we are providing local currencies for credit to private traders to enable them to expand activities into areas previously only served by the government. We are doing the same thing in the Senegal Agricultural Support Project.

One problem which is difficult to deal with is interest rate ceilings. Risks and transactions costs are high, and interest rate ceilings lead to reduced access to credit. In a pilot program in Senegal, A.I.D. has demonstrated that microenterprises are able to pay up to 24% for credit. In the Mali AEPRP we have taken another tack by supporting a credit guarantee fund for early retiring civil servants. In the Rwanda AEPRP we have supported the broadening of access to loan guarantees to small enterprises.

Another problem which will require imaginative approaches is broadening ownership, particularly in privatization activities. A political problem that needs to be faced if the private sector is to be unleashed is the fact that ownership of private firms is concentrated in the hands of racial and ethnic minorities and in multinational firms. The Kenya Private Enterprise project has a venture capital component which will link indigenous sources of capital (such as insurance companies and pension funds) with potential investors. A different approach is being examined in Malawi where A.I.D. is examining the possibility of some form of equity participation fund.

Finally, A.I.D. is looking at ways to wholesale credit to microenterprises. The costs of administrating such loans are often prohibitive. The most promising approach is that in the Rural Enterprise Project in Kenya in which A.I.D. is strengthening the capacity of indigenous NGOs to provide credit. We also have a number of successful credit union programs, particularly in Cameroon.

There are rewarding opportunities in enterprises for thousands, millions, of Africa's people who today stand at the edge of the market stream. Private voluntary and development organizations such as CARE, Technoserve, and Africare can become even more active in helping these people form and work in business so that they earn enough to cover their daily needs, and more.

4. Increasing Agricultural Productivity and Food Availability

Economic growth has occurred in those countries in Africa which emphasized development of the agricultural sector. Given the importance of agriculture (40% of GDP, 70% of exports and 70% of jobs) it is clear that for some time in the future growth cannot take place with a stagnant agriculture. Equally important is the

need to maintain the natural resource base on which Africa's agriculture so heavily depends.

The Bureau's primary goal is to help Africans achieve food security by increasing local agricultural production for both domestic consumption and export while promoting proper management of natural resources. Exports--of both crops and livestock--will be emphasized where African nations have a clear comparative advantage. Without increased export earnings, food availabilities (both from imports and domestic sources) will continue to decline.

a) Agricultural Marketing and Liberalization

Market Liberalization: After years of disappointing performance, there is increasing evidence that agriculture is making a turn-around in Africa. This is primarily due to the success of efforts to improve production incentives and liberalize marketing. While there are still pockets of resistance, this battle has been won. For example, increases in producer prices were largely responsible for the following dramatic changes:

-- In Ghana production of cocoa, a prime export crop produced by small holders, increased 45% between 1984 and 1987.

-- In Gambia peanut production, produced mostly by small holders, increased 60% in two years.

-- In Somalia the marketed production of food increased 50% between 1981 and 1985. Somalia is now self-sufficient in maize, sorghum, and millet in non-drought years.

A.I.D. has a number of programs concentrating on liberalizing both product and input markets in agriculture. There are major issues that need to be resolved with respect to the maintenance of strategic grain reserves and the role of the government as a buyer and seller of last resort, but the fundamental lesson has been learned. Growth in Africa must begin with agriculture and agricultural growth requires market liberalization.

But liberalization of markets only allows the agricultural sector to move towards its current potential. In many countries (Somalia and Guinea, for example) the gap between potential and performance was so large that the results are quite impressive. In other countries other constraints such as climate and technology (through much of the Sahel) or transport and marketing (Zaire) quickly become binding. A.I.D. is addressing both the technology and marketing issues in a variety of programs.

Transport and Marketing: Increased production or higher prices without increased market access will not lead to sustained development. Thus, in Kenya, for example, the secondary cities' market project seeks to bring the rural populace into the commercial process. The North Shaba and Central Shaba projects in Zaire centered on building and improving market roads. Similarly, the

Tanzania AEPRP is geared at increasing the capacity of the government to repair and rehabilitate rural roads, through private contracting.

We are also aware that more attention must be paid to export crops. African countries need the foreign exchange earned through agriculture. We intend to do this through more attention on research and marketing issues. In particular, we are interested in finding mechanisms for increasing African access to non-traditional export markets.

b) Technology Development

Agricultural Research: The development of improved technologies is a key to increasing the availability of food supplies, agricultural productivity, and rural incomes in Africa. Thus, A.I.D. provides strong support for improving the capacity of African institutions to undertake agricultural research in the long-term, while generating usable technologies in the short- to medium-term. The Bureau is currently funding nineteen bilateral projects and a regionally-funded umbrella program in agricultural research.

The Bureau's Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture in Africa, approved in May 1985, serves as the basis for our assistance to research. The Plan identifies the Bureau's priorities in terms of countries and commodities. Because 20-25 years are required to produce a critical mass of well-trained scientists and to develop African institutions and research capacity, the Plan also calls for a long-term commitment. The U.S. pledged long-term support to agricultural research in Africa during the U.N. Special Session on Africa held in May 1986.

A.I.D has not only set priorities for the Bureau's agricultural research program, but also encouraged improved donor coordination. The Special Program for African Agricultural Research (SPAAR), initiated by the World Bank, is exemplary of donor efforts to coordinate research programs. The SPAAR should speed the development and diffusion of agricultural technologies by improving cooperation among national agricultural research institutions, regional and international research organizations, and bilateral and multilateral donors. An active member of SPAAR, A.I.D. provides leadership to improve the sharing of technologies among research institutions through networking. For example, A.I.D. is currently joined by other donors in support of seven African research networks.

Results from A.I.D.'s assistance in agricultural research include:

-- In Cameroon, new cereals varieties that improve yields on farmers' fields by from 30 to 50%. Crop packages have been developed to meet specific needs in specific regions. For example, a corn variety that matures in 73 to 80 days has been developed for the 500 to 700 mm rainfall area in the North, providing a food crop between the end of the dry season and the sorghum/millet harvest season.

-- In Mali, concrete results are now appearing. Two improved varieties of sorghums are presently being tested on farmers' fields after a decade of careful scientific screening. Yields for intercropped maize and millet have increased from 80 to 100 percent on farmer fields due to recommended changes in sowing dates, density and fertilization. The positive effect of rock phosphate use on cereals production has also been verified. Improved maize varieties have directly contributed to increased food availability.

-- In Zaire, the Applied Research Project has released four new varieties of manioc, and sold more than 2.5 million meters of planting material. These new varieties are expected to raise yields at least 35% over local varieities.

But research results must be disseminated to farmers, and this frequently requires credit and extension.

-- In Togo, during the first two years of the Tio River Project, 290 farmers received loans and technical assistance which enabled them to achieve crop yields two to four times above traditional yields and incomes 62% above average farm incomes. The remaining challenge is to find cheaper ways of disseminating these technological packages.

We expect to maintain our long-term commitment to agricultural research. However, in FY 1989 the Bureau will have completed a peer review of the Plan to assess its continuing validity. The results of this review should confirm our current strategy or point the way to refinements. The review of the Plan will influence our decisions on future assistance to research.

Faculties of Agriculture: To help African nations develop their own capacity to produce the critical mass of scientists and personnel needed to increase agricultural output, A.I.D. also supports the development of selected African faculties of agriculture.

The Bureau will assist African faculties of agriculture to upgrade the quality of their graduates. Modest levels of funds will be provided on a long-term basis for: research grants, scholarships, and fellowships for students and faculty; technical assistance for curriculum development, institutional management and administration; procurement of laboratory equipment, computers, textbooks, and journals.

In this effort, the Africa Bureau works with U.S. Title XII institutions--for example, the University of Florida is aiding Dschang University in Cameroon, the University of Illinois assists Egerton University in Kenya--in collaboration with the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development.

Bilateral projects in higher education are on-going in Cameroon, Uganda, Kenya, Burkina Faso, and Zimbabwe. In addition, support to two departments of the faculty of agriculture at the University of

Rwanda is being provided through the regionally-funded Strengthening African Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture (SAARFA) project.

c) Maintaining the Natural Resource Base

Proper management of Africa's natural resources requires increased attention. Barring this, the performance and contribution of agriculture to economic growth will not improve.

The African natural resource base, however, is difficult to manage. About 35 per cent of the continent is periodically arid, with high potential for drought. About 30 per cent of the arable soils have low productivity and are susceptible to deterioration under unwise cultivation practices.

To direct our efforts, the Bureau approved the Plan for Supporting Natural Resources Management in Sub-Saharan Africa (PNRM) in February 1987. The PNRM analyzed the causes of environmental degradation (i.e., rapid population growth, declining agricultural productivity, and economic stagnation) as well as the consequences.

Recognizing the link between agricultural production, protecting the natural resource base, and sustainable development, the PNRM calls for the integration of natural resources management with all agricultural development activities. The PNRM also prioritizes technical problems, agro-ecological sub-regions, countries for U.S. support, and A.I.D action.

The key technical problems are vegetation loss or degradation, soil erosion and fertility decline, and declines in biological diversity. The important agro-ecological sub-regions are the arid and semi-arid tropics, the tropical highlands, and Madagascar.

Two groups of countries have been designated for special efforts. In the first group, eight priority emphasis countries will complete natural resource assessments and management action programs in 1988. A second group will consider addressing special problems specific to those countries.

A.I.D.'s strategy is to develop the capacity of African countries to manage their own natural resources. This includes the formulation of agricultural and rural development policies which encourage improved natural resource management practices.

Training, developing information bases, decentralization of decision-making, and creating financial incentives for conservation are all elements of A.I.D.'s strategy. In addition, because of the magnitude of environmental degradation in Africa, A.I.D. will encourage other donor agencies to collaborate in assisting African countries address the problem.

Under the PNRM, a number of successful pilot activities are being reviewed for replication in other countries--for example, Niger

Forestry and Land Use Planning and the West Africa Environmental Training and Management projects. In August 1987 a new regional project was authorized. It provides services to missions to help formulate natural resource management action plans.

Among the concrete accomplishments to date:

-- In Gambia, the Soil and Water Resources Management Project has reduced salt water intrusion and sedimentation for over 1300 hectares of land in more than fifteen villages. This project has a rate of return of 42%.

-- In Cape Verde, the Watershed Development Project has planted 650,000 trees over 1,500 hectares and built dams and embankment groins protecting an additional 144 hectares.

As part of a multi-donor effort in the Sahel, natural resource management assessments are being completed in Mali, Niger, Gambia, and Senegal. Thirteen other countries are candidates for assessments and action plans.

Activities responding to the loss of biodiversity and tropical forest have been or will soon be undertaken in Malawi, Mali, Uganda, and Cameroon. To address the problem of vegetation loss, the African Locust/Grasshoper Project supports the use of "greeness maps" in six Sahelian countries in order to track areas where infestation may likely occur.

Over the next year, the Bureau will collaborate with organizations that have special expertise in natural resources management--such as the World Wildlife Federation, the International Institute for Environment and Development, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) to identify satisfactory indicators for environmental activities and to define the parameters and methods for the collection of information needed for management decisions.

In FY 1989, the Africa Bureau may begin to implement six or more country action plans. Several pending proposals for biodiversity activities will get underway. The Bureau will consider a number of bilateral natural resource management projects as action plans are approved.

d) Famine preparedness

Though agriculture gets the lion's share of our attention, we know that Africa is not yet self-reliant in food production. The occurrence of famine remains sufficiently frequent and its impact widespread.

To minimize the scourge of famine, early warning and response systems to deal with drought are needed . There must be an early alert to the threat before traditional coping mechanisms are exhausted. Thus, A.I.D must continue to collaborate with other

donors and African governments to set up and maintain such systems.

With some other donors and selected African countries, A.I.D. has begun this task. Africa's prototype is called FEWS (Famine Early Warning System). Implementation of the FEWS started in 1985, on the heels of the last severe drought. It has been under continuing review and refinement over three years. FEWS has already demonstrated its value:

-- in Western Sudan in July/August 1987, the system identified the potential for food shortages in time to prepare cost effective response versus a high cost crisis;

-- in Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mali, FEWS spotted pockets of potential famine, afforded the government and donors adequate lead time to respond, thus avoiding migration and refugee support problems;

-- in Chad, FEWS has helped the Ministries of Agriculture and Health upgrade their survey/information techniques to forecast famine.

The FEWS enables potential victims of drought and famine to get timely help. It can allow them to remain at their homes rather than migrate to and gather in camps. It helps avoid the health problems rampant in refugee camps. The early warning system should provide governments and donors the time to consider the broadest possible range of options. The system should help to limit human suffering and to contain emergency aid expenditures.

The FEWS represents significant advances in early warning methodology. First, it recognizes drought and famine as recurrent phenomena. Second, it treats famine as a slowly occuring precursor to disaster, and therefore as amenable to a range of possible interventions. Third, it is the first system to examine the behavior of afflicted individuals as indicative of the magnitute of the threat, in addition to the standard crop forecasting. Finally, FEWS has emphasized the value of regionally targeting populations at-risk, rather than viewing local food shortages as isolated and unconnected.

The success of FEWS has led the Africa Bureau to move ahead with a second three-year program beginning in FY 1989. The program will focus on famine-prone countries and will (1) see a comprehensive and reliable information system fully established; (2) integrate the information system with other donor data networks; and (3) provide the impetus for establishment of wholly African FEWS programs.

In the most vunerable countries, famine early warning and preparedness will be an integral part of A.I.D. field programs.

5. Population and Family Planning

Africa's population is growing faster than that of any other region. Landlessness, increasing cropping intensity, shorter fallow periods, and reduced forest cover are all symptoms of the growing pressure of population on a fragile resource base. The momentum of current fertility patterns are such that even were fertility rates to decline to Asian levels (a dramatic reduction likely to take a generation to achieve) the momentum of existing growth of females of reproductive age, means Africa's births will be triple current levels in 2025. Without substantial improvement in economic performance, deaths will more than triple. In other words, current efforts will not lead to any defusing of the population bomb for 25 years. Our efforts in this area must concentrate on beginning the long term process of reducing fertility rates and helping Africans deal with the problems spawned by a burgeoning population.

Reducing fertility rates depends as much on actions on the demand side as on the supply side. While it is vital to expand family planning information and services, it is critical to create the conditions whereby families desire fewer births. Most studies show that increased income, increased urbanization, improved health care, increased labor participation by females, and increased female education are all factors which can reduce the demand for new children. Most, if not all, of these demand factors are linked to broad-based economic growth.

In the next 35 years the inexorable increase in population will continue to put pressure on land resources, to strain government budgets providing services for a youthful population, and dump an increasing number of job seekers on a slack labor market. The employment problem may be the most severe as it threatens the very political stability of many governments. Indeed, the increasing violence in many African cities seems to be related to the growing number of unemployed and disaffected youth.

The Africa Bureau now funds bilateral population and family planning programs in 16 countries. Regional and centrally-funded projects provide population assistance to virtually all other sub-Saharan countries. A.I.D. has been a major contributor to the heighened awareness in Africa of the impact of population growth upon social and economic development. Much has been accomplished. Tens of thousands of Africans have participated in U.S. sponsored population orientation and training. Many African governments now realize the importance of addressing population growth to speed social and economic development, and to enhance maternal and child health. As a result, at least in part, of A.I.D.'s efforts, Sub-Saharan Africa's attitudes toward family planning have changed dramatically over the past seven years.

Prior to 1980, only four African nations—Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Mauritius--had national policies favoring lower population growth. Nine countries now have explicit policies—the four above plus

Nigeria, Uganda, Liberia, Burundi, the Gambia. Thirteen other nations are completing national population policies.

A.I.D. has played a large role in this important change and can also claim some responsibility for other no less important achievements. For example, recent surveys provide governments with striking information. There is hard evidence of unmet needs for family planning. The number of children desired has declined on the order of 20% over measurements in the 1970s. Studies executed where family planning services were available, as in parts of Kenya, Nigeria, Zaire and Zimbabwe, report dramatic increases in the prevalence of the use of modern methods of contraception. Where national programs for improved reproductive health and family planning have been underway for several years, the prevalence of use of effective methods has risen markedly. In Kenya, for example, the prevalence rose from 7% to 17% in only six and one-half years (1978-84), and in Zimbabwe from 14% to 35% between 1979 and 1984.

To support these efforts, the Africa Bureau has drafted a new strategy and plan to direct our assistance. Building on A.I.D.'s existing policies, the draft plan puts program focus foremost on government policies, contraceptive supply and family planning services, particularly from the private sector. Secondarily, demographic information, training, operations research, and evaluation will get our support.

Two new national programs demonstrate our new approaches. In Nigeria, a nation with one quarter of Sub-Saharan Africa's population, we will implement a $67 million bilateral family planning program. The design of the project was completed under a collaborative arrangement with four organizations who will be responsible for implementation. The program has four major components: private sector services; public sector services; information, education and communications; and policy formulation.

In Botswana, a nation with one of the larger population growth rates in Africa, we are providing a sector grant to help make contraceptives available, refine or develop policy and procedures, and communicate the benefits of family planning. The Botswana government currently provides family planning services through national health clinics, but demand is higher than supply. The flexibility built into the project will allow Botswana health planners to direct support to the most cost effective means of service delivery, including private clinics.

In FY 1989 we expect to be supporting bilateral and regional population programs in most of the countries of Africa. Priority among bilateral recipients will be based on numbers of people, population growth rate, unmet demand for services, host government commitment, other donor support, infant mortality rates, and other factors such as the threat of AIDS.

6. Conclusions

All of these activities are designed to bring about a resurgence of economic growth in sub-Saharan Africa. But they represent only half of what is needed. Development in Africa will not be self-sustaining until Africans have developed the capacity to deal with their own problems. This requires continued efforts to help realize the enormous human resource potential that Africa holds. This is the subject of the next section.

B. Building the Capacity of People and Institutions

Almost all of A.I.D.'s activities have some form of capacity-building component. Major efforts in training, education, institution-building and health care are still necessary. Because the needs are so much greater than our resources, we must concentrate on those areas most complementary to our areas of emphasis. A.I.D. is also committed to actively supporting the involvement of women. PVOs will figure prominently in our programs. Their expertise will in fact help us in both the planning and execution of U.S. assistance to Africa.

1. Institutional Building

In the past, A.I.D. has worked closely with African governments to strengthen institutions to provide key services. We have had signal success in universities and agricultural research organizations. Increasingly, however, central governmental institutions are being rendered ineffective by lack of finance. Therefore, we are shifting our focus to three sets of institutions: (1) those aimed at improving government capacity to analyze and implement economic policy changes; (2) private sector institutions such as cooperatives, chambers of congress and NGOs so as to increase the private sector's capacity to provide social services and to carry out development activities; and (3) local governmental organizations as part of the process of shifting the locus of decisionmaking to institutions closer to the affected communities.

Policy Analysis Capacity: Almost all of the AEPRPs have training and technical assistance connected to them. For example, in Mali we have been working with the Government to improve budgeting procedures. Policy analysis is central to two programs in Zambia, the Zambia Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development Project, and the Human Resources and Instittutional Development Project. This policy analysis capacity building is also the centerpiece of a program we are jointly funding with other donors and which will be managed by the International Development Research Centre of Canada to improve African economic research.

Private Sector Capacity: A number of A.I.D. programs concentrate on improving private capacity to undertake development activities. In Zaire we have been using NGOs and church groups to provide health care and agricultural extension services. In Kenya we are strengthening the capacity of over forty Kenyan NGOs to provide

credit to small and microenterprises. In Liberia we are helping church groups provide educational services. Technical assistance to business and farmer associations help local leaders articulate to governments the difficulties private companies face in starting up and expanding businesses, identify changes required in legislation, regulations or government policies that stymie business, and present well documented cases for policy reform.

Decentralization: While central governments in Africa are incapable of providing the broad range of governmental activities needed, they siphon off almost all of the finances and most of the manpower from local governments. The empowering of local governmental units, which, we hope, are more responsive to local needs, is an important component of our long-range strategy. The regional finance project in Sudan is an example of such an activity. In FY 1989 A.I.D. intends to develop a rural markets project in Kenya which will focus on market towns and municipal finance. This is an area where the imaginative use of Housing Investment Guarantee programs (HIGs) might be very effective.

2. Health and Child Survival

The health problems of the African people continue to be a barrier to economic development. Now AIDS worsens the burden. Though our resources do not allow us to address all Africa's health problems, we play a vital role in the health sector. For instance, while we are not the major donor attacking AIDS, we provide the technical leadership.

The Africa Bureau strategy is to direct the limited resources available for the health sector to a few important programs: health care policy, child survival, control of AIDS, and control of tropical diseases such as river blindness (onchocerciasis).

Health Care Policy. To assure the sustainability of our efforts, many of our health sector programs promote sectoral policy development, health care financing, and management training. Countries are encouraged to drop the idea of providing free health care and to adopt some form of consumer participation in financing both preventive and curative services. The ACSI-CCCD project features health care financing studies and assistance in support of this major policy change. Other areas of policy change have to do with correcting the maldistribution of health resources, use of allied health manpower and organizing consumers advocates of health and nutrition issues. Development of the private sector remains an unmet policy challenge.

A key objective is to develop in-country capacity for managing the health sector. This involves specialized training for leaders and technical training for field staff and village volunteers. We have made special efforts to institutionalize the capacity to control diseases in Africa by Africans.

Child Survival: The Africa Bureau Child Survival Action Plan was approved in February 1987. It is based on the Agency-wide strategy, but adapted to the African context. It includes malaria control and a stronger emphasis on nutrition for victims of famine, undernutrition, and Vitamin A deficiency.

The key project helping to implement the Plan is the Africa Child Survival Initiative - Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (ACSI-CCCD) is funded at $92 million for eight years. By the start of 1988, the Africa Bureau was supporting Child Survival activities in 29 countries. Among these are 8 CSI emphasis countries and 10 ACSI-CCCD countries which account for 52% of the population of sub-Saharan Africa. Immunization and oral rehydration therapy are key programs in these countries. Anti-malarial, birth spacing, and nutrition activities are components in many of them.

Controlling Tropical Diseases: A number of communicable diseases severely restrict the productive capacity of large numbers of people in Sub-Saharan Africa. Part of A.I.D.'s health sector resources go to attacking these maladies. For example, in addition to our continuing support to control onchocerciasis, we provide leadership in malaria vaccine development and operational studies on how best to apply our existing technologies under most adverse conditions. Field research is an small but important part of our capacity development in nearly all service delivery and institution building projects.

A.I.D.'s assistance to the health sector is closely coordinated with other donors. We work with UNICEF on child survival activities in eight countries. As mentioned, WHO provides the leadership for coordination of our efforts to control AIDS. The onchocerciasis program operates in 11 countries. For this, the World Bank manages the Control Fund and the World Health Organization acts as the lead implementing donor organization. A.I.D.'s role has been one of technical leadership and financial support.

In FY 1989 the Africa Bureau will continue our support for better health in Africa. We will continue to emphasize sustainability. For example, 16 of the 18 ACSI-CCCD countries will contain health financing components. In addition, nutrition, so important to maternal and child health, will receive more attention than it has in the recent past. The onchocerciasis control program will continue. Centrally-funded activities will focus on improving clean water supplies and sanitation. Finally, Bureau support for the higher health education programs at universities in Zaire and Nigeria will be maintained.

3. Combatting AIDS

Of all the health concerns to surface in recent years, the AIDS pandemic in Africa is perhaps the most serious. The disease has the potential to reach dangerously high prevalency rates in a large number of African countries. It strikes hard at urbanized, educated, and skilled people. Left unchecked, AIDS could erode the

human resource base and eliminate many of the development gains that Africa has made.

Although further research is required, the immediate need is for action programs employing available technology to slow the spread of the disease. At the same time, campaigns by African governments to inform their citizens of the threat and means to prevent AIDS are essential.

The Bureau strategy to combat AIDS is to pursue a region-wide approach, undertake preventive measures, conduct surveillance to measure spread and monitor impact of interventions, and to provide project assistance in communications and technical services, consistent with supportive of the World Health Organization's Special Programme on AIDS.

In 1987, A.I.D. provided direct support to seven countries. In 1988, support for AIDS prevention and control activities expands to as many as 16 countries. The Africa Bureau is initiating a regional project in FY 1988 which will provide support to African countries for H.I.V. prevention programs. In FY 1989 we expect to continue our strong support to check the spread of AIDS.

4. Basic Education

One of the important constraints to development in Africa is low levels of literacy. The impact between levels of schooling and development as a whole is enormous. Studies show that farmers who have completed four years of schooling produce more than their unschooled counterparts. The addition of one year to a mother's schooling reduces child mortality substantially.

Expansion of the educational system is threatened by stagnating economies and population increase. Consider the following: one in three persons is of primary or secondary school age in Africa. The school-age population is projected to increase by 3.3% per year over the next ten years. To achieve universal primary education by the year 2000, Africa would have to add 131.8 million pupils to the system, a 157% increase over current enrollment limits.

Yet many countries are financially unable to maintain even current enrollments or instructional quality. The recurrent cost of simply retaining current levels through the year 2000 is about $45 billion (using 1983 figures). New classrooms and the maintenance of existing structures and equipment would require an estimated $11 billion.

Given the enormous costs of expanding and improving basic education, A.I.D.'s interventions must focus on a few key problems. Bureau emphasis has been to offer assistance in the strengths the U.S. traditionally brings to the education sector: planning, management, and administration.

The Africa Bureau now supports six major primary and secondary education projects in Cameroon, Liberia, Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe. Authorized funding is $103.7 million.

Examples of these include the $27.6 million Support to Primary Education project in Cameroon. This will increase the number and quality of teachers in the northern provinces. It finances technical assistance, training for both support personnel and teachers, construction and rehabilitation of training colleges. The Liberia Primary Education project, funded at $12.7 million, develops instructional materials and texts to help teachers become more efficient. The $11.6 million Botswana Primary Education Improvement project helps produce trained managers, planners, and teachers for the country's primary educational system.

An A.I.D. centrally funded activity, called Improving the Efficiencies of Educational Systems, furnishes technical assistanceto several countries to enhance the planning, management and implementation of educational services.

The Bureau has recently revised its 1984 Education Assistance Strategy. The revision, titled The Africa Primary Education Initiative, is now undergoing review. It sets forth a new approach for A.I.D. Besides the focus on our traditional strengths, it stresses the need for comprehensive reform of the educational sector. Support for the decentralization of decision-making, diversifying the sources of school finances, and greater community involvement in the planning and provision of education are cited as priority areas for A.I.D. assistance.

The new strategy also calls for better donor collaboration and coordination in the educational sector. With this in mind, the Bureau is consulting regularly with officials of the World Bank, which has recently drafted a major policy paper on education sub-Saharan Africa.

5. Participant Training

Participant training in the U.S. and in Africa is an important part of A.I.D.'s support to human resources development and is essential to the establishment of a cadre of capable African leaders.

The Africa Bureau's participant training program seeks to improve the skills and the productivity of people. Training is seen as a cross-sectoral effort. Whether it is focused on institution building, technology generation or adaptation, or policy change, training is viewed as a means to achieve strategic objectives and not as an end in itself.

By the start of FY 1988, there were 2,902 African participants in training in the U.S. under A.I.D. sponsorship. Of these, 1,013 are in technical training programs and 1,889 are in long-term academic programs. There are 650 women (22.5%) and 2,239 men being sponsored in the U.S.

The Bureau also provides support to participant through its regional program and projects. Two on-going projects are of special importance: the Human Resources Development Assistance (HRDA) and

the African Graduate Fellowship Program III (AFGRAD III).

The HRDA project is a $65 million training project for Africa. The objective is to assist thirty-two African countries in meeting human resource requirements through in-country, third country and U.S. academic and technical training. People from the private sector are targeted for 50% of the training. Women are to account for 35% of all trainees.

The AFGRAD III is a $42 million project that provides scholarships for African graduate students at American universities. Under this program the U.S. Government will save approximately $8,000,000 in training costs as the colleges and universities participating in AFGRAD III are waiving tuition fees for all qualifying students. The project will fund graduate study for about 750 students through 1994. Of these, 320 have already started their degree programs. AFGRAD III builds upon two previous regoinal projects, AGRAD I and II, which covered the period 1963-85 and funded the graduate training in the U.S. for approximately 2,000 students from 43 African countries.

A study of AFGRAD alumni for the period 1963-1983 demonstrated the importance of their AFGRAD training for career advancement. Forty-four percent of those alumni now hold managerial or administrative positions. Those that achieved the level of chancellor, registrar, or principal of their academic institutions represented a 333% increase over the number holding those positions prior to training. Eight percent of AFGRAD alumni have achieved such high levels of responsibility as minister, bank governor, or managing director of a firm. Education and research institutions employ more than half of the AFGRAD alumni, thereby placing them in a strategic position to transfer their knowledge and skills to the next generation.

6. Integrating Women

A.I.D. recognizes the important role that women play in all development efforts in Africa. We will continue the strong emphasis we place on the importance of integrating women into all of our assistance.

There are a number of important achievements in integrating women's interests into our program:

-- In Togo's Agricultural and Extension Training Project, 36% of trainees in 1987 were women. The target for 1988 is 50% of the training slots for women.

-- In the Gambia, the Oil Seeds Promotion Project has helped 20,000 women grow sesame, substantially increasing their incomes and reducing malnutrition among mothers and children.

-- In Mali, the A.I.D. Mission has just concluded a portfolio review with the help of a team provided by the International

Center for Research on Women. Following the team's recommendations, three major projects in the design stage are being examined to better integrate women in the activities.

-- In Tanzania, women are targeted for 50% of the participant training sponsored by the Mission.

-- Agricultural research projects in Malawi, Rwanda, Mali, Lesotho, Niger, and Sierra Leone aim to involve women in the process of technology generation and testing. In some instances, targets for the participation of women in on-farm trials have been set.

-- In natural resource management, projects in Lesotho and Malawi are designed to include women in agroforestry components. In Senegal and Mali, renewable resource projects surveyed the energy use and needs of women for cooking before starting a training program to produce more efficient cookstoves. And in Cape Verde, 30% of the participnats in the Watershed management project are women.

In FY 1987 A.I.D.'s Africa Bureau established its WID Working Group.The group designed a Bureau WID Action Plan with that objective in mind. A.I.D. can count a number of accomplishments under the Action Plan.

-- With the help of the agency's PPC/WID office, a workshop for project development and agricultural officers was held in September 1987. The overall intent was to make sure that the Bureau commitment was well understood. Specific objectives were to discuss the economic contribution that women make to development, particularly in agriculture; to identify the kinds of information needed for program planning, project, and monitoring and evaluation; and to sensitize responsible officers to see that women's concerns are incorporated in all their mission activities.

-- Africa Bureau field missions have been asked to designate high-ranking officers to be responsible for integrating women's factors in country activities.

-- Guidance has gone from Washington to the field with instructions to disaggregate development information at both the program and project level by gender. Country planning documents will be reviewed with this in mind. New program and project designs will be reviewed to ensure that analyses have properly included gender issues where appropriate.

-- The evaluation process is being generally targeted to assess the impact of project activities on women. Guidance for evaluations stressing the assessment of impact on women and children is now being drafted.

In FY 1989 the Bureau WID Working Group will continue its activities. It will implement and refine the WID Action Plan. A research program aimed specifically at women will become operatioonal. The Working Group will monitor the Bureau commitment to WID. And a key objective will be to strengthen the review process for program and project documents, both in Washington and the field.

IV. IMPLEMENTING THE DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR AFRICA

A. The Fiscal Year 1989 Request for Africa

Africa confronts more development problems than any one donor can help address. In an era of budgetary constraints, A.I.D funds must be used ever more efficiently.

For Fiscal Year 1989 A.I.D. is requesting $510 million for the Development Fund for Africa. In addition, $81.5 million in Economic Support Funds are requested to support strategic interests justified on political and security grounds. To the extent practicable, ESF resources will be utilized so as to maximize their developmental impact. Finally, the Administration requests $147 million in PL 480. The latter figure does not include the U.S. contribution to World Food Programme operations in Africa.

By our estimates, these amounts will mean that U.S. assistance is less than 8% of total assistance to Africa. We have gone from being the second largest bilateral donor in sub-Saharan Africa to being the fourth largest.

B. Concentration on Priorities

It is clear that our resources do not allow us to deal with the full range of development problems and issues most countries face. Thus, we need to concentrate on what we can do best and on what most effectively complements the efforts of recipient governments, other donors, and the private sector.

The U.S. role centers not on the amount of our assistance resources but on the three clear advantages we have--the presence and quality of our professional staff in-country, our experience with designing and implementing development assistance in Africa, and our influence as the leader of the Western community.

We must increasingly employ our local knowledge and expertise (including that of U.S. PVOs), our willingness to innovate, and our influence with other donors, to dialogue with host governments on the respective roles of the individual, the private sector, and the state in the development process. In more and more instances, A.I.D. acts as a catalyst to marshall and direct momentum rather than simply finance activities. A.I.D.'s approach, therefore, is to identify problems of highest priority and concentrate our resources on what the U.S. is best able to address.

As part of the process of prioritizing and concentrating, we have begun to reallocate our assistance among countries to better meet our development objectives. This will continue. For FY 89 this will mean a further shift in resources toward the more populous countries, toward the poorer countries, and toward those countries most committed to creating an environment in which growth and development can take place.

C. Problem Orientation and Program Integration

A.I.D. will also continue to narrow our programs in each country to focus on a few key problem areas.

The End Hunger Initiative and the Development Fund for Africa will enable us to concentrate on a small set of priority problems. Further, we expect to provide sustained country-level support to address these problems over an extended period of time. A.I.D.'s new programming latitude will allow us to employ the full range of appropriate assistance tools available. Thus, for instance, both non-project and project assistance, dollars and local currencies, as well as food aid can be targeted to a specific and limited set of development problems.

By way of illustration, long-term alleviation of hunger in a particular country may involve simultaneously addressing policy, technological, institutional, and social issues. Program assistance, for example, may support a change of policies to encourage domestic investments. Projectized assistance may be employed in a complementary role to help resolve technical questions—by providing technical advisors or special equipment like vehicles or computers. Local currency can be channelled to organizational revitalization—by helping with operating expenses. And food aid may well reduce the risks of innovation for people at both the farm and national levels.

Our program in Gambia exemplifies this integrated approach. It combines technical assistance, local currencies generated from the Gambia Economic Reform Program, PVO expertise, and Title II Section 206 food aid to attack a series of related problems in the agricultural sector. Similarly, in Madagascar we are using regional assistance to the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), an African Economic Policy Reform Program, and Food for Progress assistance to seek an increase in rice production and marketing.

Our intent will be to insure that policies and institutions support individual and private sector development activities. A.I.D. will engage in dialogue with both government and representatives of the private sector--including those in financial instutitions, producer cooperatives, and indigenous PVOs--to be sure that our efforts are broadbased and participatory.

D. New Emphasis on Donor Collaboration and Coordination

Many African aid recipients lack the administrative and technical skills to lead successful coordination of their donor partners. Yet without skillful and effective recipient leadership, coordination in its true sense will not succeed.

Among the donor agencies, A.I.D. has a special commitment to collaboration and coordination. Our overseas staff enables A.I.D to play a strong role in improving coordination. Considerable effort by A.I.D. in working with colleagues in other donor agencies is achieving results.

We are seeking ways to get other donors to join us in reform programs and are beginning to harvest the first fruits. In Cameroon, the EEC is joining with A.I.D. in supporting liberalization of the fertilizer distribution system, while in Tanzania the Japanese have agreed to work with us in transport sector reforms.

Good progress is being made in policy and program planning, in particular in the planning of structural adjustment programs. The World Bank and IMF on one hand and the bilateral donors on the other are working together much more closely than before through the Consultative Group (CG) and Policy Framework Paper (PFP) processes on the design and funding of such programs.

More progress is needed, in particular in joint participation in program design, but recent steps are encouraging. For instance, A.I.D. staff recently participated with the World Bank in preparation of an Industrial Sector Program for Malawi, a first for us.

Attitudes about coordination on the part of both donors and recipients are becoming more positive. In Senegal, for example, our USAID Mission, DAC and Arab/OPEC donors recently met with Government of Senegal officials over two days to review the record of coordination there and suggest procedures for improving and strengthening the process. Senegal is one of the few countries in Africa where a sustained effort is being made on the part of the Government to coordinate the activities of the forty donors providing assistance.

The World Bank and the UNDP are both heavily involved in collaborating with and assisting recipients in leading local coordination groups. The Bank in particular, with the encouragement of A.I.D. and other donors, is taking an even greater leadership role through its CG process in mobilizing coordinated donor response to the design and funding of complex structural adjustment programs.

The recently designed program in Ghana, for instance, was a well prepared one, reflected serious Ghanaian commitment and planning, and generated such confidence among the donors that its funding was oversubscribed.

E. Greater Reliance on Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs)

A.I.D. is seeking to strengthen the already important role played by both US and indigenous African PVOs. PVO understanding of the needs of local communities can help us design and implement more appropriate, effective, and sustainable development activities.

Our field missions will consult regularly with PVOs as we prepare our development strategies and policy reform programs. This will be especially important where PVOs have broad knowledge of specific sectors, for example, agriculture and natural resources management.

25% of A.I.D.-funded forestry activities are being implemented by PVOs. And under A.I.D.'s Plan for Supporting Natural Resources Management in Africa, a study will identify all U.S. and indigenous PVOs working on environmental problems. The objectives will be to support and strengthen those PVOs through the provision of a range of technical and training services to them. There has been an extensive ongoing dialogue between A.I.D. staff and the PVO community in formulating strategies for sustainable agriculture and natural resource managment. This collaboration will continue. Further, we expect PVOs and NGOs to contribute actively to Natural Resources Management country assessments and in the formulation of country action plans.

PVOs are being given increasing responsibility for management of A.I.D. projects and selection of subprojects. In attempting both to more effectively reach the poor majority and to reduce the administrative burden of mission staff, several missions have created so-called "umbrella projects". Under this funding mechanism, major (generally U.S.) PVOs are given grants to be implemented through subprojects, often by indigenous PVOs. These "umbrellas" allow the incorporation of smaller, viable PVO projects which might otherwise not be directly fundable, and encourage the development of partnership relationships between A.I.D., U.S. PVOs and indigenous PVOs. Many have as a main objective the development of local institutional capacity.

Examples of such umbrella projects include the PVO Economic Support Project focussing on health, infrastructure, and energy in Zaire; the Community and Enterprise Development Project promoting village level agriculture and health development in Senegal; and the Rural Private Enterprise Project in Kenya. Sudan's Regional Finance and Planning Project will be primarily implemented by PVOs and makes explicit its requirement that PVOs must work directly through local organizations and base their subproject proposals on local peoples' priorities. Liberia will soon have a PVO Support Project which will be run by a US PVO and will provide subgrants as well as training and technical assistance to local PVOs working in health, education and small enterprise development.

A.I.D. will monitor closely the progress of these efforts and hopefully expand their scope. In some small countries, PVOs may be invited to take over the responsibilities for day-to-day project

management as A.I.D. reduces its own staff presence. Exemplary of this approach, CARE-US is implementing A.I.D.-financed activities in the Comoros. The National Cooperative Business Association (formerly CLUSA) is funded by A.I.D. in Equatorial Guinea. In neither country does A.I.D. have any direct hire staff.

F. Evaluation

We are taking steps to improve our evaluation process. Our objective is improved measurement of the effectiveness of our programs to give Congress and others a better sense of our results. We have reoriented our program of evaluation to parallel the introduction of the Development Fund for Africa.

Effective use of the Development Fund requires the Bureau to strengthen its monitoring, evaluation and reporting system to provide an on-going stream of information for decision-making. We plan to concentrate more on measuring progress and impact at three levels: implementation of the Bureau's strategy in Africa, country program performance, and individual project and program activities.

Among our specific actions is the negotiation of an agreement with Cornell University to analyze the effects of economic policy change on the poor. We plan to examine this issue in six countries over the next three years. Coordination with the IBRD, UNICEF, and other groups engaged in similar studies has been built into the design of the A.I.D. study. We are also planning a series of impact evaluations to assess the impact of our programs in the agriculture sector. In the areas of family planning and child survival, we will continue efforts to develop and maintain data bases on the impacts of these programs on contraceptive acceptor rates and on infant and child mortality.

The Africa Bureau will utilize the existing review process for Country Development Strategy Statements, Action Plans, and Project Implementation Reports, both to monitor better integration of program and project objectives, and to identify and measure country-level impacts. Special evaluations focusing on crosscutting issues such as employing PVOs as development intermediaries, privatization, and the integration of women in A.I.D.'s activities are being considered.

The new flexibility of the Development Fund will lend added importance to the findings of evaluations in a learn-as-we-go process. Evaluations will play a larger role in our programming decisions across sectors and across countries. Our intention is to be able, in next year's Congressional Presentation, to state with much more specificity what the impact of our programs has been.

G. Management Improvements

We will make three major management changes in FY 1988 and FY 1989. First, we are streamlining our regional portfolio by giving the field more responsibility for country programs, thereby reducing

duplication. Second, we have re-established our office to deal with the special problem of drought in Africa, recognizing that this is going to be an on-going problem. Third, we are conducting a Bureau-wide review for our small country programs. During the past year, A.I.D. has given particular attention to making its field operations more efficient. Small country programs have been one major area of concern. We have noted that the costs for program administration have in some cases been a disproportionally high percentage of the total operating year budget for the recipient country, and have conducted an initial review of our programs in seven small African nations. We are currently in the process of reviewing field operations in another nine countries.

As a result of the review, A.I.D. is considering a reduction of U.S. direct-hire staff in some countries. These modifications may also parallel a change in bilateral assistance levels or portfolio configuration. They could involve a shift in administrative control to American PVOs. A.I.D.'s experience with successful CARE management of development activities in Comoros, as noted above, has made this an attractive option.

H. Local Currency Use

In the last few years we have made good progress in improving the development impact of local currency funds generated by our food aid and commodity import programs. Given the magnitude of local currencies derived from ESF, DA, and PL 480 sources, we intend to further ensure that these funds are effectively used, properly tracked, and adequately accounted for.

Starting with the FY 1990 Annual Budget Submission, Missions will be submitting a Local Currency Programming Plan to relate total local currency programming to Mission assistance strategies. With this exercise, the Bureau expects to encourage strategic programming of and improved accountability for local currency resources.

I. The Southern Africa Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC)

The Administration continues to support a comprehensive program of economic assistance for the countries of SADCC. We believe that this is vital to protect stability in the region and to show clearly that we oppose attempts by internal or external forces to disrupt the economies of SADCC members.

A.I.D. assistance to southern Africa is aimed at speeding economic development by helping the countries of the region improve transport and expand trade and private investment. Specifically, we aim to:

-- ensure that economic reform measures can be sustained or enhanced;

-- provide more efficient, cost effective transport routes for vital imports and exports by restoring the regional transport system to its former status;

-- save on import bills (through reduced transport costs and cheaper imports from the regional market), thereby making scarce foreign exchange available for other needs;

-- maintain employment and income levels during a period of economic crisis;

-- develop productive local industries and promote competitive exports; and

-- help expand export marketing.

These objectives will remain unchanged in FY 1989. Implementation of programs underway will continue. Support for this program will come out of the Development Fund for Africa.

J. The Sahel

Support for the Sahel program will continue in FY 1989. However, instead of having a separate account, the Sahel program has been subsumed within the Development Fund for Africa.

The A.I.D. program in the Sahel concentrates on achieving food security, famine early warning, and natural resource management.

Major policy reform programs in the Gambia, Mali, Senegal, and Niger have helped to cut food deficits, liberlize agricultural marketing, and open up the economies to private sector investment.

A.I.D. plays a key role in donor coordination in the region. This has been enhanced recently by new support grants for the planning units of the Club du Sahel (OECD) and the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control (CILSS). We have also provided additional funding for agrometeorology monitoring and research (for AGRHYMET) and to the CILSS demographic policy and planning unit (CERPODD).

Special attention to natural resource management will mean that the assessments completed in FY 1987 and FY 1988 will results in NRM Action Plans in four of the Sahelian countries. These will integrated to the extent possible with agricultural development activities in each instance.

K. Regional Budget Attribution

Many countries receive direct bilateral benefits from a number of regional activities. For management efficiency--particularly where the specific country activities are too limited to justify the assignment of in-country U.S. personnel--these have been conceived, allocated, and managed as regional activities, usually out of Washington.

Precisely because these activities have always been shown as regional, we have not tracked their country levels and focus as part of specific country activities.

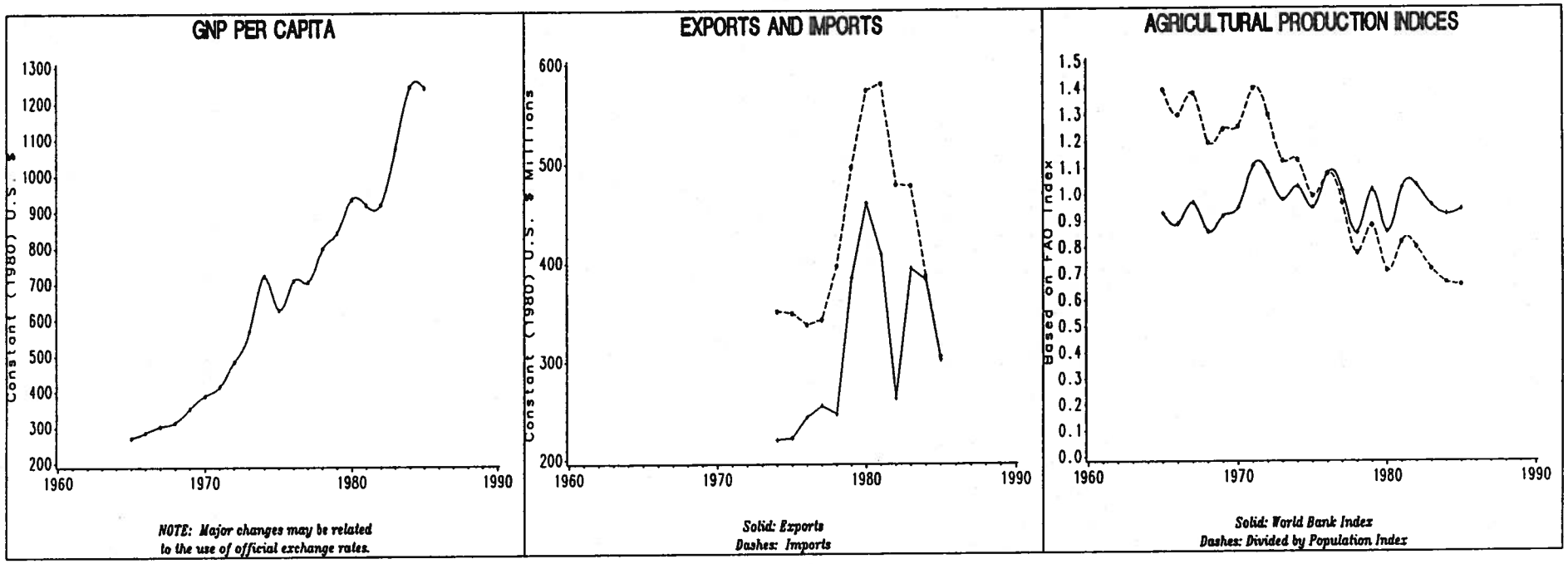
Congress has requested more information about how regional programs benefit specific countries. To respond to this, A.I.D. is modifying its manner of presentation of country budgets. Thus, for regional projects where it is possible to identify discrete country participation, we are presenting the proposed country-specific activities in the respective country budgets in this volume. These will include activities such as the Human Resources Development project, Family Health Initiatives, Child Survival, and Peace Corps activities. However, as in the past, these funds will be committed under regional projects and, therefore, will at the end of the fiscal year be reflected in obligation levels for the regional programs.

V. CONCLUSION

Fiscal Year 1989 represents an important turning point in U.S. development assistance to Africa. Both Africa and its donors are increasingly focusing on the continent's long-term needs, and especially the requirement for sustained progress on policy reform. Programs are in place and evolving to meet those needs. Congress has given A.I.D. the flexibility needed to provide appropriate and effective aid. It is our responsibility to use it wisely.

BOTSWANA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 232 Million (1965-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 16.3% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 17.99 (1982-85)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 840

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 8.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
17.6 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 45.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 48
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985) 9.6%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983)	-84(84)	-4(85)	-4
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983)	478(84)	387(85)	305
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986)			5%
Major Imports(1985)FOODSTUFFS;VEHICLES;TEXTILES			
Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983)	394(84)	383(85)	302
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986)			0%
Major Exports(1985)DIAMONDS;CATTLE;ANIMAL PRODUCTS			
Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; ZIMBABWE; UNITED KINGDOM			

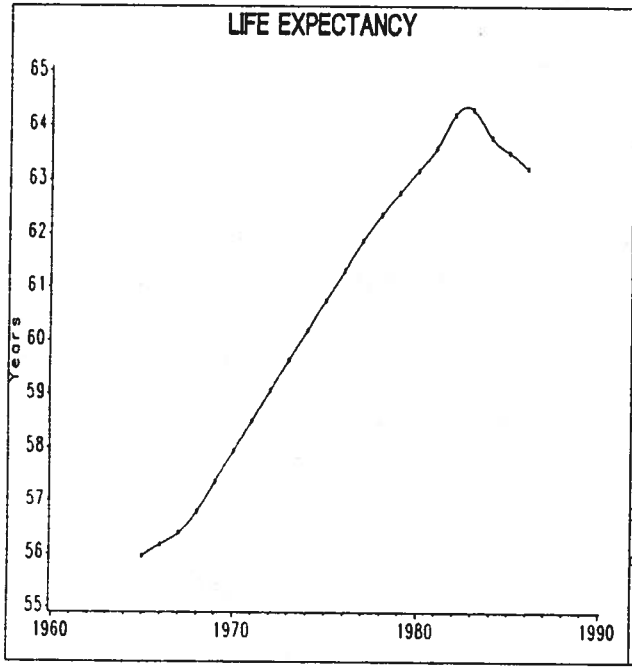
AGRICULTURE

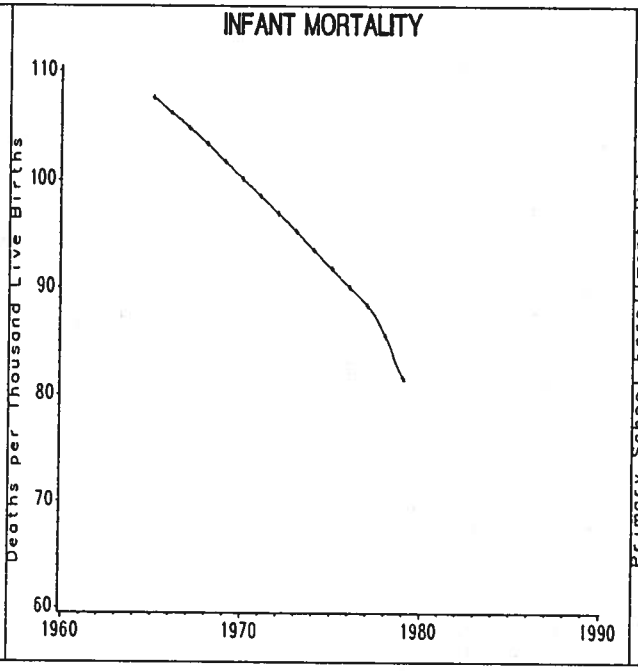
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 6%

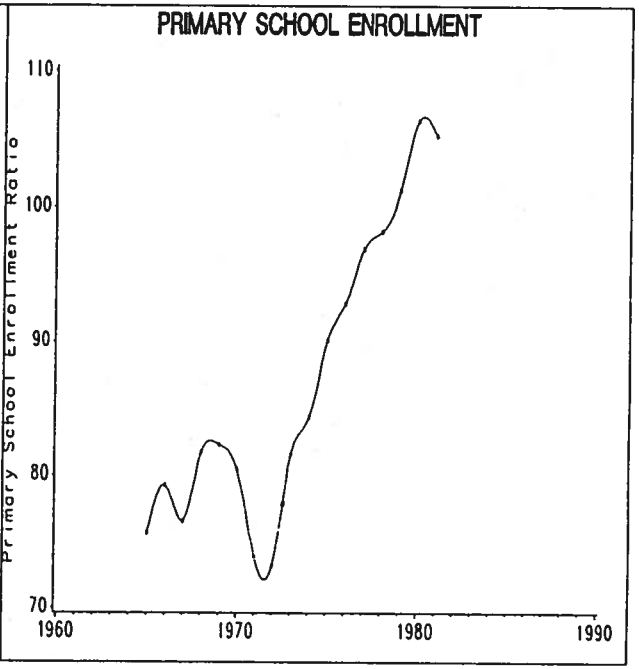
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: SORGHUM; LIVESTOCK; MILLET	11%	(1986)
Cash: CATTLE; SORGHUM; CORN	13%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)MEATS; HIDES AND SKINS; OILSEEDS
Ag. Imports:(1986) CORN; WHEAT; RAW SUGAR

BOTSWANA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 1,149

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.1% (1978) 5.1% (1987) 3.5%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.9% (15-64yrs) 47.5% (65+ yrs) 3.6%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1984) 27.8%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.8 (1987) 6.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total . % Urban 40.0% Rural 55.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 78%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 93%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 63.2 Male 61.4 Female 65.1
(1970) Total 57.9 Male 56.2 Female 59.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 66

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 81% (1984) Measles 75% (1984)
Diphtheria(DPT) 82% (1984) Polio(3) 77% (1984)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total	105.3	Male	97.2	Female	113.3
Secondary	(1981)	Total	17.9	Male	16.4	Female	18.3
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	1.4	Male	1.6	Female	0.8

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	9,500	8,000
Economic Support Fund	5,471	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	5,471	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	5,471 a/b/	9,500	8,000
P.L. 480	5,375	5,645	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II c/	5,375	5,645	-
TOTALS	10,846	15,145	8,000

Footnotes:
a/ Includes $471,000 in deobligations reobligated in FY 1987.
b/ Includes $220,000 local cost support.
c/ See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	174	41	215	202	10	212	224	16	240
Bilateral[d]	163	38	201	185	9	194	213	15	228
Regional[e]	11	3	14	17	1	18	11	1	12
Third Country Participants	-	1	1	13	7	20	20	24	44
Bilateral[d]	-	1	1	10	7	17	19	24	43
Regional[e]	-	-		3	-	3	1	-	1
TOTALS	174	42	216	215	17	232	244	40	284

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS

Botswana has pursued a thoughtful and sound development course since its independence in 1966. It has made economic reforms on its own initiative; has encouraged the development of the private sector and invested its own resources in improving the country's infrastructure. It has expanded social services for all its people in the rural and urban areas. Botswana's economic growth since independence has been impressive, in part because of proper management of an active mineral sector and its livestock industry. Strategically located in the southern Africa region, Botswana plays a leading role among the Frontline States and in the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

The country, however, faces major problems. It has an unemployment rate exceeding 25%. The population growth rate, estimated at 3.7% per annum, is the second highest on the continent. An inadequate number of well-trained Batswana still makes Botswana heavily dependent on expatriate personnel in the public and private sectors. Basic education, relevant training, general manpower development, and the creation of new jobs are critical development needs. Since the economy is based almost exclusively on mineral and beef exports--two primarily capital-intensive activities--employment opportunities are limited.

A seven-year drought stifled agriculture production, which has limited potential even under "normal" climatic conditions. It also reduced by nearly one-third the cattle industry (second only to minerals in export value). Destruction of wildlife was equally severe. The country imports most of its food from South Africa and depends almost exclusively on the Republic's transport links for its exports and imports. Interruption of those links would paralyze Botswana's economy. Thus, in spite of its enviable economic position, Botswana is vulnerable, and the country is making alternative plans to meet possible adverse developments.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. strategy is designed to address some of Botswana's major development problems, with focus on manpower development, employment generation, and increased agricultural production among the small holders who constitute about 80% of the Botswana population. As complementary activities, A.I.D. is also supporting programs in population, low-cost housing, strategic grain reserves, and development of the private sector. A.I.D. has also provided support for wildlife conservation.

Manpower Development

For many years after independence, Botswana has had to rely on large numbers of expatriates to fill upper and middle-level positions in all areas. One of the priorities of the country's National Development Plan has been to train its people and expedite the process of "localisation". A.I.D. has made a major contribution in this area by training hundreds of Batswana in academic, technical and vocational fields, and the results have been impressive. During the past several years, well-trained Batswana have replaced expatriates in key positions in the government and in the private sector. The need for training, however, still requires heavy inputs by the Botswana government and donors. The present A.I.D. programs concentrate on helping the country meet these priority needs through selective training, improvement of the primary and secondary school systems, and development of training and educational institutions so that Botswana will eventually be able to meet its own manpower development needs. One of the local institutions which has benefitted from A.I.D.'s support--the Institute of Development Management--is already playing an important role as a training center for Botswana and neighboring countries.

Employment Generation

The mining and cattle industries, profitable as they are for the Botswana economy, provide limited employment opportunities. Aside from government employment, the only other possibilities are in agriculture and development of industries or other activities through the private sector. The private sector, though still at the embryonic stage, has strong support from the Government of Botswana (GOB), and has received further stimulus from the results of a recently completed A.I.D.-sponsored study on the role of the private sector in Botswana. With assistance from A.I.D.'s Bureau for Private Enterprise and the Africa Bureau, we will continue to support the development of this sector in order to improve employment generation. Some of the ongoing A.I.D. programs have been training Batswana for the private sector, in anticipation of expanded activities in this area. The political situation in southern Africa may also provide an additional impetus for the private sector in Botswana, with indications that some of the firms presently operating in South Africa could relocate in Botswana.

Small Holder Agricultural Production

Botswana will never become self-sufficient in food requirements and will always depend on imports, which have come almost exclusively from South Africa. However, even though its arable land offers limited possibilities, improved agriculture practices can help the country reduce the food import bill. It can also provide employment and food self-sufficiency for small farmers. With these objectives

in mind, A.I.D. has supported a dryland agriculture project with focus on developing effective technologies for drought-prone areas.

Other A.I.D.-Supported Activities

A.I.D. has also been assisting Botswana in family planning through regional funds, with plans for an expansion of the program beginning in FY 1988. A small grant has been provided to the Kalahari Conservation Society for a study of land use planning of the wildlife area. Botswana also benefits from the A.I.D.-supported regional agriculture programs at the Southern African Center for Cooperative Agricultural Research, sponsored by SADCC. In the coming years Botswana may also be included in some of the regional transport programs through SADCC.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

Funding of $8.0 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa for the following: $0.850 for the Secondary Education Improvement Project (633-0229); $0.750 for the Primary Education Improvement Project (633-0240); $5.100 for the Botswana Workforce and Skills Training Project (633-0241); $1.200 for the Population/Family Planning Project (633-0249); and $0.100 for program development and support.

Mission Director: John Hummon

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
633-0LCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	220	220	---	---	220	182	---	38	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				220	220	---	---	220	182	---	38	---	---
633-0074 AGRICULTURE COLLEGE EXPANSION													
	ES G	78	81	9,149	7,535	7,535	7,085	---	403	---	47	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,149	7,535	7,535	7,085	---	403	---	47	---	---
633-0077 RURAL SECTOR GRANT													
	ES G	80	84	7,639	4,762	4,762	3,924	---	509	---	329	---	---
	FN G	80	84	1,710	1,710	1,710	588	---	523	---	500	---	99
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,349	6,472	6,472	4,512	---	1,032	---	829	---	99
633-0221 AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	81	87	5,108	5,108	5,108	3,650	---	815	---	643	---	---
	FN G	81	87	3,872	3,872	3,872	16	---	644	---	800	---	1,450
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,980	8,980	8,980	3,666	---	1,459	---	1,443	---	1,450
633-0222 PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	81	85	4,255	4,255	4,255	3,992	---	450	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,255	4,255	4,255	3,992	---	450	---	---	---	---
633-0229 SECONDARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT													
	ES G	85	90	7,527	7,527	6,527	1,039	1,000	2,309	---	1,500	---	1,500
	SS G	85	90	8,791	8,791	---	---	---	---	1,200	300	850	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,318	16,318	6,527	1,039	1,000	2,309	1,200	1,800	850	2,300
633-0231 BOTSWANA WORKFORCE AND SKILLS TRAINING													
	EH G	82	86	2,817	2,817	2,817	2,355	---	162	---	300	---	---
	ES G	82	86	11,741	11,741	11,741	6,683	---	3,477	---	900	---	681
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,558	14,558	14,558	9,038	---	3,639	---	1,200	---	681
633-0240 PRIMARY EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT II													
	EH G	86	91	383	383	383	---	---	---	---	383	---	---
	ES G	86	91	3,464	3,464	2,184	28	1,280	1,156	---	750	---	600
	SS G	86	91	4,187	4,187	---	---	---	---	900	600	750	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,034	8,034	2,567	28	1,280	1,156	900	1,733	750	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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BOTSWANA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
633-0241 WORKFORCE & SKILLS TRAINING II													
	ES G	86	90	7,191	7,191	4,220	---	2,971	799	---	3,100	---	3,292
	SS G	86	90	19,809	19,809	---	---	---	---	5,500	3,500	5,100	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,000	27,000	4,220	---	2,971	799	5,500	6,600	5,100	3,292
633-0249 FAMILY PLANNING													
	SS G	88	92	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,000	1,200	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,000	1,200	---
633-0250 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	315	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	400	315	100	100
COUNTRY TOTALS:				97,863	98,372	55,114	29,360	5,471	11,429	9,500	15,005	8,000	8,522
GRANTS:				97,363	98,372	55,114	29,360	5,471	11,429	9,500	15,005	8,000	8,522
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				5,582	5,582	5,582	604	---	1,167	---	1,300	---	1,549
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				3,200	3,200	3,200	2,355	---	162	---	683	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				32,737	37,737	---	---	---	---	9,500	5,715	8,000	900
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				56,294	51,803	46,332	26,401	5,471	10,100	---	7,307	---	6,073

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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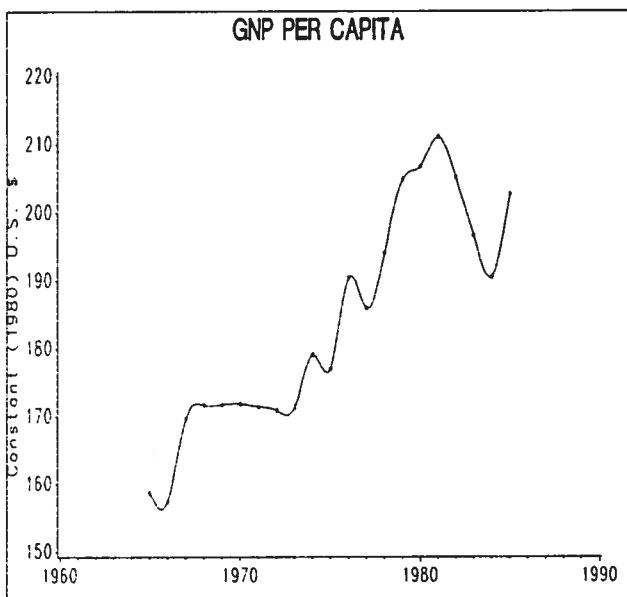
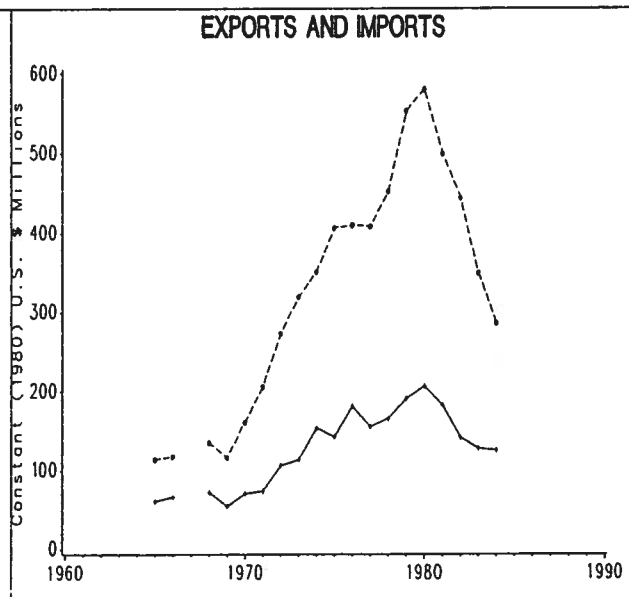
BURKINA FASO -- Economic Indicators

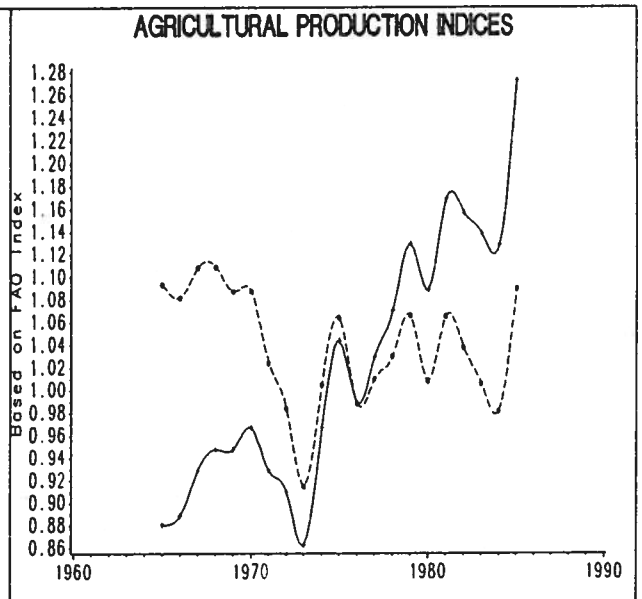
Total U.S. Aid $ 261 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.0% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.39 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 150

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 1.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1982) 185 (1983) 145 (1984) 153

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1982) -19 (1983) 9 (1984) -9

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.4 Months of Imports (1983)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 46.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 10
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 10.1%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982) -303(83) -221(84) -161

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982) 444(83) 350(84) 287
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1983) 10%

Major Imports(1985)TEXTILES;FOOD;CONSUMER GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982) 142(83) 128(84) 125
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1983) 0%

Major Exports(1985)LIVESTOCK;PEANUTS;SHEA NUT PRODS.

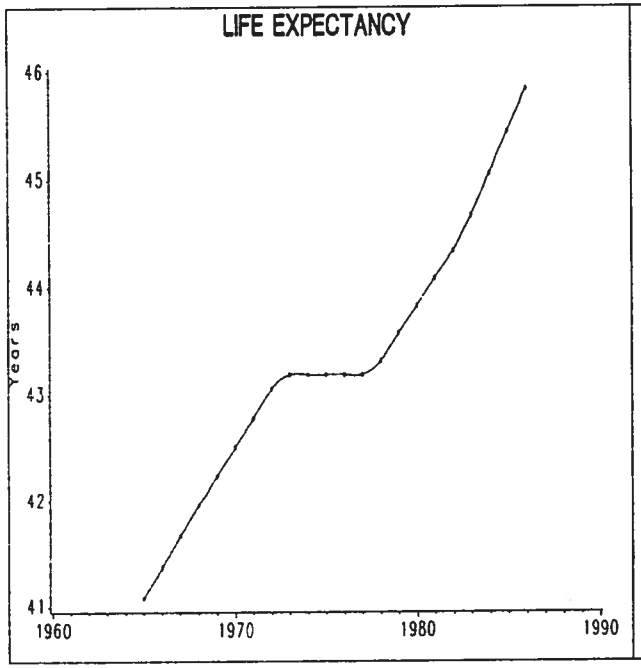
Trading Partners: FRANCE; COTE D'IVOIRE; UNITED STATES

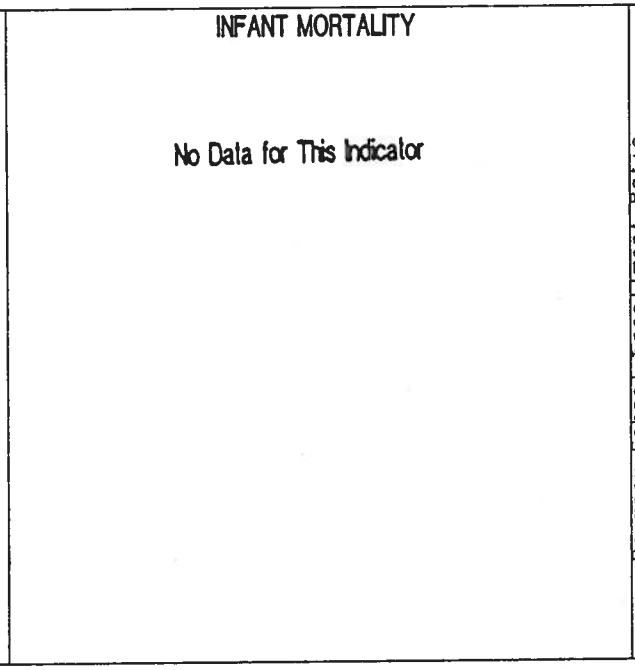
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 40%

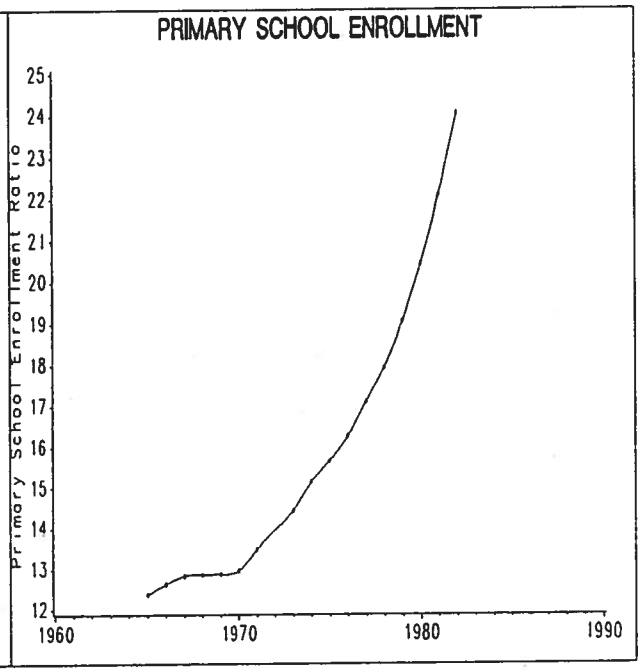
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: SORGHUM; MILLET; CORN	84%	(1986)
Cash: COTTON; PEANUTS; .	11%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COTTON; LIVESTOCK; SHEA NUTS
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; DAIRY PRODUCTS

BURKINA FASO -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 8,276

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.4% (1978) 1.9% (1987) 2.4%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.3% (15-64yrs) 51.7% (65+ yrs) 3.0%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1987) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total % Urban % Rural %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 87%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 85%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 45.8 Male 44.7 Female 47.1
(1970) Total 42.5 Male 41.8 Female 43.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 152

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 16% (1981) Measles 23% (1981)
Diphtheria(DPT) 2% (1981) Polio(3) 2% (1981)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 30%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1984)	Total	29.0	Male	37.0	Female	22.0
Secondary	(1984)	Total	4.0	Male	6.0	Female	3.0
Post Secondary	(1984)	Total	1.0	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,581	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,581	-	-
Development Fund	-	2,500	2,500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,581	2,500	2,500
P.L. 480	4,889	4,965	4,272
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	4,889	4,965	4,272
TOTALS	6,470	7,465	6,772

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
U.S. National	8	7	7
Foreign National	11	12	12
TOTALS	19	19	19

[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 87 (Actual)			FY 88 (Estimated)			FY 89 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	19	6	25	22	10	32	22	11	33
Bilateral[d]	5	4	9	9	5	14	10	6	16
Regional[e]	14	2	16	13	5	18	12	5	17
Third Country Participants	14	1	15	14	10	24	15	8	23
Bilateral[d]	1	0	1	2	4	6	2	2	4
Regional[e]	13	1	14	12	6	18	13	6	19
TOTALS	33	7	40	36	20	56	37	19	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).*

BURKINA FASO

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The new "revolutionary" government in Burkina Faso, installed in 1987, has reoriented past development policies and placed priority emphasis on meeting basic human needs through focus on the rural areas and Burkina Faso's poor majority as the prime development targets, stressing themes of self-reliance and increased popular participation. With the limited resources available to the bilateral program, A.I.D. is concentrating on the two sectors of agriculture and health/population. These build upon prior A.I.D. investment in Burkina Faso and leverage its resources to complement and attract parallel funding from other donors.

A.I.D.'s family planning program has already placed the United States in the position of lead donor in influencing population policy decisions and program directions in Burkina Faso. This influence is complemented and strengthened by the A.I.D. funded technical assistance team within the Ministry of Health's planning unit.

Bilateral Development Assistance funds are supplemented with selected central and regional funds in child survival, nutrition, AIDS, and private sector reform.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

Institution-building efforts under the Agricultural Human Resources Development project (686-0221) have had a significant impact on reorienting agricultural training and research at the University of Ouagadougou away from a theoretical, classroom-based system. The University of Georgia, a Title XII institution, is undertaking a major study with project funding to assist the university's agricultural faculty in producing a long-range plan for its continued development patterned after the United States land grant system. The project was recently extended to 1992 in order to provide continued faculty development through eleven long-term scholarships to the Masters and PhD levels in the United States.

Responding to the Government of Burkina Faso's (GOBF) growing interest in family planning and child health, the Family Planning project (682-0260) has made impressive, first step progress in sensitizing Burkina Faso's population and decision makers to family planning issues and in training family planning agents. The project has also provided A.I.D. with a policy dialogue forum from which it has been able to mount discrete interventions from centrally funded resources in such areas as population policy, nutrition and AIDS. Although not yet a significant problem in Burkina Faso, the government has mounted an official information campaign and developed an interim short-term program to combat AIDS throughout the country. It is also collaborating with the Center for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta on a prevalence study of AIDS infection in Ouagadougou.

BURKINA FASO

The Strengthening Health Planning project (686-0251) is making considerable progress toward increasing the capacity of the Ministry of Health's (MOH) Directorate of Studies and Planning (DEP) for the systematic analysis of health needs and resources, the development of health strategies and programs, and the process of more effective national health planning efforts. A 1987 independent evaluation assessed the project's overall progress as follows: "During the first half of this project, the GOB/MOH, its DEP, and the current TA team have been extraordinarily successful in developing a capacity to plan in the health sector".

A new project beginning in 1988, Agricultural Research and Training Support (686-0270), is strengthening Burkina Faso's national agricultural research organization (INERA) and supporting its efforts to institutionalize farming systems research which will include a focus on the role of women. The project is one component of a coordinated multidonor effort (A.I.D., IBRD, Netherlands and France) to assist Burkina Faso in its program to reorient and strengthen its entire agricultural research towards the policy of self-sufficiency and the practical needs of the rural farming communities. This project reenforces and complements A.I.D.'s strengthening activities with the agricultural faculty of the University of Ouagadougou and follows on nationally with farming systems research efforts conducted regionally under the Semi-Arid Food Grain Research and Development project (698-0393) in Ouagadougou.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

The requested $2,500,000 in Development Assistance will provide second year incremental funding to the Agricultural Research and Training Suppport project. Additionally, the requested P.L. 480 Title II resources, estimated at $4,272,000, will continue to support Catholic Relief Service's program activities in maternal and child health, school feeding, food for work, and humanitarian assistance.

Mission Director: Herbert N. Miller

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURKINA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
686-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES	SS G	88	C	---	313	---	---	---	---	93	25	220	170
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	313	---	---	---	---	93	25	220	170
686-CCCD CHILD SURVIVAL	SS G	88	C	---	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	70
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	70	---	---	---	---	---	---	70	70
686-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	88	C	---	832	---	---	---	---	422	422	410	410
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	832	---	---	---	---	422	422	410	410
686-0221 AGRICULTURE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	EH G	78	87	527	327	527	---	---	---	---	227	---	300
	SH G	78	87	8,930	8,930	8,230	5,901	700	906	---	1,100	---	1,023
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,457	9,457	8,757	5,901	700	906	---	1,327	---	1,323
686-0226 NON-FORMAL EDUCATION/WOMEN IN SAHEL	EH G	78	80	1,700	1,170	1,170	778	---	251	---	141	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,700	1,170	1,170	778	---	251	---	141	---	---
686-0228 RURAL WATER SUPPLY	SH G	79	85	13,480	13,480	13,480	13,287	---	162	---	31	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,480	13,480	13,480	13,287	---	162	---	31	---	---
686-0243 GRAIN MARKETING DEVELOPMENT	SH G	80	83	2,611	2,611	2,611	2,238	---	48	---	325	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,611	2,611	2,611	2,238	---	48	---	325	---	---
686-0245 FOUNDATION SEED PRODUCTION	SH G	81	81	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,194	---	159	---	247	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,600	1,600	1,600	1,194	---	159	---	247	---	---
686-0249 SMALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITY DEV II (PVO)	SH G	81	86	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,300	---	220	---	10	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,530	2,530	2,530	2,300	---	220	---	10	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURKINA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
686-0251 STRENGTHENING HEALTH PLANNING & MGMNT													
	SH G	82	88	5,750	5,750	5,750	1,847	---	1,237	---	---	---	1,000
	SS G	82	88	---	200	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,750	5,950	5,750	1,847	---	1,237	200	200	---	1,000
686-0260 FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT													
	SH G	86	87	1,922	1,922	1,041	---	881	156	---	350	---	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,922	1,922	1,041	---	881	156	---	350	---	350
686-0270 AG RESEARCH & TRAINING SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	91	---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,300	500	1,550	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,500	---	---	---	---	1,300	500	1,550	500
686-0271 RURAL DEV-AFRICARE (PVO)													
	SH G	86	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	567	---	300	---	133
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	567	---	300	---	133
686-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	485	200	250	285
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	485	200	250	285
686-0934 SOUTHWEST REG REFORESTATION													
	SH G	85	85	1,000	1,000	1,000	82	---	---	---	350	---	350
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	82	---	---	---	350	---	350
COUNTRY TOTALS:				41,100	45,435	38,939	27,627	1,581	3,706	2,500	4,428	2,500	4,591
GRANTS:				41,100	45,435	38,939	27,627	1,581	3,706	2,500	4,428	2,500	4,591
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	2,227	1,697	1,697	778	---	251	---	368	---	300
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:	38,873	38,823	37,242	26,849	1,581	3,455	---	2,713	---	2,856

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURKINA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	4,915	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,347	2,500	1,435
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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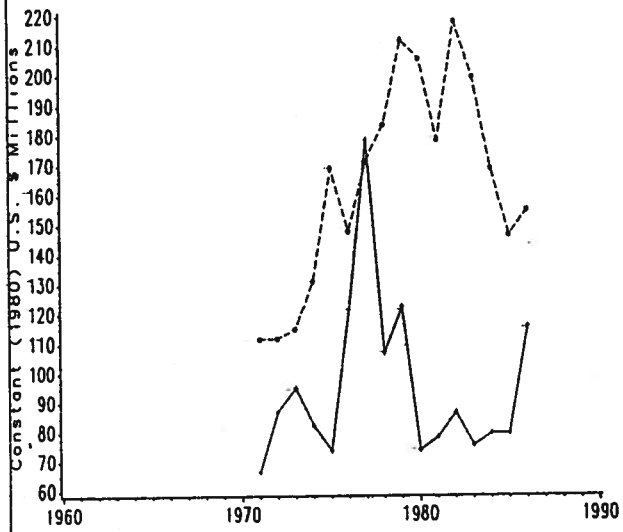
BURUNDI -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 65 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.6% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.61 (1982-85)

GNP PER CAPITA

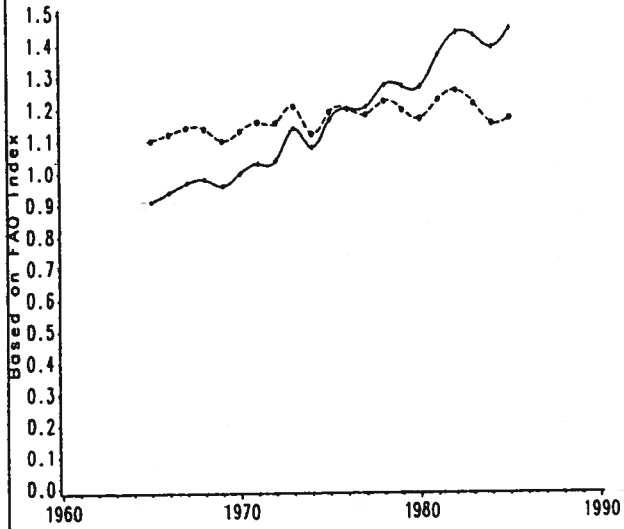
No Data for This Indicator

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INDICES



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 230

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 1.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1979) 180 (1980) 199 (1981) 234

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1979) -42 (1980) -36 (1981) -55

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 39.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 21
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985) 17.7%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) -89(85) -67(86) -39

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 169(85) 147(86) 155
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports(1985)TEXTILES;FOODSTUFFS;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 80(85) 79(86) 116
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports(1985)COFFEE;TEA;COTTON

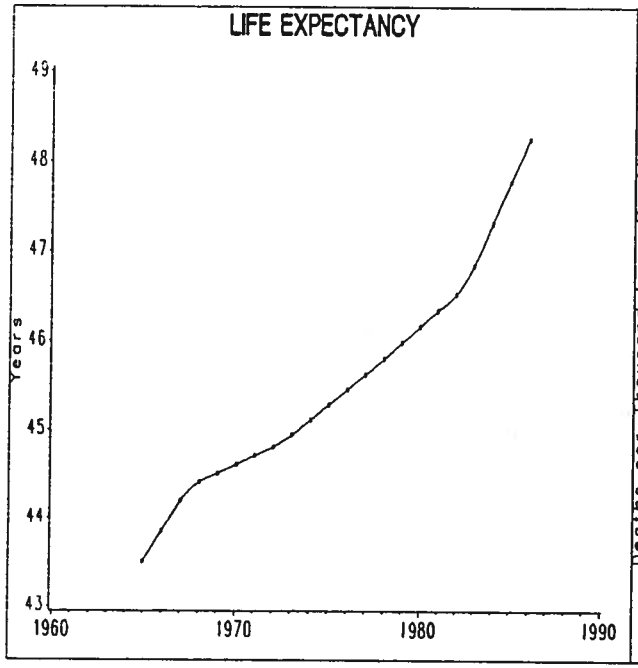
Trading Partners: GERMANY, FEDER; UNITED STATES; IRAN

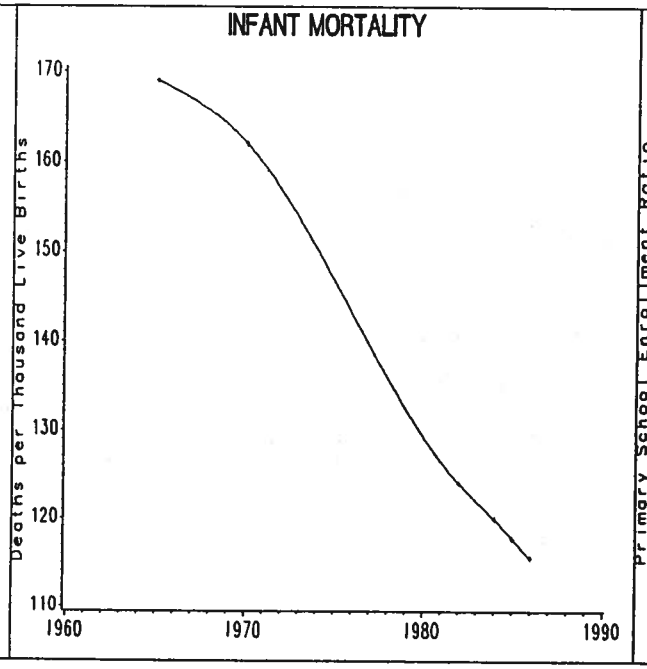
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 51%

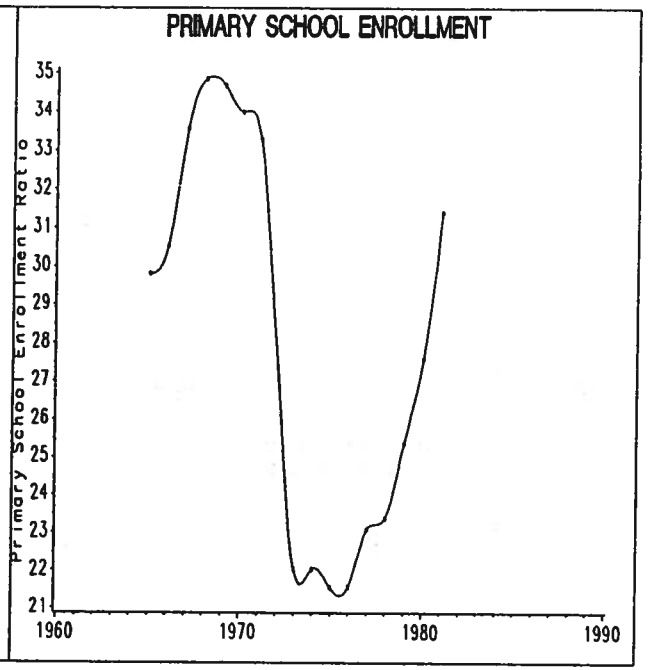
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: BANANAS; CASSAVA; SWEETPOTATOES	73%	(1986)
Cash: COFFEE; COTTON; TEA	4%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COFFEE; TEA; COTTON
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RAW SUGAR; DAIRY PRODUCTS

BURUNDI -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 5,006

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.8% (1978) 2.4% (1987) 2.9%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.4% (15-64yrs) 52.2% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1987) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 55.0% Rural 85.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1980) 46%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 102%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 48.3 Male 46.6 Female 49.9
(1970) Total 44.6 Male 43.0 Female 46.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 117

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 37% (1983) Measles 44% (1983)
Diphtheria(DPT) 27% (1983) Polio(3) 20% (1983)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 24%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 27% Male 39% Female 15%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,760	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,760	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	2,500	2,500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	1,760	2,500	2,500
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,760	2,500	2,500

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	4	4	4
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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	27	21	48	21	6	27	16	4	20
Bilateral[d]	8	6	14	15	4	19	10	4	14
Regional[e]	19	15	34	6	2	8	6		6
Third Country Participants		5	5	3	20	23	3	14	17
Bilateral[d]		2	2		14	14		14	14
Regional[e]		3	3	3	6	9	3		3
TOTALS	27	26	53	24	26	50	19	18	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).

BURUNDI

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Burundi is a small, landlocked country with the second highest population density in Africa. Ninety-five percent of its population live in rural areas with 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; 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 declining budgetary resources.

During September 1987, a non-violent military coup brought a new Government to power that disavowed many of the repressive human rights measures of the previous regime. While the basic form of Burundi's internal political structure is essentially unchanged, the new Government has invited religious groups to remain in or return to Burundi and churches are again functioning without the serious constraints imposed previously. The new Government also appears to be more Western in orientation and more open market-oriented in its economic outlook.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. development strategy is to assist Burundi in: 1) implementing policy reform at the sectoral level; 2) increasing food production for domestic consumption; 3) promoting family planning and health; and 4) training indigenous managers and technicians to improve the functioning of the public and private sectors.

The Reform Program

In May 1986, Burundi became one of the first countries to participate in International Monetary Fund and World Bank efforts to restore short-term financing stability while at the same time addressing the structural reforms that are needed to reinforce the stabilization effort. A three-year recovery program was approved to tackle the economy's over-reliance on coffee, which accounts for 85% of export earnings, negative 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 situation.

In the context of this economic reform program, the Government of the Republic of Burundi (GRB) has adopted policy reforms 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 domestic producer pricing and investment incentives to include greater reliance on the private sector and market forces; and 5) adjust exchange rates. These policy reforms are already having a favorable domestic impact. If the economic reform process advances as envisioned, Burundi may serve as a model for other African countries with similar problems.

Health Activities

In health, the centrally-funded Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases project (698-0421) is providing technical and commodity support to extend infant related health services throughout the entire country. A family planning project is expected to be authorized during FY 1988 which will address key family planning constraints.

Agriculture Activities

In agriculture, the Basic Food Crops project (695-0101) is contributing to increasing the production of improved seeds for corn, wheat and potatoes. A 1986 evaluation of the project established that project objectives are being met and recommended that the acreage under cultivation at the seed farm be increased. The recently completed Bururi Forestry Project demonstrated what an enlightened approach to natural resources management can accomplish through reforestation, erosion control, wildlife protection and related agro-forestry development.

Training Activities

A.I.D.'s participant training activities have been particularly successful with more than 200 Burundi participants having completed training. Twenty-nine participants are currently in the United States studying health, family planning, agriculture, and other priority subjects.

The Human Resources Development project (695-0121) begun in FY 1987 is providing technical training for Burundians who need additional employment related skills. Particular attention is being given to skills training in agriculture, health, and the private sector, and to involving women more effectively in the economic mainstream.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

In FY 1989, a total of $2.5 million from the Development Fund for Africa is requested to fund the Human Resources Development project (695-0121) and the family planning project.

BURUNDI

For FY 1989, A.I.D. is also exploring alternatives for supporting recently announced policy and structural reform measures through sectoral and subsectoral assistance mechanisms.

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

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
695-0000													
CHILD SURVIVAL	SS G	88	C	---	460	---	---	---	---	350	350	110	110
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	460	---	---	---	---	350	350	110	110
695-0101													
BASIC FOOD CROPS	FN G	80	85	6,690	6,690	6,690	5,151	---	338	---	439	---	762
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,690	6,690	6,690	5,151	---	338	---	439	---	762
695-0103													
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PEAT II	SD G	80	86	9,000	9,000	9,000	6,562	---	1,030	---	1,138	---	270
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	9,000	9,000	6,562	---	1,030	---	1,138	---	270
695-0105													
BURURI FOREST	FN G	82	82	1,144	1,144	1,144	784	---	165	---	70	---	125
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,144	1,144	1,144	784	---	165	---	70	---	125
695-0106													
SMALL FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH	FN G	83	86	7,790	7,790	7,790	627	---	694	---	1,600	---	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,790	7,790	7,790	627	---	694	---	1,600	---	1,600
695-0121													
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	EH G	87	91	1,010	1,010	---	---	1,010	---	---	250	---	300
	FN G	87	91	750	750	---	---	750	---	---	250	---	250
	SS G	87	91	2,740	2,740	---	---	---	---	1,000	415	890	845
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,500	---	---	1,760	---	1,000	915	890	1,395
695-0123													
POPULATION PLANNING	SS G	88	93	---	4,650	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,400	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,650	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,400	200
695-0510													
PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	150	150	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	150	150	100	100

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BURUNDI

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				29,124	34,234	24,624	13,124	1,760	2,227	2,500	4,662	2,500	4,562
GRANTS:				29,124	34,234	24,624	13,124	1,760	2,227	2,500	4,662	2,500	4,562
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				16,374	16,374	15,624	6,562	750	1,197	---	2,359	---	2,737
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				1,010	1,010	---	---	1,010	---	---	250	---	300
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				9,000	9,000	9,000	6,562	---	1,030	---	1,138	---	270
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				2,740	7,850	---	---	---	---	2,500	915	2,500	1,255
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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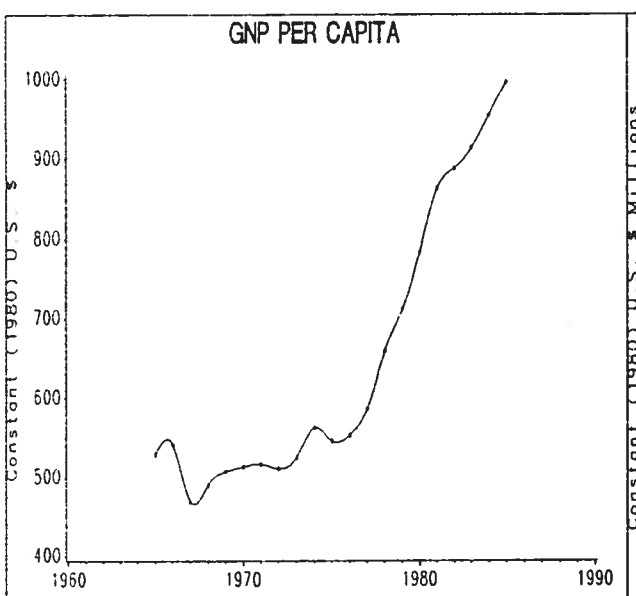
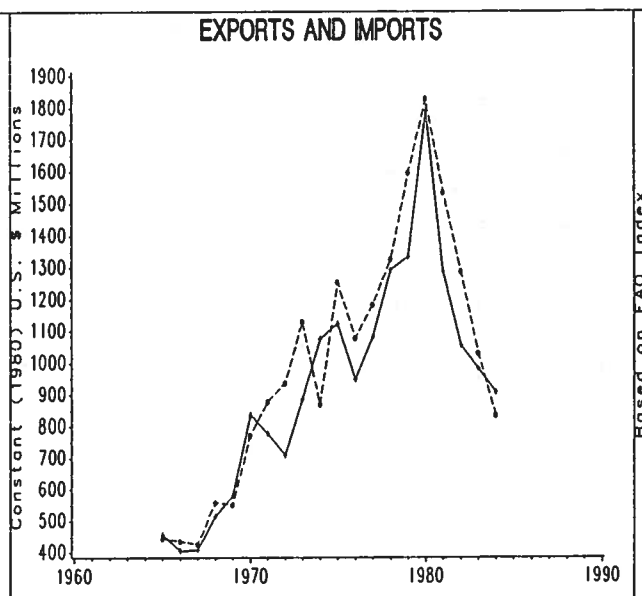
CAMEROON -- Economic Indicators

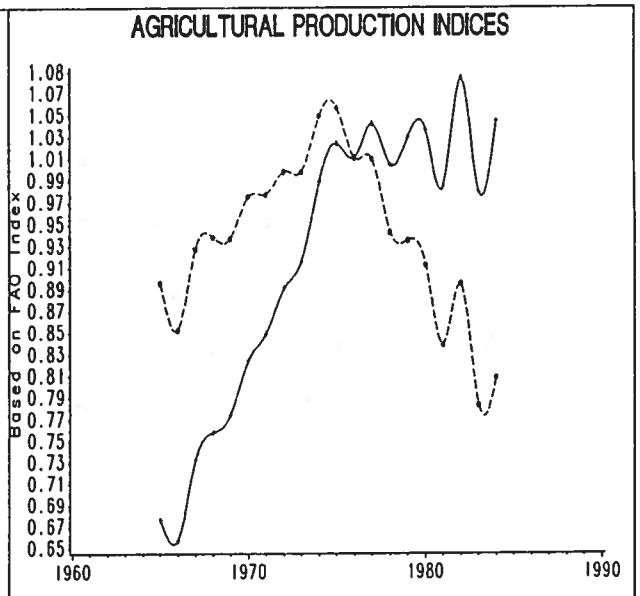
Total U.S. Aid $ 221 Million (1960-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.8% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.57 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 810

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 3.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1977) 21.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 1,674 (1984) 1,699 (1985) 1,904

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 89 (1984) 121 (1985) 68

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.5 Months of Imports (1984)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 24.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 238
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 15.0%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982) -234(83) -49(84) 73

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982) 1,289(83) 1,031(84) 835
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1984) 6%

Major Imports(1985)CONSUMER GOODS;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982) 1,055(83) 982(84) 908
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985) 50%

Major Exports(1985)CRUDE OIL;COCOA;COFFEE

Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; NETHERLANDS

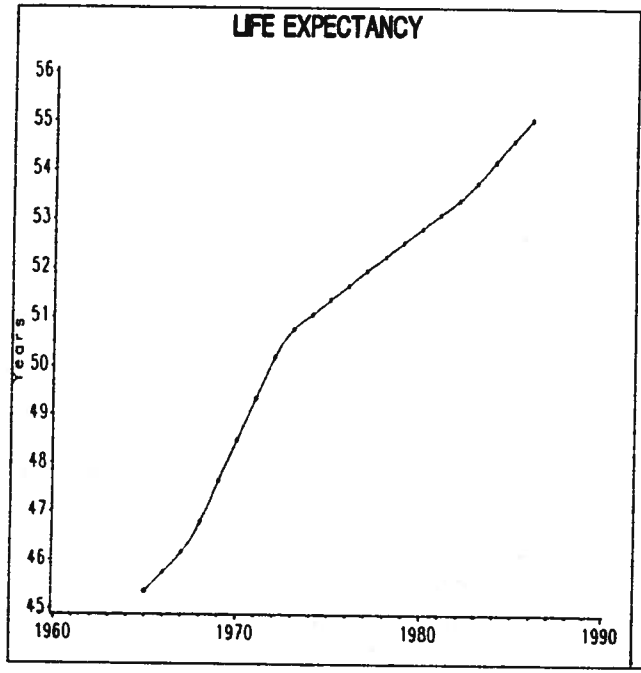
AGRICULTURE

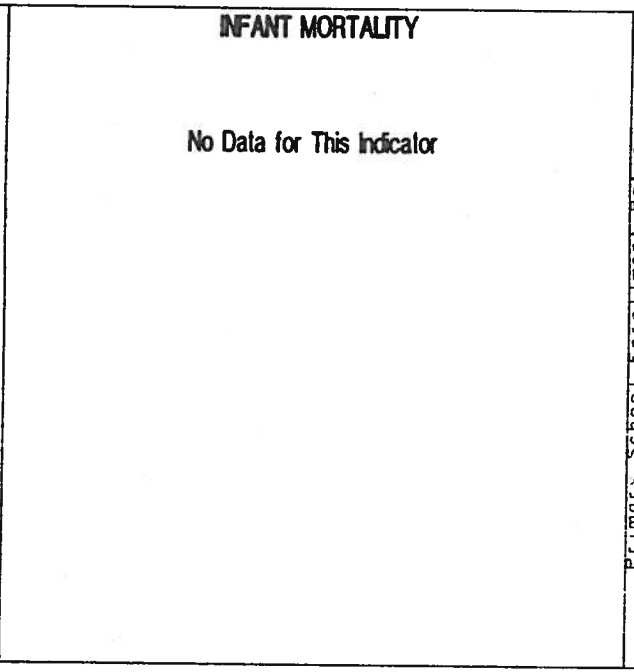
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 21%

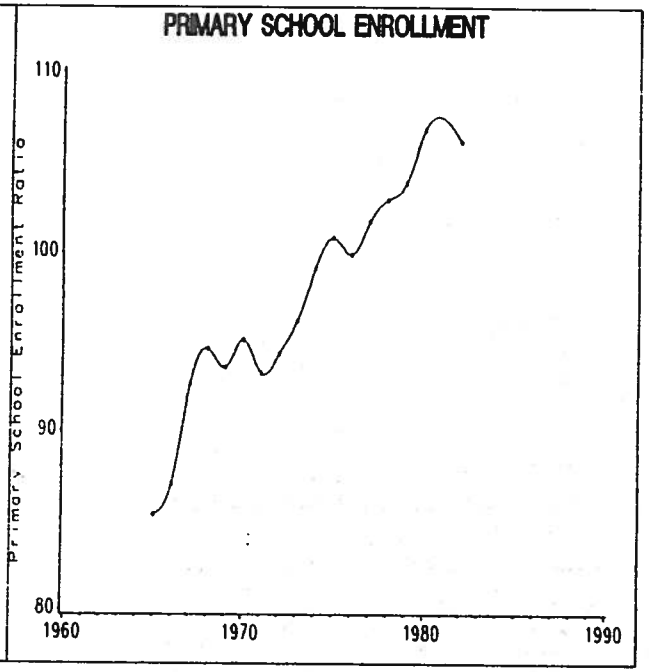
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: ROOTS AND TUBERS; CORN; MILLET	30%	(1986)
Cash: COFFEE; COCOA BEANS; COTTON	17%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COFFEE; COCOA BEANS; COTTON
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; DAIRY PRODUCTS

CAMEROON -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 10,255

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.1% (1978) 2.6% (1987) 2.7%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.0% (15-64yrs) 52.9% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1978) 3.1%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1987) 5.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 15.0% Rural 40.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1980) 40%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 70%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 88%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 55.1 Male 53.3 Female 56.9
(1970) Total 48.5 Male 47.2 Female 49.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 128

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 77% (1985) Measles 39% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 50% (1985) Polio(3) 43% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
( ) %

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	106.2	Male 115.7	Female	97.0
Secondary	(1982)	Total	23.4	Male 26.3	Female	14.2
Post Secondary	(1979)	Total	1.3	Male .	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate ( ) Total % Male % Female %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	20,255 b/	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	20,255	-	-
Development Fund	-	20,000	18,000
Economic Support Fund	9,000	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	9,000	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	29,255	20,000	18,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	29,255	20,000	18,000

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

b/ Includes $118,770 in deobligations reobligated in FY 1987.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	20	21	21
Foreign National	14	14	14
TOTALS	34	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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	106	56	162	114	22	136	67	26	93
Bilateral[d]	75	19	94	74	-	74	36	8	44
Regional[e]	31	37	68	40	22	62	31	18	49
Third Country Participants	2	1	3	2	18	20	2	33	35
Bilateral[d]	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	10	12
Regional[e]	-	1	1	-	18	18	-	23	23
TOTALS	108	57	165	116	40	156	69	59	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).*

CAMEROON

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Cameroon is relatively well-endowed with good soils, mineral wealth, hydro-power potential and adequate rainfall. In the period 1960-78, Cameroon experienced consistent economic growth based on the development of the agriculture sector. With the advent of petroleum production in 1978, the Cameroonian government attempted to maintain balanced growth of the country's economy and to avoid excessively rapid growth of domestic consumption brought about by increased petroleum revenues. Consequently, the government has continued to give the agriculture sector a high priority.

Agriculture remains the largest sector in the economy, except for services, most of which are also agriculture related. Nine-tenths of the agricultural output is grown by small producers. While the Cameroon has taken a moderate, reasoned approach to its development problems, rapid growth has led to some temporary imbalances as it attempts to develop a modern economy based on diversified agriculture and increase the standard of living of a growing population while simultaneously assuring equitable distribution of economic gains.

Despite a drought, the Cameroon economy in 1985-86 continued to grow, largely as a result of petroleum revenues. Since that time, however, a simultaneous drop in oil production and prices, a lowering in other commodity prices, a significant deficit in the Government's finances and a worsening of the terms of trade exacerbated by the fact that Cameroon's export receipts are denominated in dollars, has led to a balance of payments deficit and overall economic slowdown. In 1987, while agriculture production increased, the volume of oil production declined by 4.3% and public sector expenditures increased by 2.8%.

Faced with the need to revitalize its agricultural sector in light of declining oil revenues and an economic situation which is not improving, the Cameroonian Government is seeking to implement a series of economic reform measures aimed at reestablishing the overall balance in the Government's finances.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. assistance strategy supports economic growth by helping to increase agriculture production and by improving the environment in which rural Cameroonians live and work. A.I.D. is concentrating its assistance to the Cameroon in three areas: agriculture, education and rural health.

The program also seeks to address technical and policy constraints while simultaneously developing an improved institutional capacity to provide consistent services which are capable of ameliorating constraints to higher income and improved living conditions being faced by rural people. An increasing emphasis is being put on strengthening the private sector's role

in input distribution and marketing.

Improving Agriculture Policy and Production

A.I.D. assistance in the agriculture sector is focussed in three areas: 1) agriculture policy analysis, planning and dialogue, 2) agricultural production, including research, credit and seed multiplication, and 3) agricultural education. A.I.D. support of policy reform in the agricultural sector includes assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture to collect and analyze data for making better decisions. The Agriculture Management and Planning project (631-0008) has made remarkable progress in establishing a statistical basis for analyzing the agriculture sector, including completing an agricultural census. The project has also generated data which demonstrate that costs can be cut and increased services provided to farmers by privatizing fertilizer marketing and distribution. This led to the A.I.D. $20 million Fertilizer Subsector Reform program (631-0063), initiated with $9 million of African Economic Policy Reform Program funds in FY 1987. In phase I, this reform program will eliminate the fertilizer subsidy, liberalize the entry of the private sector into agriculture input marketing, and establish a commerical credit fund. The European Economic Community has indicated its desire to join A.I.D. in the funding of the elimination of the fertilizer subsidy and the privatization of the fertilizer marketing and distribution systems.

In regard to food production, the A.I.D. program emphasizes research, credit unions and seed multiplication. The National Cereals Research and Extension II project (631-0052) is a key element in Cameroon's efforts to develop a modern agriculture research system. The purpose of the project is to increase food production through development of an institutional capacity to provide high quality research on major cereal crops and to develop linkages to facilitate extension of research to farmers. A 1987 evaluation confirmed that the project was unusually effective. Research has resulted in yield increases of 50% for corn, 30% for rice and 25% for sorghum. Approximately 30% of the farmers in northern and western Cameroon have adopted the improved varieties developed under the project. Regarding research on increasing root crop yields, the Tropical Roots and Tubers project (631-0058) began in late 1986. Implemented by a consortium of Historically Black Colleges and Universities, it is led by the University of Maryland, Eastern Shore. Under this project, a national cocoyam germplasm collection center was established. The North Cameroon Seed Multiplication II project (631-0023) uses 65 private sector contract farmers to produce peanut, corn, sorghum and cowpea seeds. Over 29,200 hectares in northern Cameroon were sown with improved seeds last year.

In the Agricultural Education project (631-0031), A.I.D. is financing a University of Florida effort to help Cameroon to develop an agricultural university. This multi-donor effort, which also involves the World Bank, France and Belgium, is working well. A 1986 evaluation concluded that the practical curriculum, beginning with a two-year core basic sciences program, would do much toward preparing graduates of the University Centre of Dschang to deal effectively with modern agriculture. Approximately 800

students are currently enrolled in the program, which eventually will have a capacity of 2,000 students a year.

The Credit Union Development II project (631-0057) is assisting the private sector in rural areas by helping the Cameroon Cooperative Credit Union improve its internal management capability. There are now over 60,000 registered credit union members with total savings of more than $26 million and the movement has spread in strength into other areas. The credit unions, according to a 1986 study, have had a positive impact on the economic well-being of their members, including substantial increases in monthly incomes.

Health and Education Programs

As a part of the objective of improving the overall environment in which Cameroonians live and work, A.I.D.'s program strategy is also directed at strengthening the delivery of basic health services, with emphasis on child survival, and the reform/expansion of rural primary education.

Since 1984, the Cameroonian Government has increased annual funding for rural health care services by 12% and requested A.I.D. assistance in that sector. In response, A.I.D. initiated the Maternal and Child Health Support project (631-0056) in late FY 1987, which is directed at improving rural health care in two of Cameroon's ten provinces. The project provides in-service training, essential drugs and equipment, and basic services through existing health services centers. The Cameroon Government has agreed to charge users' fees for services and medicines provided through the project.

A.I.D. is also assisting in the reform and expansion of rural primary education through the Support to Primary Education project (631-0033) which is helping Cameroon increase primary school enrollment, through expanding teacher training colleges so that they can graduate additional and better-trained teachers. Last year, 860 teachers participated in 14 teacher training seminars and some 25,000 Cameroonian primary students benefited from the improved teaching techniques learned in these seminars.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting a total of $18 million for the FY 1989 program. Only one new start, Agricultural Education II (631-0066), is planned. This will continue the development of the University Center at Dschang, with increased emphasis on research and extension. All other mission funds will provide incremental funding for existing projects and programs. This includes the Fertilizer Subsector Reform program.

Mission Director: Jay P. Johnson

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
631-AFHI			FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES											
	SS	G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	400	400	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	400	---	---	---	---	400	400	---	---
631-CCCD			CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS	G	88	C	---	240	---	---	---	---	140	140	100	100
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	240	---	---	---	---	140	140	100	100
631-HRDA			HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS	G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
631-0008			AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING											
	FN	G	79	87	9,700	9,700	8,800	5,275	900	1,443	---	2,090	---	892
			PROJECT TOTAL:		9,700	9,700	8,800	5,275	900	1,443	---	2,090	---	892
631-0013			NATIONAL CEREALS RESEARCH AND EXTENSION											
	FN	G	79	84	7,697	7,697	7,697	6,769	---	482	---	446	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		7,697	7,697	7,697	6,769	---	482	---	446	---	---
631-0023			NORTH CAMEROON SEED MULTIPLICATION II											
	FN	G	81	88	9,180	9,180	8,040	4,195	1,140	1,542	---	2,000	---	1,443
	FN	L	81	88	5,600	5,600	5,600	---	---	140	---	3,000	---	2,460
	SS	G	81	88	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	650
			PROJECT TOTAL:		14,780	16,780	13,640	4,195	1,140	1,682	2,000	5,000	---	4,553
631-0031			AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION											
	FN	G	82	88	14,263	14,263	10,210	6,136	4,053	4,633	---	3,494	---	---
	FN	L	82	88	26,351	26,351	26,351	---	---	572	---	13,000	---	12,779
	SS	G	82	88	2,407	2,407	---	---	---	---	2,407	500	---	523
			PROJECT TOTAL:		43,021	43,021	36,561	6,136	4,053	5,205	2,407	16,994	---	13,302
631-0033			SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION											
	EH	G	84	89	8,093	8,093	6,345	1,541	1,748	2,449	---	2,113	---	1,990
	EH	L	84	89	16,265	16,265	12,860	---	3,405	413	---	10,014	---	838
	SS	G	84	89	3,271	3,271	---	---	---	---	1,300	---	1,971	1,981
			PROJECT TOTAL:		27,629	27,629	19,205	1,541	5,153	2,862	1,300	12,127	1,971	4,809

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
631-0044	CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)												
	FN G	80	83	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,495	---	105	---	---	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,600	1,600	1,600	1,495	---	105	---	---	---	---
631-0051	NORTHERN WELLS PHASE II (PVO)												
	HE G	84	84	820	820	820	589	---	186	---	45	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			820	820	820	589	---	186	---	45	---	---
631-0052	NATIONAL CEREALS RES AND EXTENSION II												
	FN G	85	93	9,789	9,789	5,651	1,289	4,138	3,045	---	3,045	---	2,300
	FN L	85	93	3,605	3,605	3,605	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	1,500
	SS G	85	93	25,633	25,633	---	---	---	---	7,155	---	---	960
	PROJECT TOTAL:			39,027	39,027	9,256	1,289	4,138	3,045	7,155	4,545	---	4,760
631-0053	OICI VOCATIONAL TRAINING (PVO)												
	SS G	85	88	731	731	---	---	---	---	731	250	---	152
	PROJECT TOTAL:			731	731	---	---	---	---	731	250	---	152
631-0056	MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH SUPPORT (PVO)												
	CS G	87	91	805	805	---	---	805	---	---	700	---	105
	HE G	87	91	2,195	2,195	---	---	2,195	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
	SS G	87	91	6,500	6,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	405
	PROJECT TOTAL:			9,500	9,500	---	---	3,000	---	1,500	1,700	---	1,510
631-0057	CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT II												
	FN G	86	89	1,790	1,790	566	---	1,224	516	---	750	---	524
	SS G	86	89	1,367	1,367	---	---	---	---	1,367	194	---	694
	PROJECT TOTAL:			3,157	3,157	566	---	1,224	516	1,367	944	---	1,218
631-0058	TROPICAL ROOTS AND TUBERS RESEARCH												
	FN G	86	89	4,044	4,044	3,795	---	249	800	---	1,644	---	1,600
	SS G	86	89	1,756	1,756	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,668	750
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,800	5,800	3,795	---	249	800	---	1,644	1,668	2,350
631-0059	AGRICULTURE POLICY AND PLANNING												
	SS G	83	91	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	600	2,000	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	6,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	600	2,000	1,000

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAMEROON

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
531-0063 FERTILIZER SUBSECTOR REFORM-AEPRP 87													
	ES G	87	90	9,000	9,000	---	---	9,000	---	---	2,000	---	3,000
	SS G	87	90	11,000	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	---	---	9,000	---	---	2,000	6,000	6,000
631-0066 *AGRICULTURE EDUCATION II													
	SS G	89	92	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,361	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	11,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,361	600
631-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	EH G	85	C	---	---	6	7	102	---	---	101	---	---
	FN G	85	C	---	---	462	375	296	253	---	130	---	---
	HE G	85	C	---	---	400	---	---	308	---	92	---	---
	SS G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	600	560	500	480
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	868	382	398	561	600	883	500	480
COUNTRY TOTALS:				183,462	203,902	102,808	27,671	29,255	16,887	20,000	50,208	18,000	42,126
GRANTS:				131,641	152,081	54,392	27,671	25,850	15,762	20,000	22,694	18,000	24,549
LOANS:				51,821	51,821	48,416	---	3,405	1,125	---	27,514	---	17,577
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				93,619	93,619	82,377	25,534	12,000	13,531	---	31,099	---	23,498
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				3,015	3,015	1,220	589	2,195	494	---	1,137	---	1,000
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				805	805	---	---	805	---	---	700	---	105
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				24,358	24,358	19,211	1,548	5,255	2,862	---	12,228	---	2,828
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				52,665	73,105	---	---	---	---	20,000	3,044	18,000	11,695
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				9,000	9,000	---	---	9,000	---	---	2,000	---	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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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 EDUCATION II	DFA			FY 1989 $5,361	Life of Project Funding $11,000

Number 631-0066	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1992	FY 1994

Project Purpose: To continue developing the University Center at Dschang (UCD) into a regional university, modeled on the U.S. land grant system, for training agricultural planners, managers, teachers, researchers, and extensionists in both the public and private sectors.

Project Description: The Government places high priority on developing the University Center at Dschang into a university that will train professionals for all elements of agriculture as a key component of its strategy to increase agricultural production. In Phase I, the Agricultural Education project, A.I.D. provided technical assistance, infrastructure, training in the U.S. on the Ph.D., and Masters levels, and limited commodities. An evaluation conducted in late 1986 recognized the advances made in the institutionalization of UCD and recommended that assistance be continued over a much longer period. In the second phase, A.I.D. will provide additional technical assistance to complete curriculum reform and administrative restructuring, the infrastructure items required to support those changes, training of administrative and teaching personnel, and some commodities.

Phase I of the program should result in completing nearly all the administrative structure and the curriculum reforms. Progress will be made toward institutionalizing research and extension. Phase II will build upon this progress, paying particular attention to the land grant tenents of research and extension.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The Mission's objective is to assist the Government to increase agricultural production. The Government and A.I.D. agree that the best approach to promoting agriculture production is to create support institutions that provide the required knowledge to farmers through research and extension services.

Host Country and Other Donors: Cameroon has the support of the IBRD, the European Development Fund, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and various bilateral donors in furthering its agricultural aims. The World Bank, France, and Belgium cooperated with A.I.D. in Phase I, and it is expected that they will participate in Phase II.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be the two thousand students per year enrolled at UCD when the institution is completed. However, as the research and extension components are strengthened in Phase II, farmers themselves will benefit directly from more highly qualified agricultural technicians who graduate from UCD, from farm demonstrations conducted at University demonstration farms, and from extension information and materials developed at UCD.

Major Outputs: An agriculture institution capable of training teachers, managers, planners, and technicians in every area of agriculture, thus encouraging agricultural production.

A.I.D.- Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	6,000
Training	2,500
Commodities	1,500
Maintenance Fund	1,000
Total	$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 1988	$5,361	$5,639	$11,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

(To be determined)

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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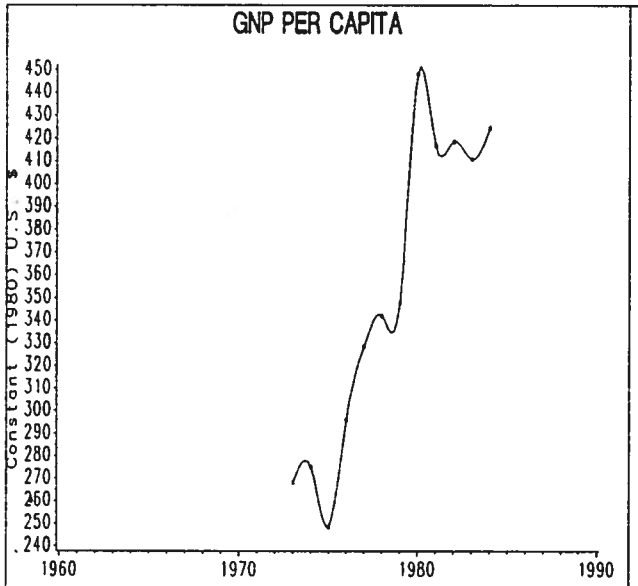
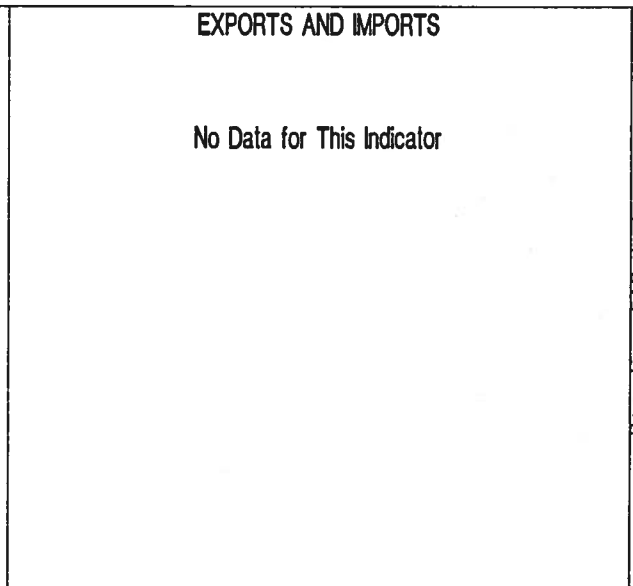
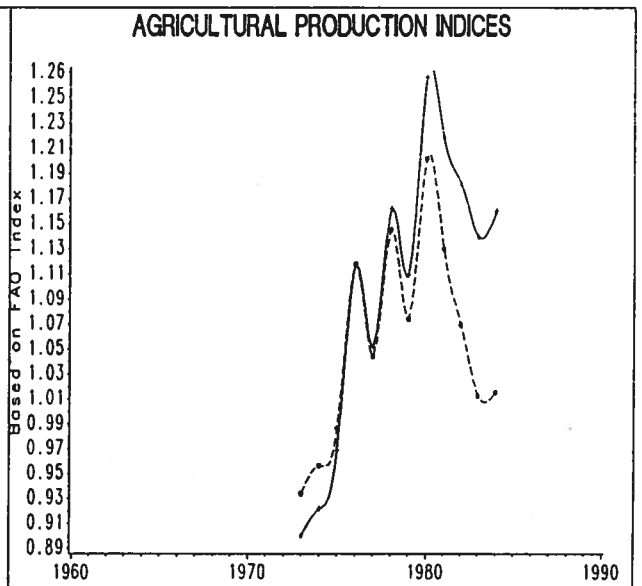
CAPE VERDE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 74 Million (1975-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.1% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 17.65 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.





Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 430

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 95.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 5
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports(1985)PETROLEUM PRODS;CORN;RICE

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports(1985)FISH;BANANAS;SALT

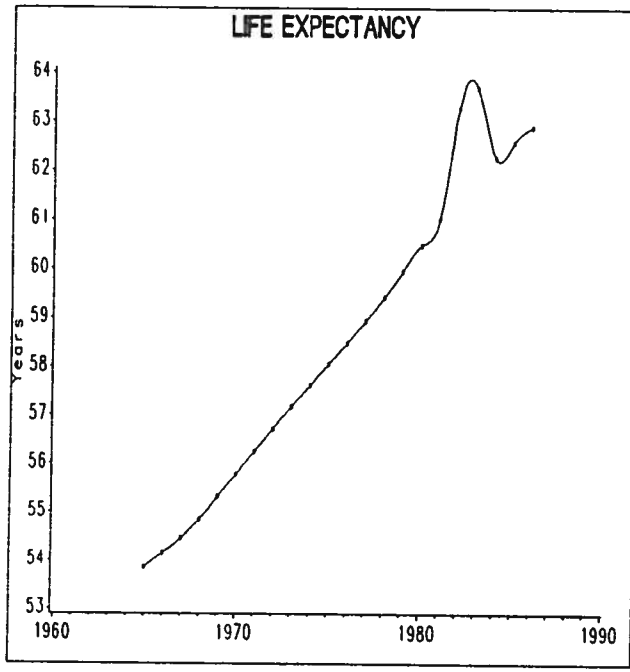
Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; NETHERLANDS; FRANCE

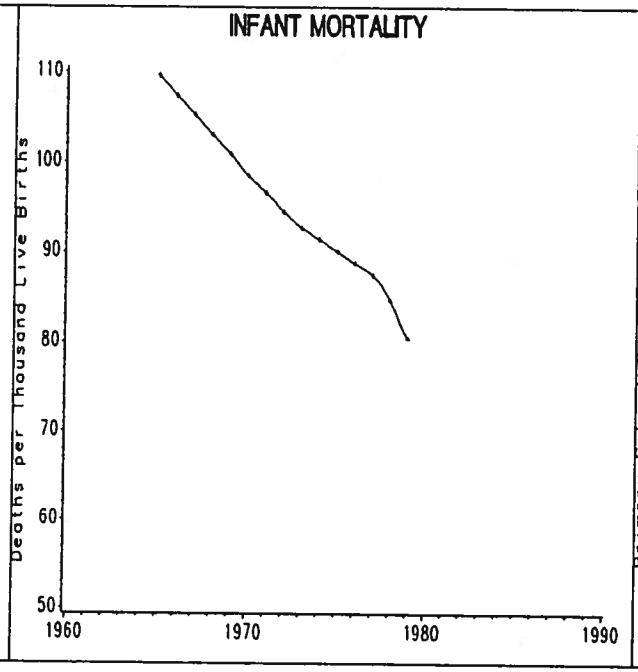
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 23%

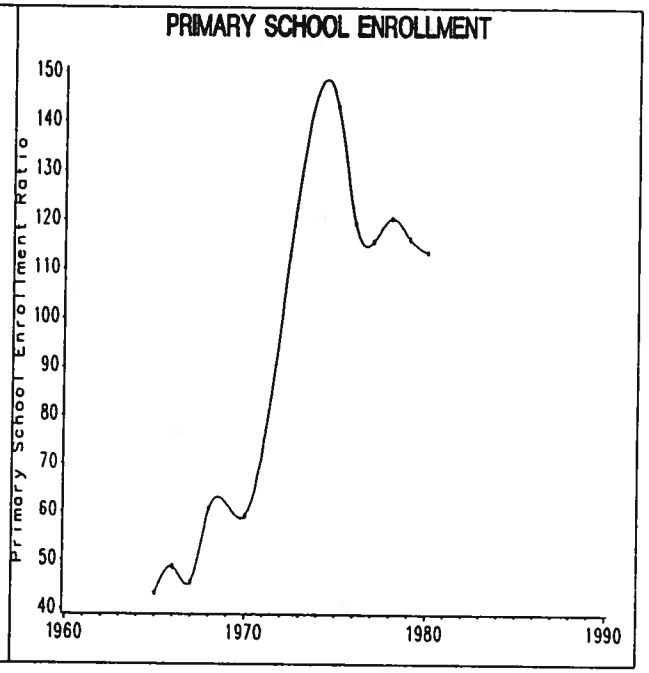
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; .; .	30%	(1986)
Cash: BANANAS; .; .	25%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)BANANAS; .; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) CORN; WHEAT; RICE

CAPE VERDE -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 344

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 1.1% (1987) 2.6%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.7% (15-64yrs) 49.6% (65+ yrs) 4.6%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.0 (1987) 6.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 111%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 62.9 Male 61.3 Female 64.6
(1970) Total 55.8 Male 54.3 Female 57.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 70

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT) 23% (1983) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 50%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total 113.5	Male 117.2	Female 124.0
Secondary	(1978)	Total .	Male .	Female 13.2
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,000	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,000	-	-
Development Fund	-	2,500	2,500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	1,000	2,500	2,500
P.L. 480	2,166	1,395	1,590
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	2,166	1,395	1,590
TOTALS	3,166	3,895	4,090

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	2	2	2
Foreign National	1	1	1
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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	9	5	14	14	5	19	16	5	21
Regional[e]	38	6	44	31	6	37	22	6	28
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Regional[e]	-	1	1	5	2	7	10	4	14
TOTALS	47	12	59	50	13	63	49	17	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)

CAPE VERDE

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Cape Verde is made up of nine inhabited islands, located about 400 miles west of Senegal. While urbanization is increasing, it is estimated that 50 percent of the population is engaged in 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, insufficient trained human resources 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 percent or more on some islands.

Cape Verde's new second national development plan (1986-1990) continues to stress maximizing its agriculture and natural resource base, but adds integration into the world market (through fisheries, tourism, services and industry), family planning and a new openness to private sector development. Agriculture, the sector of USAID's current concentration, focuses on labor intensive soil and water conservation, reforestation, development of groundwater resources and agricultural research, extension and training. Under the drought conditions of the last 18 years, Cape Verde has produced only 3 to 10 percent of its annual cereal needs. Even with a break in the drought cycle, it will have a structural food deficit on the order of 50 to 75 percent of national consumption for decades to come.

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 needs; and (4) strong historical family ties with the United States because of the large community of Americans of Cape Verdean descent.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy has focused 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. While continuing to support productive activities in agriculture and conserving natural resources, A.I.D's development strategy is being reviewed to determine whether an investment in Cape Verde's foreign exchange earning capacity (services, marine resources) is warranted to help reduce its dependency on external support. Through a combination of local currency generated through the sale of P.L. 480 commodities and U.S.-funded technical assistance under the Watershed Development Project (655-0013), the Cape Verdeans are using both physical and biological measures to aid in conserving soil and water needed to develop the

resource base of the rural economy. The various dikes and contour furrows constructed, as well as the planting of large numbers of a variety of drought resistant trees and other vegetative cover to impede erosion, enhance infiltration of rainfall and augment recharge of underground water reserves needed for human and animal use, and for irrigated agriculture. In 1985, for example, U.S. provided funds for construction of over 212,000 cubic meters of various dikes and stone contour furrows, and over 590,000 trees. Other vegetative cover was planted on approximately 1,400 hectares or more of public and private land.

Supportive of watershed development and the endeavor to increase food production, the Food Crops Research Project (655-0011) is improving technological development by expanding the trained human resource 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 the training of Cape Verdeans in a number of development-related disciplines with 56 participants in training in FY 1987. Under P.L. 480 Title II Section 206, the United States supplies maize and other cereals to help alleviate a chronic food deficit.

In FY 1987, in addition to 15,000 MT of maize provided to Cape Verde under the regular P.L. 480 Section 206 program, A.I.D. provided 3,000 MT of beans in emergency assistance to offset other foreign exchange losses to the economy.

A $1 million increase in funding was provided to the Food Crops Research Project extending it through FY 1990. The Watershed Development Project was also extended through FY 1990, with additional funding anticipated in FY 1988. FY 1987, also saw the initiation of the Cape Verde element of the Sahel Population Initiatives Project (625-0969) which addresses the population growth/birth-spacing aspect of the critical people/land ratio.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

Requested for FY 1989 is $1.5 million for a new project supporting the GOCV's emphasis in developing its foreign exchange "export" earning capacity through maximizing its limited assets, geographic location, marine resources and adaptable people. This is a technical assistance and institution-building project designed to provide the GOCV with an improved capacity for market exploration, development of financial packages, further development of service and small scale industries, with some emphasis on fisheries. The project will be implemented primarily through the private sector in order to reduce the GOCV's extraordinary dependence on external support. A final obligation of $200,000 will be made to the Watershed Development project. An additional $750,000 is requested to buy-in to regional training and human resource development projects, while $50,000 will be used for program development and support. Regional and centrally-funded support to family planning programs is also anticipated. The regular P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 for Cape Verde is proposed at 15,000 metric tons of maize at an estimated value of $1.590 million.

A.I.D. Representative: Thomas Luche

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAPE VERDE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
655-AGRD AFRICAN GRAD STUDIES	SS G	88	C	---	1,100	---	---	---	---	550	550	550	550
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,100	---	---	---	---	550	550	550	550
655-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
655-0005 SAL DESALINATION/POWER	SH G	73	86	2,087	2,087	2,087	1,500	---	569	---	18	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,087	2,087	2,087	1,500	---	569	---	18	---	---
655-0011 FOOD CROP RESEARCH	SH G	82	87	4,688	4,688	3,688	1,377	1,000	1,583	---	1,000	---	728
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,688	4,688	3,688	1,377	1,000	1,583	---	1,000	---	728
655-0013 WATERSHED DEVELOPMENT	SH G	84	89	5,611	5,811	5,611	1,536	---	1,298	---	1,500	---	1,277
	SS G	84	89	---	1,900	---	---	---	---	1,700	400	200	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,611	7,711	5,611	1,536	---	1,298	1,700	1,900	200	1,677
655-0014 *EXPORT DEVELOPMENT SERVICES	SS G	89	91	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	200
655-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	50	50	50	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	50	50	50	50
COUNTRY TOTALS:				12,386	18,986	11,386	4,413	1,000	3,450	2,500	3,718	2,500	3,405
GRANTS:				12,386	18,986	11,386	4,413	1,000	3,450	2,500	3,718	2,500	3,405
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CAPE VERDE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				12,386	12,536	11,386	4,413	1,000	3,450	---	2,518	---	2,005
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	6,400	---	---	---	---	2,500	1,200	2,500	1,400
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: CAPE VERDE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Export Development Services	DFA			FY 1989 1,500	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
655-0014 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1991	FY 1993

Purpose: To assist the Government of Cape Verde (GOCV) to enhance its capacity to promote and support the development of foreign exchange earning activities, primarily through the private sector.

Project Description: The principal focus of Cape Verde's second National Development Plan (NDP II, 1986-1990) is aimed at developing the economic viability of the country. Cape Verde has major economic development constraints due to its meager natural resource base and an extremely limited domestic market.

The project will provide the GOCV with technical assistance that will support the development and strengthen the private sector's role in the export of products and services. This will be done through consulting services provided by a small resident technical assistance team and short-term U.S. consultancies to provide advice, undertake feasibility and marketing studies, make policy recommendations, and develop financial packages. In addition, a small fund will be provided for travel to conferences, seminars and workshops and to fund small pilot operations. The GOCV will have a key role in selecting the contractor for the technical assistance component. Training, other than on-the-job, will be provided under SHRD III or other training projects. Over the life of the project, participants will be trained to replace or reduce the amount of expatriate assistance. Emphasis will be placed on activities that have the potential to increase foreign exchange earning capacity. The project's scope will encompass an analyses of constraints to "export" in small production systems and macro-economic policy and procedural development. Studies and assessments will be aimed at strengthening the private sector's ability to play a key role in foreign exchange earning activities. Investment financing will not be provided except for small pilot and/or experimental projects. Examples of sectoral involvement would include marine resources, entrepot/transshipment trade, and export processing and service delivery.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project provides essential support for the A.I.D.'s evolving strategy in Cape Verde. While maintaining involvement in preserving and making best use of the limited natural resource base, this project addresses economic growth possibilities not directly dependent on arable land. In the short term, the project will provide direct support to private sector growth and the balance of payments. In the long term, it will contribute to the development of an outward-oriented economy in which the private sector plays a major role.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOCV will provide counterpart staff, offices, housing assistance, research for relevant past studies and reports. The project will enhance and address the interests of other major donors in regards to Cape Verde's foreign exchange earning potential and resource flows, i.e., IDA small enterprise credit, $4.5M; ADF/IFAD/UN artisanal fisheries production credit, $14.0M; supporting infrastructure development loans.

Beneficiaries: The project will result in an enhanced GOCV capacity to implement economic programs for the private sector, and benefit its people in general.

Major Outputs: A healthier and more dynamic private sector and a much improved external cash flow.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,500
Operations Support Fund	500
Total	3,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	1,500	1,500	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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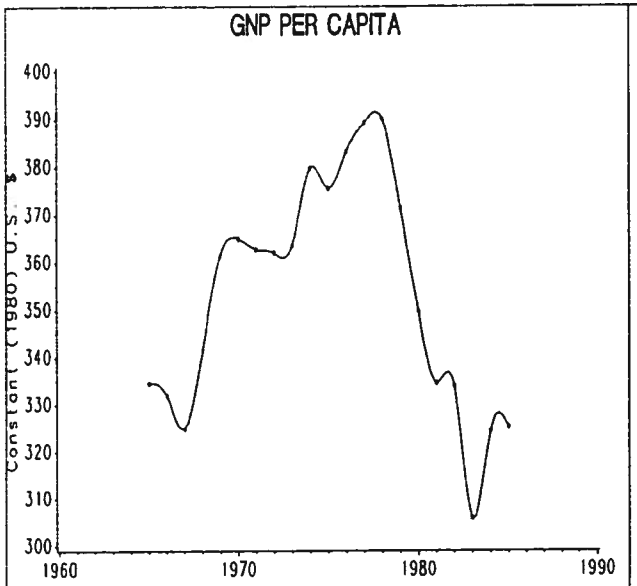
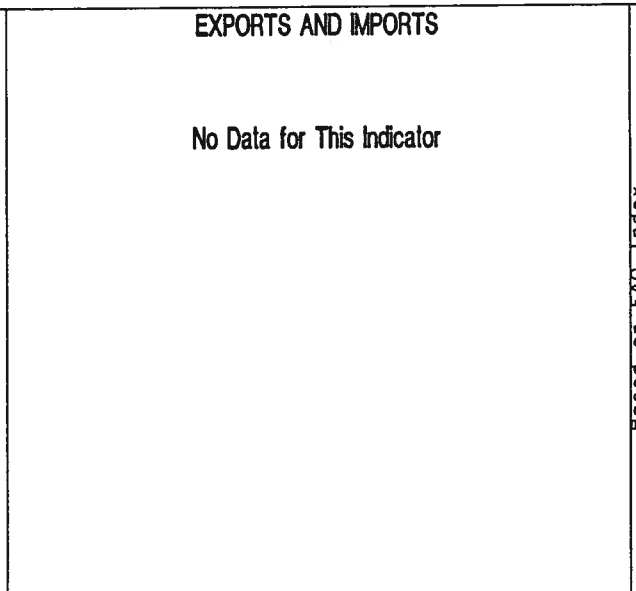
Central Africa
Republic

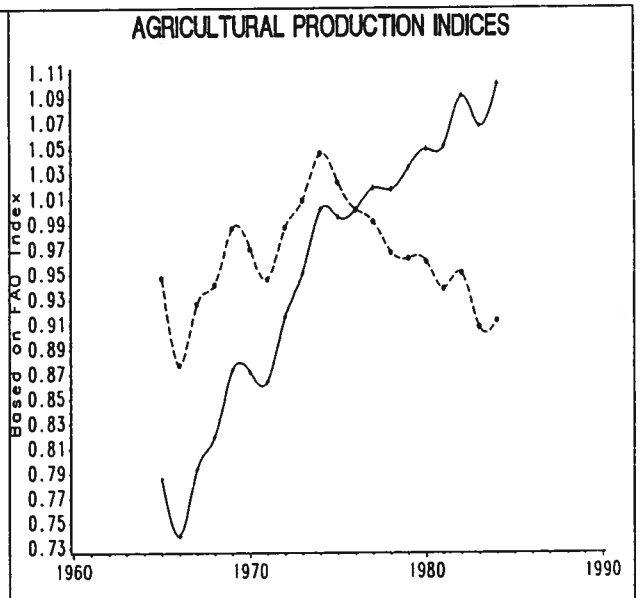
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 35 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.4% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.29 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.





Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 260

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -0.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 129 (1982) 122 (1983) 113

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -17 (1982) 2 (1983) -9

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.2 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 44.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 13
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 1%

Major Imports(1985)TEXTILES;PETROLEUM PRODS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 4%

Major Exports(1985)DIAMONDS;COTTON;COFFEE

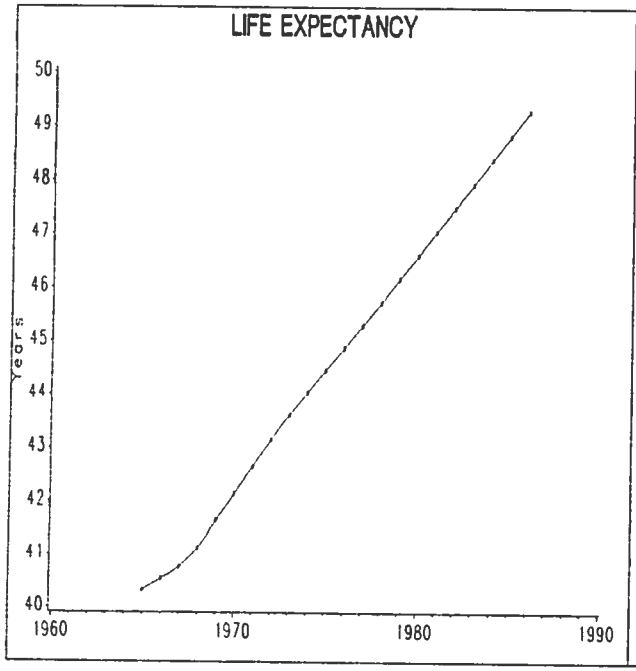
Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

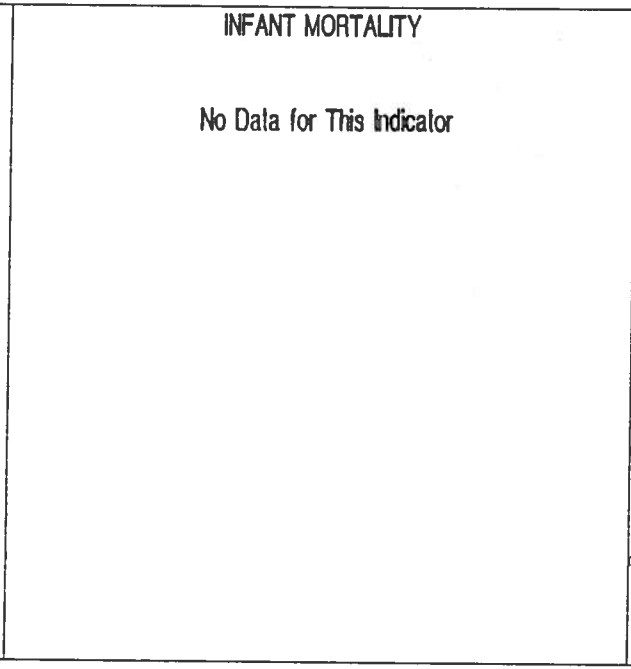
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 36%

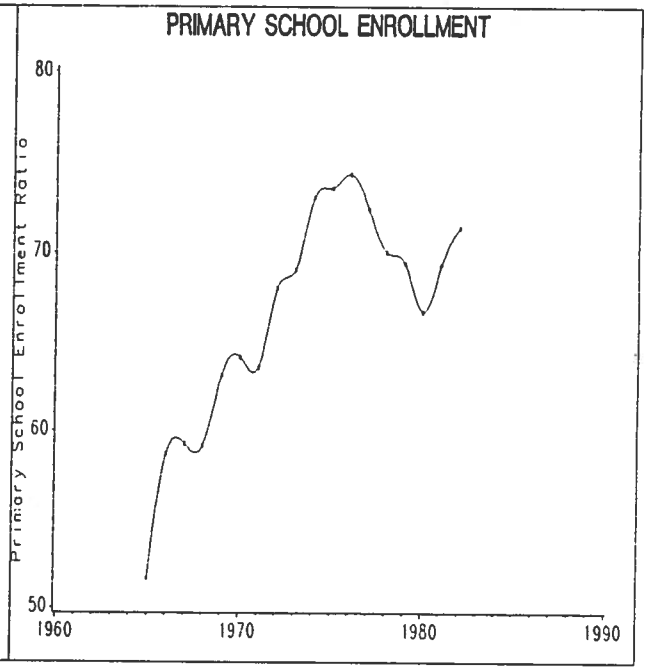
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CASSAVA; MILLET; PEANUTS	33%	(1986)
Cash: COTTON; COFFEE; .	2%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COFFEE; COTTON; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; CORN

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 2,669

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.2% (1987) 2.4%

Population (1987) By Age Group
(0-14yrs) 41.8% (15-64yrs) 55.2% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.6 (1987) 5.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 70%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 91%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 49.3 Male 47.6 Female 51.0
(1970) Total 42.1 Male 40.9 Female 43.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 149

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 25% (1982) Measles 16% (1982)
Diphtheria(DPT) 14% (1982) Polio(3) 14% (1982)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1978) 17%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 33% Male 48% Female 19%

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,050	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,050	-	-
Development Fund	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,050 b/	2,000	2,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title IIa/	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,050	2,000	2,000

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

b/ Includes $50,000 in deobligations reobligated in FY 1987.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	16	2	18	15	5	20	13	10	23
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	16	2	18	15	5	20	13	10	23
Third Country Participants	-	2	2	10	2	12	7	15	22
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	2	2	10	2	12	7	15	22
TOTALS	16	4	20	25	7	32	20	25	45

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Between 1977 and 1982, the economy of the Central African Republic experienced severe economic mismanagement which resulted in declining output and per capita income. Real producer prices for cash crops fell and the state intervened excessively in almost all economic activities. Deteriorating rural development services and disintegrating roads reduced agricultural production. Unsound public investments, excessive expansion of the civil service, creation of unprofitable public enterprises and extensive borrowing resulted in major internal and external imbalances which the Government attempted to finance through accumulating arrearages in payments.

The Central African Republic has made sustained economic stabilization and structural adjustment efforts since 1982 and has greatly reduced state intervention in agriculture, streamlined/eliminated parastatals, reduced subsidies and increased purchase prices of cotton to farmer in real terms. Agricultural production of cash and foodcrops has grown rapidly and consumer goods have become available in rural areas.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s development strategy for the Central African Republic (CAR) is to provide limited development assistance in agricultural production, particularly private sector oriented activities in food storage and marketing in the remote northern area of the country. A.I.D.'s projects encourage use of private sector services to increase agricultural productivity, especially through small-scale rural enterprises. A.I.D. assistance also supports in country training as well as U.S.-based short and long term academic training programs to improve the unskilled human resource base.

Since the resumption of assistance in 1982, A.I.D. has concentrated on strengthening private sector services to meet supply and marketing service needs of farmers:

-- The Post Harvest Food Systems project (676-0016) is developing and extending to farmers technology that will reduce post harvest food losses and alleviate labor constraints in post harvest processing. The project, implemented by VITA and AFRICARE, has completed the first phase of gathering baseline data on food production, insect infestation, and traditional food processing as well as testing simple crop protection measures against diseases. Phase II, which began in July 1987, extends promising phase I technologies for rodent and control of pests affecting stored peanuts.

-- The purpose of the Rural Enterprise Development project (676-0017) is to increase the effectiveness of smallholder farmers by (a) studying and improving the market mechanisms for honey and beeswax and food crops; and (b) providing technical and managerial assistance to farmers in two northern districts to increase efficiency in food crop production. The project, which began in September 1986, is implemented by AFRICARE. To date, staff are on board, and detailed baseline studies of foodcrop production and marketing have been launched.

-- The rice and agriculture components of the Rural Development project (676-0015) have been completed, and the Peace Corps is still implementing the fisheries component.

Concerning civil service reform and human resources development, the University of Pittsburgh is organizing a workshop on improving personnel management techniques. The workshop focuses on the health sector. The Regional Africa Human Resources Development Program (698-0433) and the African Graduate Fellowship Program III (698-0455) finance training that reinforces A.I.D.'s agricultural-oriented development strategy for CAR.

In the health area, the Central African Republic has received support for its expanded program of innoculation against childhood diseases from the regional Combatting Communicable Childhood Diseases project.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

The FY 1989 program of $2 million will provide funding for extensions of the Post Harvest Food Systems Project, the Rural Enterprises Development Project, and Human Resources Development.

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

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AFR REPUBLIC — CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
676-CCCD CHILD SURVIVAL	SS G	88	C	---	275	---	---	---	---	275	275	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	275	---	---	---	---	275	275	---	---
676-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	83	C	---	320	---	---	---	---	160	160	160	160
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	320	---	---	---	---	160	160	160	160
676-0015 CAR - RURAL DEVELOPMENT	FN G	82	86	1,000	950	950	750	---	35	---	165	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	950	950	750	---	35	---	165	---	---
676-0016 POST HARVEST FOOD SYSTEM (PVO)	FN G	84	89	3,700	3,700	3,700	980	---	1,194	---	1,050	---	476
	SS G	84	39	---	1,350	---	---	---	---	600	---	750	850
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,700	5,050	3,700	980	---	1,194	600	1,050	750	1,326
676-0017 AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE DEV (PVO)	FN G	85	90	2,490	2,490	1,440	---	1,050	927	---	500	---	500
	SS G	86	90	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	965	500	1,090	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,490	7,490	1,440	---	1,050	927	965	1,000	1,090	1,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				7,190	14,085	6,090	1,730	1,050	2,156	2,000	2,650	2,000	2,486
GRANTS:				7,190	14,085	6,090	1,730	1,050	2,156	2,000	2,650	2,000	2,486
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				7,190	7,140	6,090	1,730	1,050	2,156	---	1,715	---	976
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	6,945	---	---	---	---	2,000	935	2,000	1,510
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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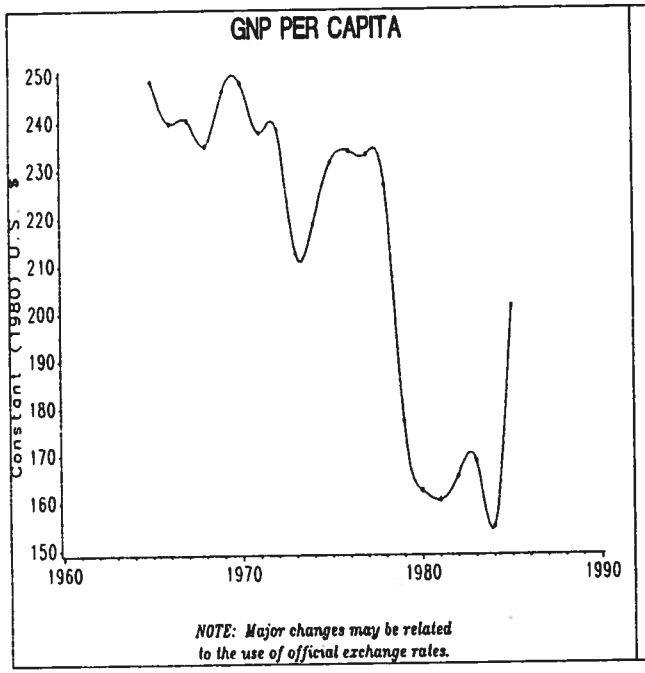
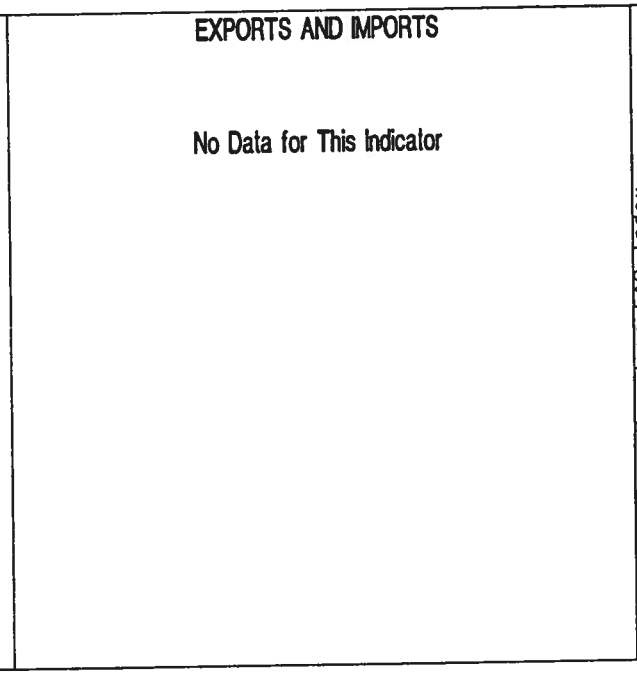
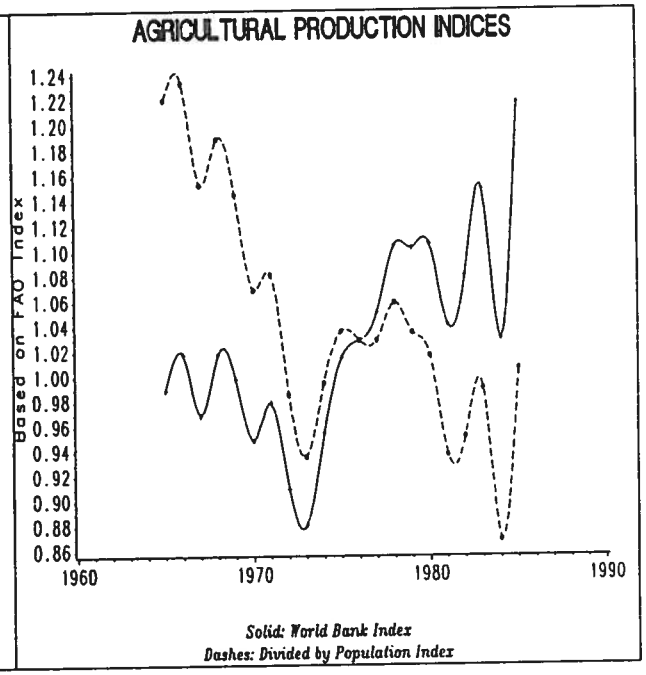
CHAD -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 155 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.8% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.57 (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(.)

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -2.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 8.8%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 55 (1985) 56 (1986) 71

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -13 (1985) -9 (1986) -22

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.9 Months of Imports (1985)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 23.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 8
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) 16(85) -73(86) -118

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 116(85) 159(86) 214
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1985) 17%

Major Imports(1985)CEMENT;PETROLEUM PRODS;FLOUR

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 131(85) 86(86) 96
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985) 1%

Major Exports(1985)COTTON;LIVESTOCK;FISH

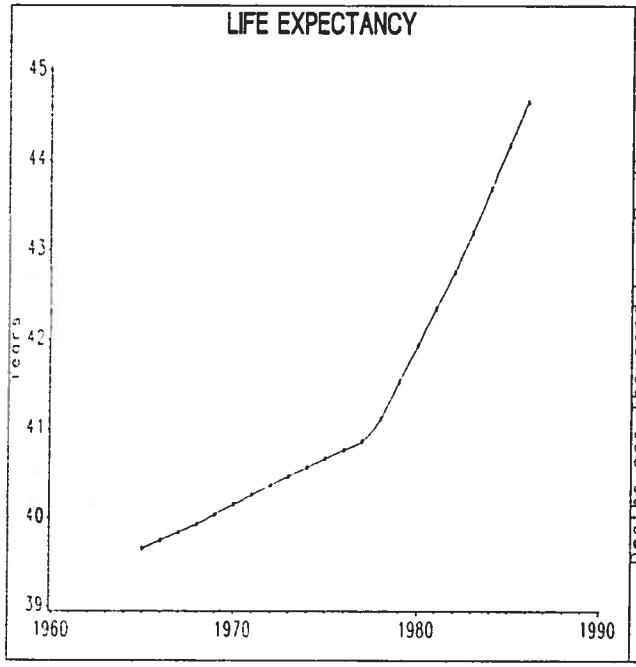
Trading Partners: FRANCE; CAMEROON; UNITED STATES

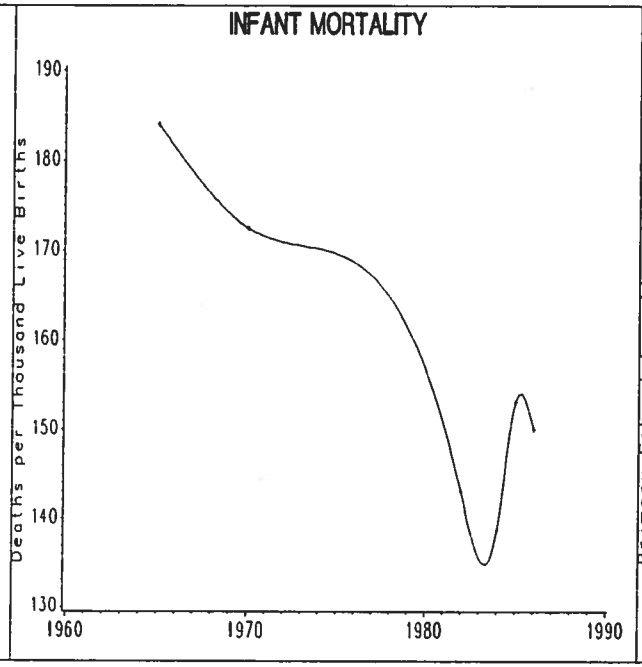
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1981) 47%

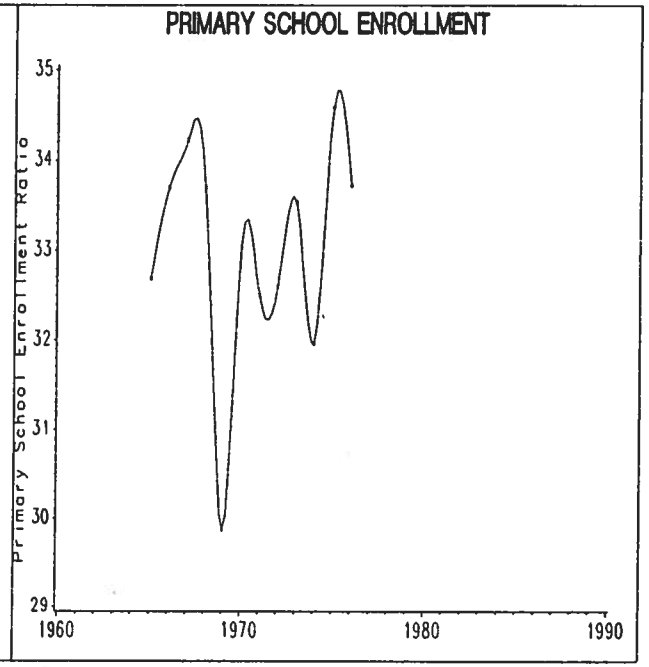
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: MILLET; SORGHUM; PEANUTS IN SHELL	40%	(1986)
Cash: COTTON; .; .	6%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COTTON; .;
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RAW SUGAR;

CHAD -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 4,646

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.5% (1978) 1.7% (1987) 2.4%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.7% (15-64yrs) 54.6% (65+ yrs) 1.7%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.3 (1987) 5.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 30.0% Rural 56.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1982) 68%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 44.6 Male 43.4 Female 46.0
(1970) Total 40.1 Male 39.0 Female 41.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 143

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT) 1% (1983) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 30%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .
Post Secondary (.) Total . Male . Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
Development Assistance	4,000	40 b/	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	4,000	-	-
Development Fund	-	6,000	6,000
Economic Support Fund	5,000	10,000	10,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	5,000	10,000	10,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	9,000	16,040	16,000
P.L. 480	956 a/	471	2,601
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	956	471	2,601
TOTALS	9,956	16,511	18,601

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

b/ Includes $40,000 unobligated Sahel Development Program funds carried forward

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
U.S. National	11	12	12
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	11	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 87 (Actual)			FY 88 (Estimated)			FY 89 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	7	0	7	12	2	14	12	6	18
Bilateral[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional[e]	7	0	7	12	2	14	12	6	18
Third Country Participants	41	0	41	42	0	42	44	0	44
Bilateral[d]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional[e]	41	0	41	42	0	42	44	0	44
TOTALS	48	0	48	54	2	56	56	6	62

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

For the past two decades, Chad's history has been characterized by internal strife and civil war. Development has been constrained by several factors: the heavy cost of resisting Libyan military aggression, great internal distances hindering political and economic integration, an extremely poor road network, and erratic climatic conditions leading to great fluctuations in agricultural production. The international price of cotton, Chad's principal source of foreign exchange and tax revenues, collapsed in 1985 and is not expected to regain the pre-1985 prices for another two to three years. However, Chad does have a number of factors in its favor. Liberal pricing and marketing policies have created a dynamic informal sector, the livestock sector is thriving, and there is considerable agricultural potential in extensive areas of arable land in the south. During periods of normal rainfall, agricultural production has reached self-sufficiency levels.

The United States' primary political objective in Chad is to help assure territorial integrity and national independence. The key to maintenance of its status as a sovereign nation, in addition to military assistance, is support for economic restoration and growth. The United States development assistance strategy is centered on agriculture. In response to the drought of 1984-1985, the A.I.D. program emphasized relief activities providing substantial food and non-food assistance. With improved rainfall, the focus has shifted to revitalization of the agricultural sector. Development assistance is provided primarily through PVOs who work with farmers engaged in small scale irrigation and agro-business projects. Activities in road maintenance, health and human resources as well as PL 480 Title II assistance (Food for Work) support the food production strategy. To assist the Government of Chad (GOC) to maintain financial, political and social stability during this period of national reconstruction and economic adjustment, the U. S. provides Economic Support Funds for budgetary support.

For the past three years Chad has been experiencing a budget crisis. The continuing hostilities with Libya and the price decline in the international cotton market have exacerbated Chad's financial situation. With the encouragement of A.I.D., the IMF, and other donors, the GOC has taken a variety of steps to achieve budgetary equilibrium. Procedures relating to the collection of customs and taxes have been revised, new taxes instituted, domestic credit frozen, and civilian salaries are paid at 60 percent of the nominal salary scale. Other government expenditures such as subsidy support for fertilizer and parastatals have also been reduced.

As part of a program to address its financial difficulties, the GOC and the IMF recently agreed upon a three year $25.2 million Structural Adjustment Facility Program. The first tranche of $7.9 million was released in November 1987.

CHAD

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

Building upon experience gained in the Relief and Rehabilitation project (677-0041) four American PVOs, under the auspices of the PVO Development Initiatives project (677-0051), are in their first year of project implementation. On unused productive land, the PVOs are testing and applying appropriate technology to introduce inexpensive irrigation and drainage systems to Chadian farmers. By taking advantage of Chad's relatively high water table, fertile land and two major rivers, CARE is installing small-scale irrigation schemes along the Chari River and north of Lake Chad. Building upon lessons learned from an earlier activity, AFRICARE has completed construction of water containment dams in eastern Chad. The Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT), with planned assistance from Peace Corps Volunteers, is implementing agricultural production activities near Lake Chad. The Peace Corps recently returned to Chad after a seven year absence because of the armed conflict, and has resumed its activities in the agriculture and human resources sectors. Volunteers in Technical Assistance (VITA) is now in the second phase of a successful program of supervised credit to private enterprises and small farmers to support agricultural development around the capital and in Bongor. Under the Strengthening Road Maintenance project (677-0050) Chadian Training Brigades are revitalizing the road network which is vital for economic and social reintegration. The maintenance facility, destroyed during the civil war, has been rehabilitated and is now being utilized for training, repair, and maintenance of road repair equipment. Damaged road equipment captured from the Libyans was repaired at the facility and is now being used for restoration and maintenance of rural roads.

The USAID program is also assisting Chad in health, family planning, and financial management sectors. A Harvard University team under the Relief and Rehabilitation project (677-0041) has designed a health information system, installed the necessary equipment and is training health care workers to collect data. The information will improve the Ministry of Public Health's ability to allocate scarce resources for the greatest impact. A.I.D. is also active in oral rehydration therapy (ORT) through a grant (677-0934) to AFRICARE. In the Ministry of Public Health one hundred Chadians are being trained to administer rehydration fluids, and a public education campaign will be launched in 1989.

Chad suffered from three consecutive years--1983 to 1985--of food deficits due to insufficient rainfall and disruptions of the civil war which cut food supplies from the traditionally surplus southern region. In 1986 and 1987 good weather conditions prevailed and farmers who had fled to neighboring countries returned to farm their land. There is no longer a need for emergency food supplies, although the regular food for work program implemented by CARE is continuing. Food stocks remaining from prior years are still being used to respond to the refugee situation in the north.

CHAD

FY 1989 PROGRAM

In FY 1989 the Support to Development Ministries IV (677-0053) project will be financed with Economic Support Funds at a planned level of $10 million. Under the DFA, $2 million will be used for the ongoing Strengthening Road Maintenance project (677-0050), $2 million will be used for an amendment to the PVO Development Initiatives project, and $2 million will be used to fund activities under central and regional projects in human resources development, child survival, project development, and family health initiatives. In addition, $2.6 million of PL 480 Title II resources are planned for Chad.

A.I.D. Representative: Bernard Wilder

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CHAD

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
677-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES													
	SS G	88	C	---	954	---	---	---	---	354	354	600	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	954	---	---	---	---	354	354	600	600
677-CCCD CHILD SURVIVAL													
	SH G	88	C	---	40	---	---	---	---	40	40	---	---
	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	140	---	---	---	---	40	40	100	100
677-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV													
	SS G	88	C	---	656	---	---	---	---	96	96	560	560
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	656	---	---	---	---	96	96	560	560
677-OLCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	250	250	---	---	250	244	---	6	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				250	250	---	---	250	244	---	6	---	---
677-0022 RURAL SANITARY WATER													
	SH G	78	79	1,669	968	968	872	---	82	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,669	968	968	872	---	82	---	---	---	---
677-0041 RELIEF & REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES I													
	SH G	82	84	5,500	5,500	5,500	4,367	---	554	---	133	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,500	5,500	5,500	4,367	---	554	---	133	---	---
677-0050 STRENGTHENING ROAD MAINTENANCE													
	ES G	85	89	15,269	15,269	7,519	173	4,750	4,064	3,000	5,000	---	---
	SH G	85	89	5,000	5,000	5,000	591	---	1,145	---	1,000	---	1,000
	SS G	85	89	6,731	6,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	3,750	2,000	2,250
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,000	26,269	12,519	764	4,750	5,209	7,000	9,750	2,000	3,250
677-0051 PVO DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES													
	SH G	85	89	11,725	11,725	7,725	100	4,000	300	---	1,000	---	1,000
	SS G	85	89	---	2,960	---	---	---	---	960	500	2,000	1,460
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,725	14,685	7,725	100	4,000	300	960	1,500	2,000	2,460
677-0052 STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES II													
	ES G	86	86	7,000	7,000	7,000	---	---	3,500	---	2,000	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[C]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CHAD

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	7,000	---	---	3,500	---	2,000	---	---
677-0055 STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES III	ES G	86	88	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	5,000	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	5,000	---	2,000
677-0058 PEACE CORPS(SPA)	SS G	88	92	---	200	---	---	---	---	40	20	40	40
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	40	20	40	40
677-0060 *STRENGTHENING DEVELOPMENT MINISTRIES IV	ES G	89	89	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	10,000
677-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	550	350	700	410
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	550	350	700	410
677-0934 ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY	SH G	85	85	350	350	350	86	---	30	---	65	---	65
PROJECT TOTAL:				350	350	350	86	---	30	---	65	---	65
COUNTRY TOTALS:				53,494	73,972	34,062	6,189	9,000	9,919	16,040	19,314	16,000	19,485
GRANTS:				53,494	73,972	34,062	6,189	9,000	9,919	16,040	19,314	16,000	19,485
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				24,244	23,583	19,543	6,016	4,000	2,111	40	2,238	---	2,065
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				6,731	10,870	---	---	---	---	6,000	5,070	6,000	5,420
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				22,519	39,519	14,519	173	5,000	7,808	10,000	12,006	10,000	12,000

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized data.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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 IV	ESF			FY 1989 10,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number 677-0060	[x] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[x] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1989	FY 1989

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 more than $36 million in 1987 and 1988. These problems are compounded by the continuing war to regain territory occupied by Libya.

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 the 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 $7 million in budgetary support to pay salaries and other related expenses of civilian ministries. These funds will be released in two 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 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 $22 million in budget support, and will also provide technical assistance to improve the efficiency of the Ministry of Finance. In November 1987, the IMF and the GOC signed a three year $25.2 million Structural Adjustment Facility which will be used for balance of payments assistance for 1988-1989. The World Bank is expected to lend $20 million from the Special Fund for Africa to provide investment capital during the adjustment period.

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

Major Outputs:	($000)
Payment of Civilian Salaries	10,000

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Budgetary Support	10,000
Total	$10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	10,000	-	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

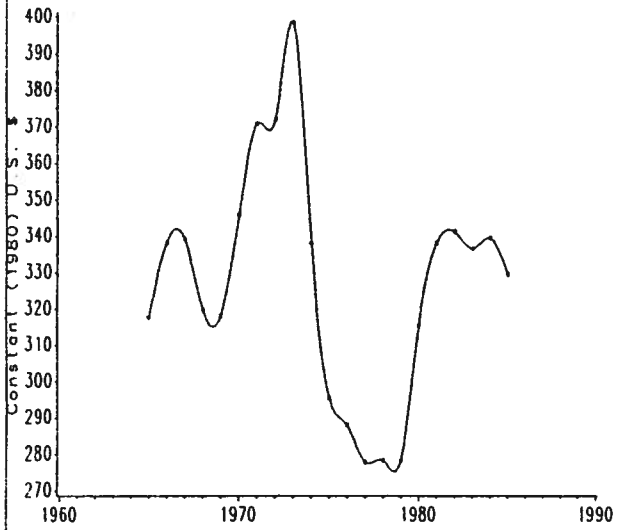
None

AID 370-7 (11-85)

COMOROS -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 5 Million (1980-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 1.7% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.19 (1982-85)

GNP PER CAPITA



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

No Data for This Indicator

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INDICES

No Data for This Indicator

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 240

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -0.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 123%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 2
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 1%

Major Imports(1985)RICE & FOOD;CEMENT;FUELS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 21%

Major Exports(1985)PERFUME OILS;VANILLA;COPRA

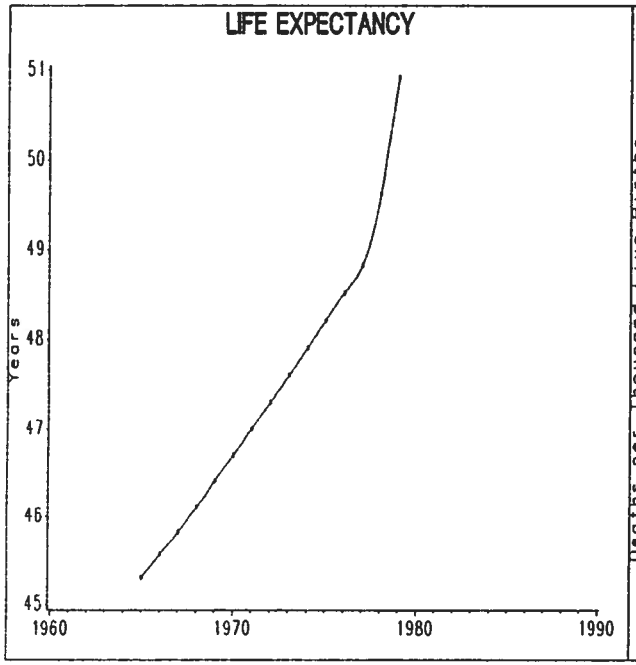
Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; KENYA

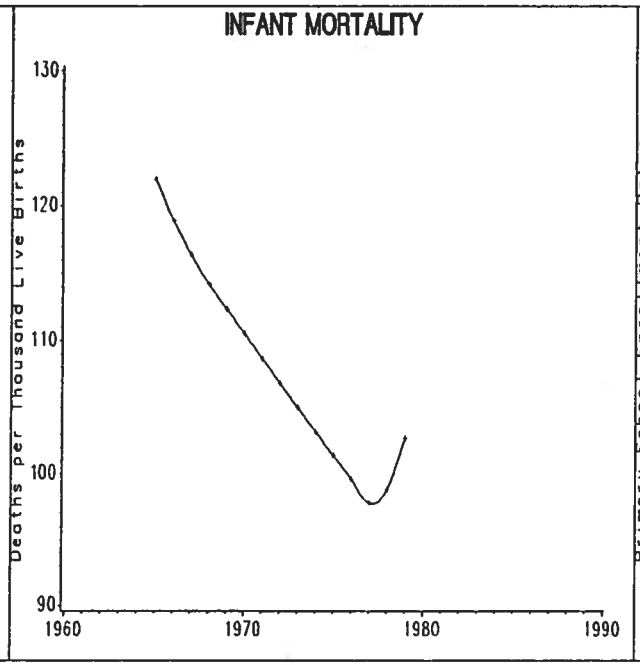
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

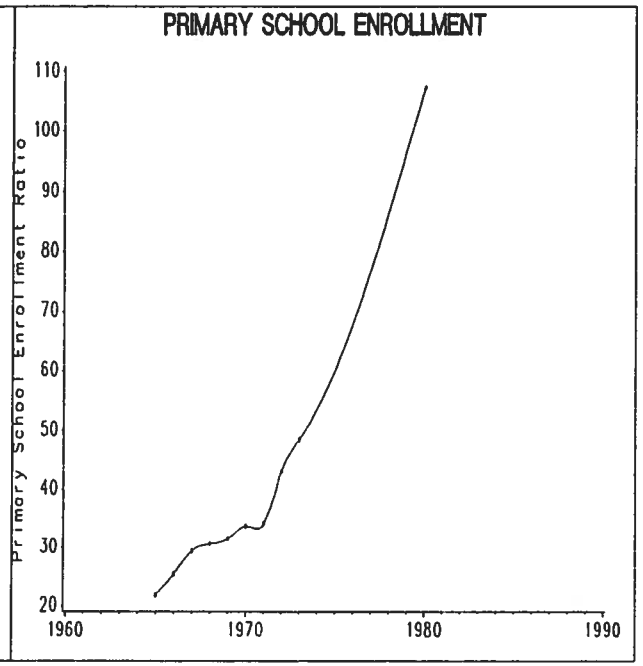
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: COCONUTS; CASSAVA; BANANAS	70%	(1986)
Cash: COCONUTS; VANILLA; CLOVES	30%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)PERFUME ESSENCE; VANILLA; CLOVES
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; WHEAT; RAW SUGAR

COMOROS -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 415

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.0% (1987) 3.3%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.8% (15-64yrs) 48.7% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.7 (1987) 7.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
( ) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 91%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 52.0 Male 50.8 Female 53.2
(1970) Total 46.7 Male 42.9 Female 50.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 96

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 56% (1984) Measles 42% (1984)
Diphtheria(DPT) 31% (1984) Polio(3) 32% (1984)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
( ) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total	107.3	Male 124.5	Female	89.8
Secondary	(1980)	Total	30.9	Male 40.4	Female	21.2
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male .	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	600	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	600	-	-
Development Fund	-	700	700
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	600	700	700
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	600	700	700

a/ See Main Volume PL 480 for country breakout of World Food Program

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	1	1	-	60	60	-	60	60
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	1	1	-	60	60	-	60	60
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	60	60	-	60	60
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	60	60	-	60	60
TOTALS	-	1	1	-	120	120	-	120	120

[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)

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Comoros is one of the most densely populated countries in the world (450-500 people per square kilometer). The Comoros have an estimated population of 450,000, with a growth rate of at least 3.6%, and a per capita income of only $310. The economy is overwhelmingly agricultural: exports consist mainly of vanilla, copra, cloves, and ylang-ylang (an oil used in perfumes). Unfortunately, these exports do not provide enough revenue to sustain an appreciable economic growth rate.

The Comoros are strategically located at the northern entrance of the Mozambique channel. The government is openly friendly to the United States. We 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 is being encouraged as a substitute for imported rice, but production increases will be slow to come on line. Large-scale commercial fishing is constrained by the lack of even rudimentary port facilities, and the productivity of the agricultural sector is undercut by the effects of soil erosion caused by severe deforestation. Viable export alternatives are extremely limited, and the industrial base is practically nonexistent because of the relatively small market and weak inter-island transportation and communications. The internal road network and transportation infrastructure are inadequate. Health care is provided free and it is therefore limited by a lack of facilities and trained manpower. It also lacks family planning activities. Since independence in 1975, the Government has not had sufficient resources to develop and retain an adequate cadre of trained personnel.

The economic outlook for the immediate future remains bleak. Food, mostly rice, accounts for over 30% of total imports. Possible import substitution resulting from improved maize production may help the islands' financial situation in several more years. The government must reduce food imports to free financial resources for critical development needs. The major exports, vanilla and cloves, have good prospects in international markets, but prices for secondary exports remain severely depressed, with little prospect for early recovery.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s objectives are to increase Comoros' agricultural production and improve the Government's ability to provide public services to its citizens through a grant to CARE for technical assistance. Total A.I.D. funding for this grant is expected to be $3.93 million over a five-year period (FY 1984-89). CARE's two sub-projects are currently directed toward land conservation and vehicle maintenance training. The soil conservation activity on the island of Anjouan trains the island's population to grow their crops in a manner that will protect the soil against erosion and, at

the same time, increase yields. The vehicle maintenance and garage management activity on the island of Grande Comore trains Comorian mechanics to provide vehicle maintenance and repair services to various ministries, private individuals and commercial establishments. This activity also provides the mechanics with garage management training so they may establish their own vehicle maintenance enterprises. An FY 1988 evaluation will assess progress achieved by these sub-projects and define priority activities to be undertaken in the future by CARE or another U.S. PVO.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

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

Director (acting), Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Sattish Shah (Resident in Nairobi).

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: COMOROS

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE •	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPEN-DITURES
602-0001 CARE (PVO)													
FN	G	84	91	2,530	2,530	1,930	1,093	600	937	---	437	---	63
SS	G	84	91	970	2,370	---	---	---	---	700	500	700	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	4,900	1,930	1,093	600	937	700	937	700	813
COUNTRY TOTALS:				3,500	4,900	1,930	1,093	600	937	700	937	700	813
GRANTS:				3,500	4,900	1,930	1,093	600	937	700	937	700	813
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				2,530	2,530	1,930	1,093	600	937	---	437	---	63
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				970	2,370	---	---	---	---	700	500	700	750
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[L]Level of effort activity

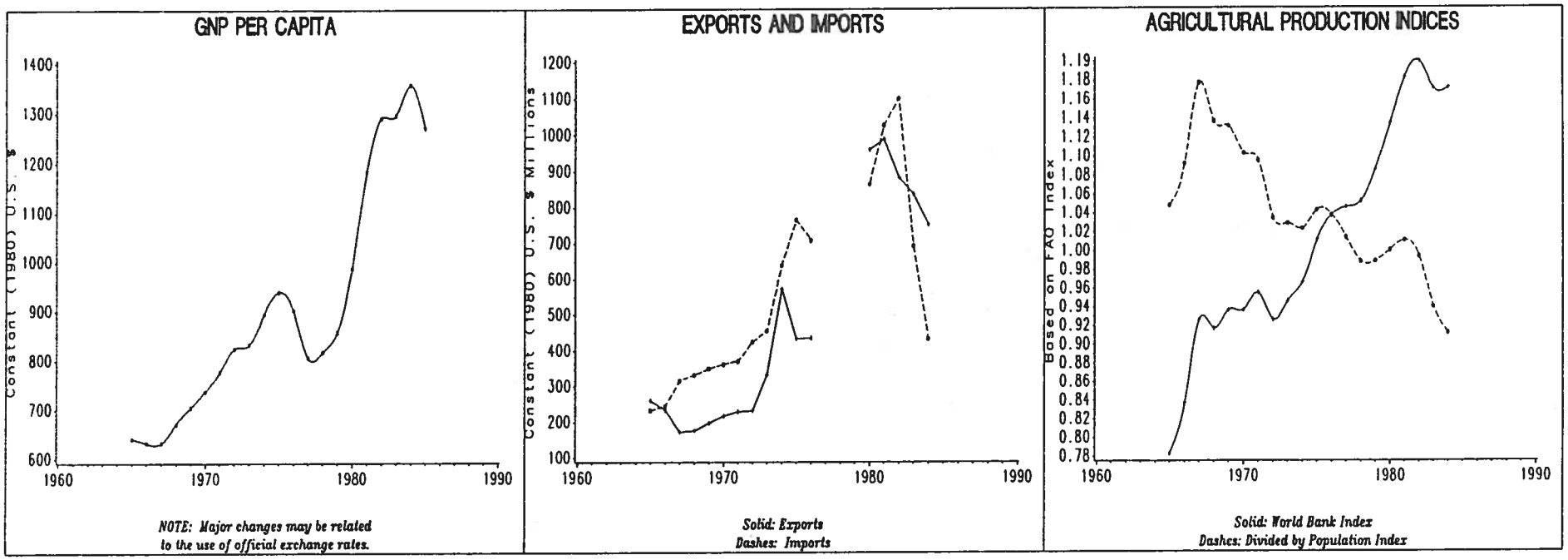
FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

Previous Page Blank

Congo

CONGO -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 23 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.2% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.92 (1982-85)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 1,110

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 3.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 751 (1982) 1,105 (1983) 858

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 48 (1982) -298 (1983) -59

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.1 Months of Imports (1985)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 98.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 323
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 21.4%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982) -218(83) 144(84) 318

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982) 1,102(83) 694(84) 434
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1985) 6%

Major Imports(1985)MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP;MNFD CONSUM GDS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982) 884(83) 838(84) 752
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985) 59%

Major Exports(1985)LUMBER;TOBACCO;VENEER

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; ITALY

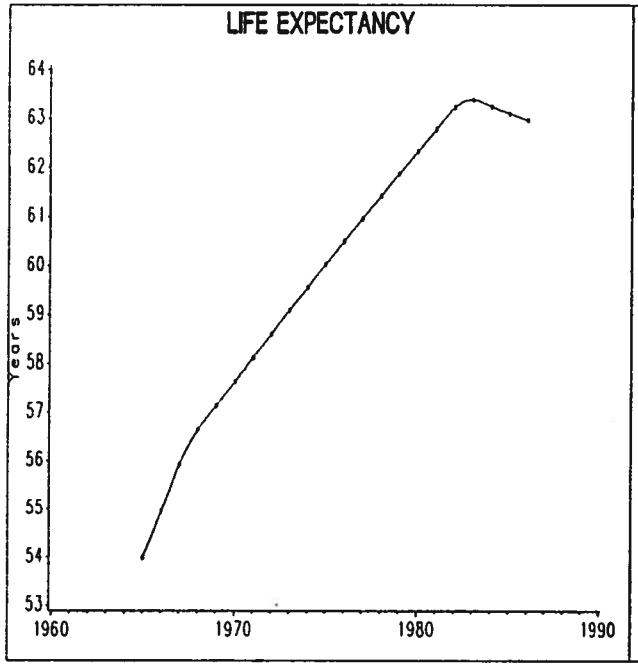
AGRICULTURE

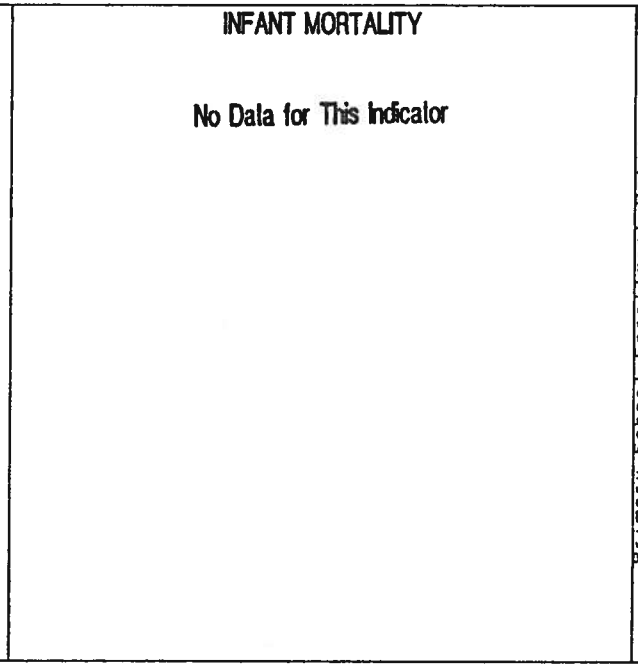
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 7%

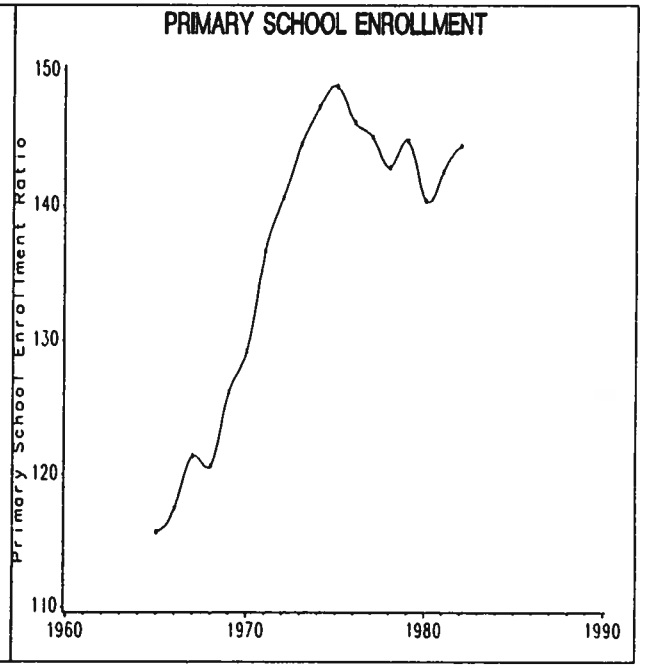
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CASSAVA; PLANTAINS; BANANAS	13%	(1986)
Cash: COFFEE; PEANUTS; PALM OIL	2%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COFFEE; COCOA BEANS;
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; MEATS; DAIRY PRODUCTS

CONGO -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 2,082

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 3.5% (1987) 3.4%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.3% (15-64yrs) 51.2% (65+ yrs) 2.5%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.8 (1987) 6.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 109%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 63.0 Male 61.1 Female 64.9
(1970) Total 57.6 Male 55.8 Female 59.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 112

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 80% (1985) Measles 52% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 59% (1985) Polio(3) 59% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 25%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	144.4	Male	120.1	Female	113.8
Secondary	(1981)	Total	81.3	Male	96.8	Female	68.8
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	4.3	Male	7.5	Female	1.3

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	500	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	500	-	-
Development Fund	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	500	500	500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	500	500	500

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	5	2	7	10	5	15	26	18	44
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	22
Regional[e]	5	2	7	10	5	15	12	10	22
Third Country Participants	-	10	10	-	78	78	-	118	118
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	53	53	-	83	83
Regional[e]	-	10	10	-	25	25	-	35	35
TOTALS	5	12	17	10	83	93	26	136	162

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

CONGO

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

In the Congo, a general state of budgetary austerity is in effect and basic economic reforms have been undertaken as the Government of the Congo (GOC) seeks recovery from the financial and economic setbacks caused by a sudden and sharp drop in petroleum revenues in 1986.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

While the country's first five year plan (1982-1986) emphasized investment for infrastructural improvements, the government has declared that its interim adjustment program and subsequent five-year plan will focus on commercially productive investments. A.I.D.'s strategy and primary bilateral intervention in the Congo is designed, accordingly, to promote better resource allocation and utilization through the training of managers at middle and higher levels in both the public and private sectors of the economy.

The Human Resources Development Project (679-0007) is the one bilateral project through which A.I.D. intends to maintain a presence in the Congo for the next few years. While addressing the serious development obstacle presented by the lack of trained professional, managerial and technical personnel, the project may also influence macro-economic policy developments by providing participants with an orientation to the requirements and potential of an economy increasingly responsive to the free play of market forces.

Implementation of the Human Resources Development project will quadruple the amount of A.I.D. training in the Congo as it complements the short-term training provided through the regional Human Resources Development Assistance (HRDA) program (698-0463), and advanced degree training in the United States supported through the African Graduate Fellowship program (AFGRAD) (698-0455). Of the eight AFGRAD participants receiving degrees to date, three have returned to responsible positions in the Ministry of Agriculture, four have resumed teaching positions at the National University and the National Center for Management, and another has become an Economic Advisor in the Office of the Presidency.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

FY 1989 funding of $500,000 is requested from the Development Fund for Africa account to finance the ongoing Human Resources Development 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)

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: CONGO

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
679-0001 SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURAL DEV I (PVO)													
	FN G	81	86	3,475	3,475	3,475	3,215	---	259	---	1	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,475	3,475	3,475	3,215	---	259	---	1	---	---
679-0002 SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURAL DEV II (PVO)													
	FN G	83	37	3,000	3,000	2,812	2,029	188	345	---	271	---	355
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	2,812	2,029	188	345	---	271	---	355
679-0007 HUMAN RESOURCE DEV													
	EH G	87	91	312	312	---	---	312	---	---	200	---	112
	SS G	87	91	1,688	1,688	---	---	---	---	500	200	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	---	---	312	---	500	400	500	612
COUNTRY TOTALS:				8,475	8,475	6,287	5,244	500	604	500	672	500	967
GRANTS:				8,475	8,475	6,287	5,244	500	604	500	672	500	967
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				6,475	6,475	6,287	5,244	188	604	---	272	---	355
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				312	312	---	---	312	---	---	200	---	112
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				1,688	1,688	---	---	---	---	500	200	500	500
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

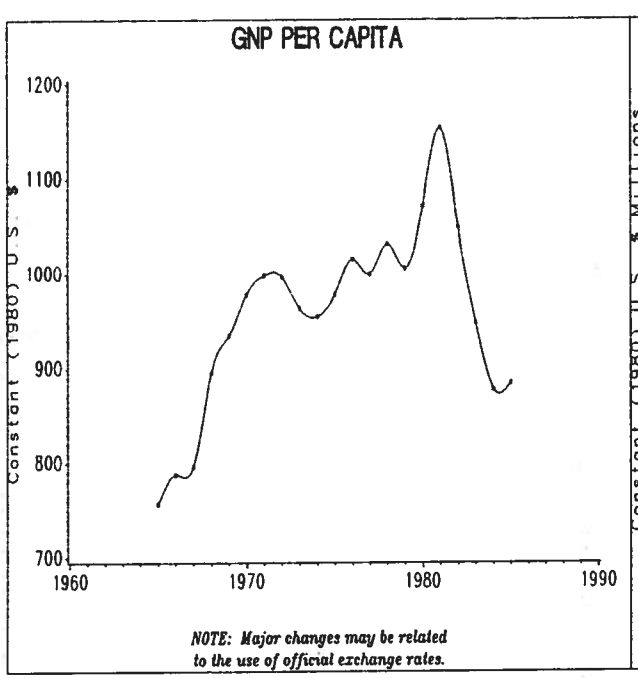
*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

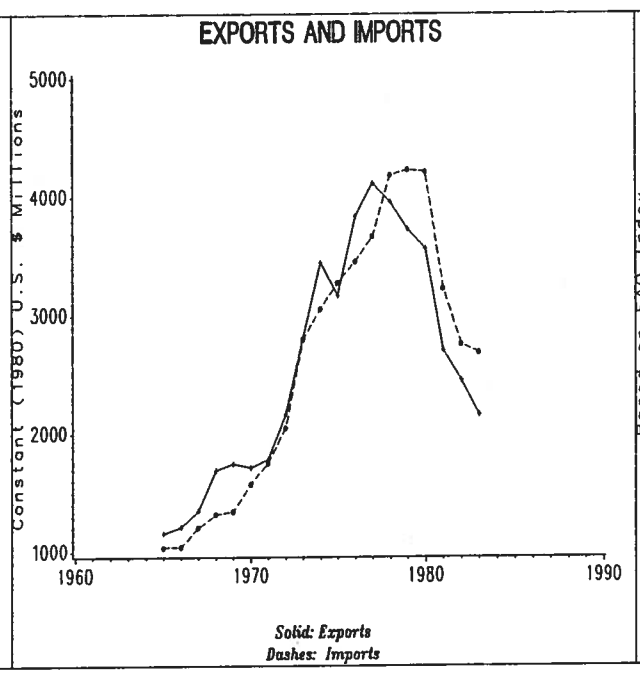
[C]Level of effort activity

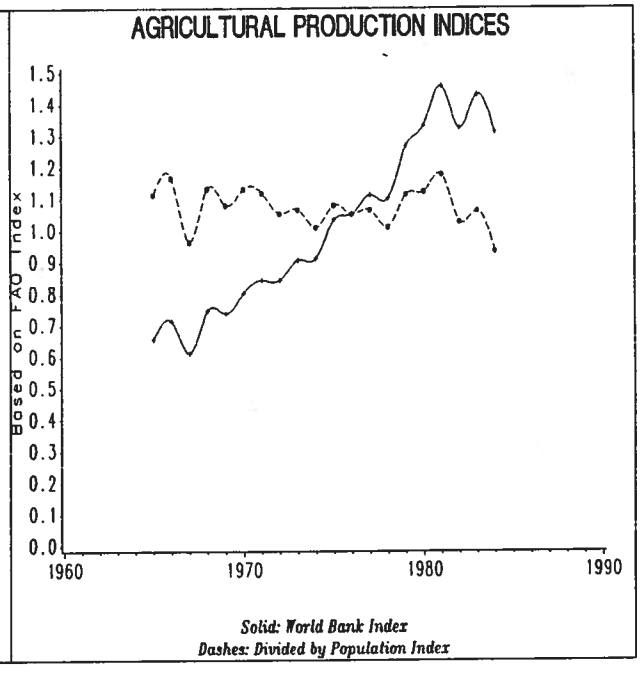
FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

COTE D IVOIRE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 52 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 0.3% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.04 (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 660

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 0.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1979) 2,987 (1980) 3,553

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1979) -791 (1980) -1,104

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.1 Months of Imports (1985)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 88.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 577
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1983) 29.8%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1981)	-522(82)	-306(83)	-524
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1981)	3,231(82)	2,760(83)	2,687
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1985)			9%

Major Imports(.) ; ;

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1981)	2,709(82)	2,454(83)	2,163
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985)			13%

Major Exports(.) ; ;

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NETHERLANDS; UNITED STATES

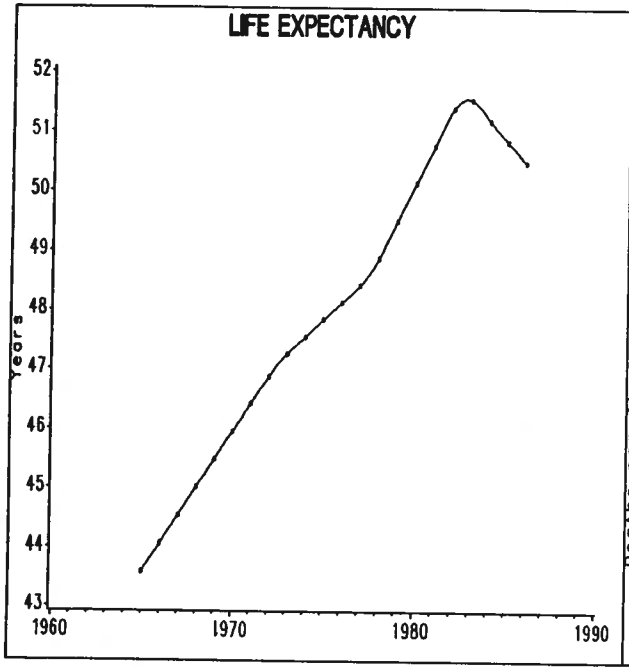
AGRICULTURE

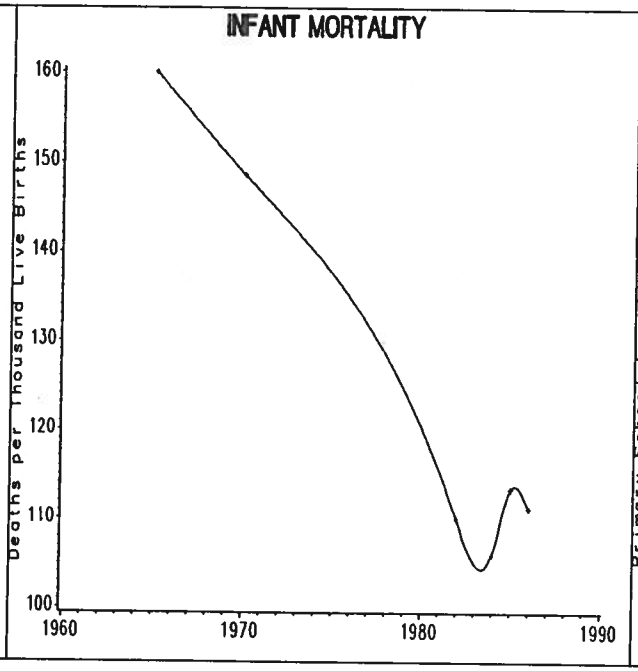
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 28%

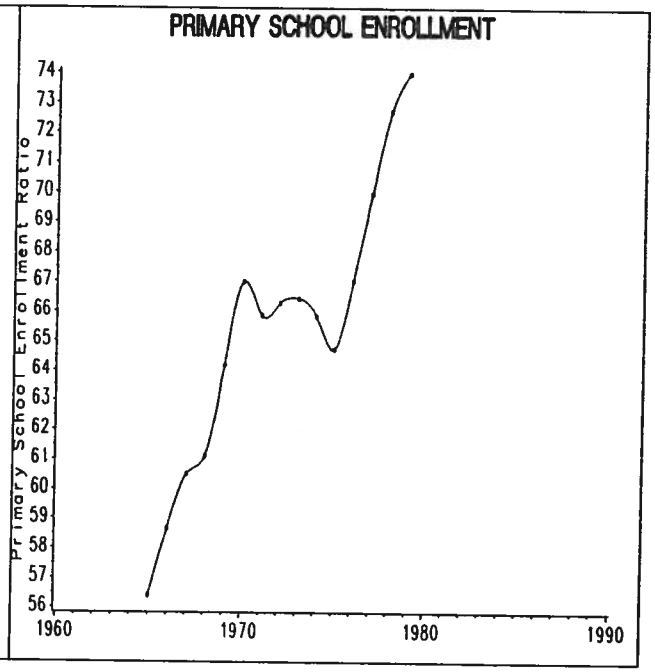
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: YAMS; CORN; RICE	55% (1986)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .	40% (1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; WHEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS

COTE D IVOIRE -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 10,767

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 4.9% (1978) 4.0% (1987) 3.8%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.4% (15-64yrs) 51.7% (65+ yrs) 1.9%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.7 (1987) 6.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 112%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 50.5 Male 48.9 Female 52.2
(1970) Total 45.9 Male 44.8 Female 47.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 107

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reosonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 66%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1979)	Total	74.0	Male	90.0	Female	58.0
Secondary	(1979)	Total	21.7	Male	33.5	Female	9.7
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	2.3	Male	2.7	Female	0.6

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 35% Male 45% Female 24%

COTE D'IVOIRE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	500	500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	500	500

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	41	41	41
Foreign National	22	23	23
TOTALS	63	64	64

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	24	14	38	27	14	41	27	12	39
Bilateral[d]	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	24	11	35	27	14	41	27	12	39
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	12	12
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	12	12
TOTALS	24	14	38	27	22	49	27	24	51

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

COTE D'IVOIRE

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Cote d'Ivoire has been considered traditionally as one of Africa's economic success stories. Recently, however, the economy has experienced a sharp decline in the prices of its principal exports, cocoa and coffee, which produced a 1987 foreign exchange gap of some $600 million. This gap is expected to rise to some $1 billion in 1988. In view of these financial problems, the Cote d'Ivoire has begun serious discussions with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank on the measures needed to overcome these problems.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

Currently, A.I.D. does not have a bilateral program in the Cote d'Ivoire. However, since 1985, A.I.D. has been carrying out a small non-bilateral program under A.I.D.'s various regionally and centrally funded projects. A.I.D.'s assistance strategy in the Cote d'Ivoire is concentrated in the areas of training, population/family planning and child survival. Starting with the FY 1989 Congressional Presentation, such participation in regionally managed activities is being shown against country totals.

In the population area, there have been many noteworthy accomplishments. The Resources for Awareness of Population Impacts and Development (RAPID) project (936-3046.01) prepared an analysis of the impact of population growth on the Cote d'Ivoire's future development and trained Ivorian officials in the use of the presentation materials. The Family Health Initiatives project (698-0462.81) provided technical assistance and commodities in preparing for the Cote d'Ivoire's National Census which is scheduled for 1988. Under the regional Africa Child Survival/Combatting Childhood Communicable Disease project (698-0421), a national strategy for the control of malaria has been developed.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting $260,000 for training under the Human Resources Development for Africa project, $240,000 under the Family Health Initiatives project for family planning activities.

Mission Director: Arthur Fell (Director of REDSO/WCA).

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: COTE D'IVOIRE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
681-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES	SS G	88	C	---	480	---	---	---	---	240	240	240	240
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	480	---	---	---	---	240	240	240	240
681-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	88	C	---	520	---	---	---	---	260	260	260	260
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	520	---	---	---	---	260	260	260	260
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
GRANTS:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

DJIBOUTI -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 30 Million (1978-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.8% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 13.73 (1982-85)

GNP PER CAPITA	EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INDICES
No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1982) 480

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (1979) 115 (1980) 154

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
( ) . (1979) 11 (1980) 23

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1982) 7.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 4
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports(1985)FOODS;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports(1985)HIDES & SKINS;TRANS.OF COFFEE;REEXPORTS

Trading Partners: FRANCE; ETHIOPIA; JAPAN

AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: VEGETABLES; FRUIT; GRAINS	99%	(1986)
Cash: LIVESTOCK; .; .	.%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)HIDES AND SKINS; .; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) GRAINS; DAIRY PRODUCTS; RAW SUGAR

DJIBOUTI -- Social Indicators

LIFE EXPECTANCY	INFANT MORTALITY	PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid-1987) 312

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 7.1% (1978) 8.1% (1987) 2.5%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.5% (15-64yrs) 55.6% (65+ yrs) 1.9%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1987) 6.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) . %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(.) . %

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 48.6 Male 46.9 Female 50.3
(1970) Total . Male . Female 50.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 126

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG) 58% (1985) Measles 27% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 30% (1985) Polio(3) 30% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 45%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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 .

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total . % Male . % Female . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,033	3,415	3,200
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,033 1/ 2/	3,415 2/	3,200
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,033	3,415	3,200

Footnotes:

1/ Includes $50,000 for Local Cost Support.

2/ Includes $135,000 in reobligated funds in FY 1987 and $165,000 in reobligated funds in FY 1988.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	1	0	0
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	3	2	2

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	7	32	39	5	4	9	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	6	26	32	5	2	7	-	-	-
Regional[e]	1	6	7	-	2	2	-	-	-
Third Country Participants	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	7	7	-	-		-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-							
TOTALS	7	39	46	5	4	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).

DJIBOUTI

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Independent only since 1977, the tiny Republic of Djibouti lacks natural resources and trained manpower. The country has no permanent flowing surface water and only a small amount of arable land. Practically all food is imported. There is some artisanal fishing (improved and encouraged by an A.I.D. project). Nomads tend cattle, sheep, and camels in the hinterland. Industry is limited to bottling plants and a dairy products reconstitution facility.

Djibouti's geographic placement creates political challenges for the Government (GROD). The country is located at the 17-mile-wide Bab el Mandeb Strait, where the Red Sea meets the Gulf of Aden. It is also situated between Ethiopia and Somalia, two heavily armed, quarrelsome countries with a recent history of belligerent actions toward one another. Djibouti's strategic location and port facilities make it important to U.S. security interests in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East.

Despite geographic and political handicaps, the GROD has established an enviable record of stability, an open economy, and a policy toward refugees and drought victims which was welcoming and hospitable until recently. The United States is hopeful that the GROD will return to policies supportive of these victims of disaster.

The economy consists of four sub-units: Djibouti city proper, with its maritime, rail and road transport terminals and government services; a French military installation; intraregional commerce, particularly re-exportation of consumer goods; and the arid back country, based on a pastoral life with weak links to the money economy.

The service sector dominates the economy, providing about three-quarters of the Gross Domestic Product. Given the paucity of resources, Djiboutian development strategy aims at expanding the service sector further by manpower development and upgrading of its infrastructure.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The United States has encouraged the GROD to follow the strategy just outlined, which we consider well chosen to exploit the country's potential strengths. In the past year, A.I.D. has moved toward improving Djibouti's economic base and financial stability through Non-Project Assistance. (Some earlier activities, supported by direct A.I.D. projects, may be continued by the GROD under host-country contracts.) As a peaceful state with a free economy, Djibouti is a stabilizing influence in the strategically important Horn of Africa. U.S. economic and political support is considered important for securing our foreign policy objectives in this region.

DJIBOUTI

The most successful accomplishments of the program to date have been the Energy Initiatives project (603-0013), promoting energy conservation techniques and energy-efficient construction; Fisheries Development (603-0015), strengthening the fishing industry through improvements in marketing and production techniques; and the Human Resources Development Project (603-0017), a PVO activity, which trains GROD National Development personnel in management skills.

Indirectly, A.I.D. is cooperating with the World Bank in a Housing and Urban Development activity, which is upgrading the physical environment of a third of the city's population. The project is monitored by A.I.D.'s Regional Economic Development Service Office in Nairobi. Djibouti also benefits from a worldwide Child Survival program through a centrally-funded grant made by A.I.D. directly to UNICEF.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

The proposed funding level of $3.20 million would finance the second tranche of the Program Support Grant which provides financial resources to improve Djibouti's economic base and financial stability, without making undue demands on A.I.D.'s manpower.

A.I.D. Representative: John A. Lundgren

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: DJIBOUTI

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
603-0LCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT	ES G	87	87	50	50	---	---	50	47	---	3	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				50	50	---	---	50	47	---	3	---	---
603-0013 ENERGY INITIATIVES	ES G	81	33	4,700	4,700	4,400	3,586	135	742	165	207	---	165
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,700	4,700	4,400	3,586	135	742	165	207	---	165
603-0015 FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT PHASE II	ES G	84	86	3,298	3,298	3,298	2,008	---	821	---	469	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,298	3,298	3,298	2,008	---	821	---	469	---	---
603-0017 HUMAN RESOURCE DEV-PHASE II (PVO)	ES G	84	85	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,229	---	264	---	407	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,900	1,900	1,900	1,229	---	264	---	407	---	---
603-0020 HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	ES G	84	87	5,500	5,500	3,652	604	1,848	1,312	---	1,500	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,500	5,500	3,652	604	1,848	1,312	---	1,500	---	1,500
603-0022 PROGRAM SUPPORT GRANT	ES G	88	89	---	6,450	---	---	---	---	3,250	2,100	3,200	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,450	---	---	---	---	3,250	2,100	3,200	3,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				15,448	21,898	13,250	7,427	2,033	3,156	3,415	4,686	3,200	4,665
GRANTS:				15,448	21,898	13,250	7,427	2,033	3,186	3,415	4,686	3,200	4,665
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: DJIBOUTI

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				15,448	21,898	13,250	7,427	2,033	3,186	3,415	4,686	3,200	4,665

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 9 Million (1981-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.9% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.85 (1982-85)

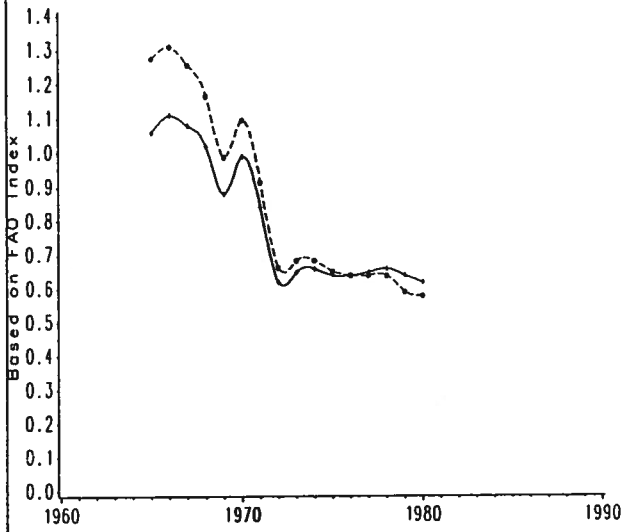
GNP PER CAPITA

No Data for This Indicator

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

No Data for This Indicator

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INDICES



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 20 (1982) 26 (1983) 24

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -3 (1982) -9 (1983) -3

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1977) 30.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 2
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports(1985)FOODSTUFFS;CHEMICALS & PRO;TEXTILES

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports(1985)COCOA;COFFEE;WOOD

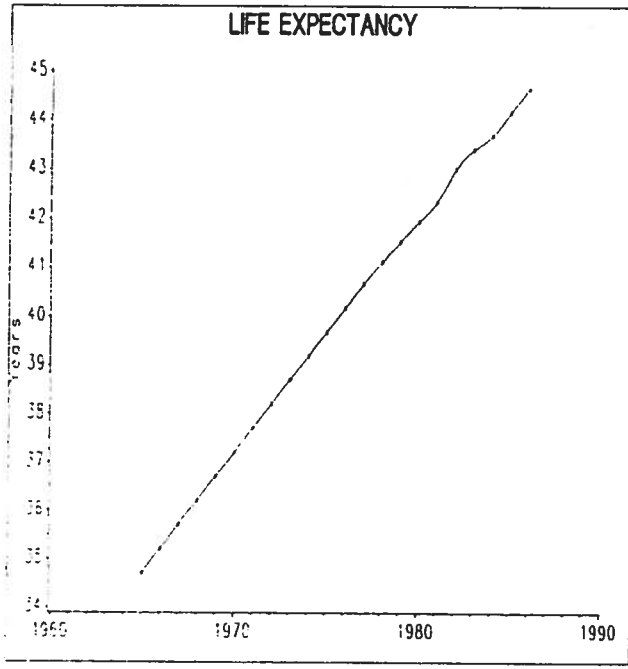
Trading Partners: SPAIN; NETHERLANDS; GERMANY, FEDER

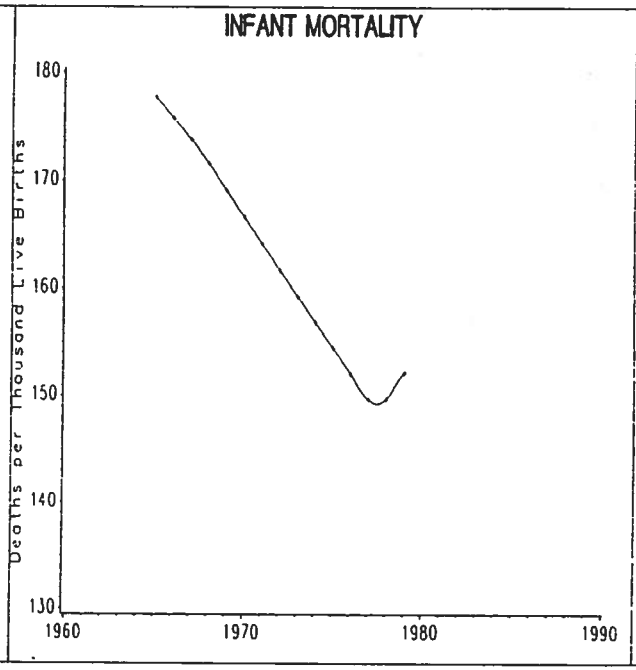
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

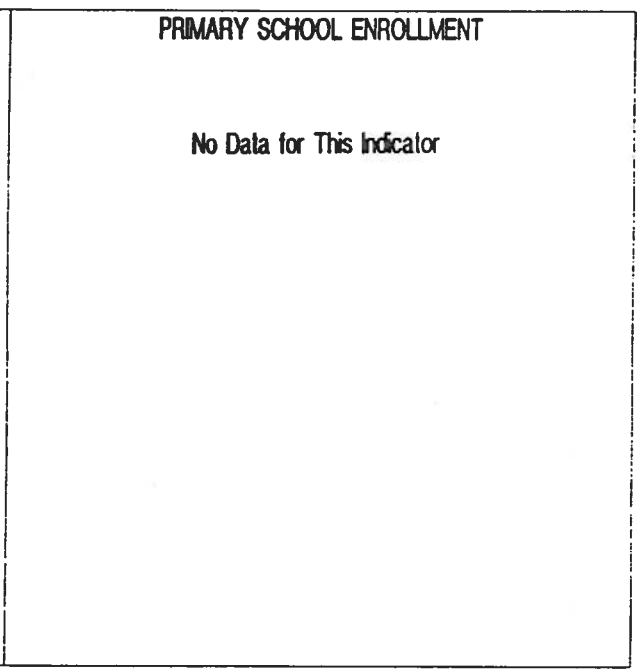
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CASSAVA; PLANTAINS; COCOYAMS	25%	(1986)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .	40%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; RAW SUGAR

EQUATORIAL GUINEA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population ...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 340

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.5% (1978) 1.1% (1987) 1.8%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 39.5% (15-64yrs) 56.0% (65+ yrs) 4.5%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception ...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate ...(1970) 5.6 (1987) 5.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population ( ) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
( ) Total % Urban % Rural %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
( ) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture ...( ) %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(.) .%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 44.6 Male 43.4 Female 46.0
(1970) Total 37.2 Male 35.6 Female 38.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 130

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) .% (.) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT) .% ( ) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) %

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	3.0	Male	5.6	Female	0.6

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 37% Male .% Female %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	500	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	500	-	-
Development Fund	-	850	1,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	500	850	1,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	500	850	1,000

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	17	-	17	17	-	17	9	-	9
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	17	-	17	17	-	17	9	-	9
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	9	14
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	9	14
TOTALS	17	-	17	20	4	24	14	9	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).*

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

At the time of independence from Spain 1968, Equatorial Guinea had an efficient export-oriented economy in cocoa, coffee and hardwoods. During the despotic Macias Regime between 1968 and 1979, Equatorial Guinea's highly organized economy disintegrated completely. Total population dropped by fully one-third, from 300,000 to 200,000. By the August 1979 coup, Equatorial Guinea was in social, political, 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.

In 1980 the Government of Equatorial Guinea took concrete steps to improve economic performance and launched a stabilization program, using bilateral and multilateral donor support, especially from the World Bank and Spain. It has joined the Customs Union of Central Africa and the Bank of Central African States and adopted the CFA Franc as its currency. The stabilization effort has helped the Government attract additional economic and technical assistance to support its economic recovery efforts.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy for its limited development program in Equatorial Guinea consists of helping establish indigenous grass roots institutions for food production and marketing to promote increased agricultural production. A.I.D. uses private voluntary organization assistance to help fill the void in marketing and distribution of food production by implementing activities to promote agricultural and marketing cooperatives. A.I.D. also finances degree level agricultural training in the United States.

A.I.D.'s modest development program, which began in 1980, has had encouraging results. Initially, an abandoned poultry center was renovated; then the Government requested A.I.D. financing for the development of agricultural cooperatives.

The National Cooperative Business Association implements the cooperative development program. The Cooperative Development Project (653-0002), which began in 1983 and ended in September 1987, concentrated on farm to market transport. The Cooperative Development II (653-0003) grant agreement, signed in September 1986, has the purpose of: (a) achieving economic viability of the cooperatives; and (b) establishing an institutional framework that will assure the farmers access to technical and capital inputs. Results to date include:

-- Establishing two Cooperative Service Centers that provide transport services for over 5000 villagers and deliver 60 percent of the fresh

produce sold in Malabo's central market;

-- Transporting 300 tons of produce and 150 tons of agricultural inputs every three months over 12 different routes;

-- Training 23 mechanics and 50 cooperative development management staff;

-- Establishing 32 pre-cooperative groups;

-- Launching three cooperative stores; and

-- Starting the export of cocoyams from Malabo to Douala, Cameroon.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting $1,000,000 in FY 1989 assistance to fund the ongoing Cooperative Development II and the Human Resources Development projects.

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

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: EQUATORIAL GUINEA — CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
653-HRDA			HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS	G	88	C	---	250	---	---	---	---	100	35	150	160
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	250	---	---	---	---	100	35	150	160
653-0002			COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)											
	FN	G	83	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,325	---	1,675	---	---	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		3,000	3,000	3,000	1,325	---	1,675	---	---	---	---
653-0003			COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT II (PVO)											
	FN	G	86	89	1,500	1,500	1,000	---	500	300	---	700	---	500
	SS	G	86	89	1,500	1,600	---	---	---	---	750	250	850	300
			PROJECT TOTAL:		3,000	3,100	1,000	---	500	300	750	950	850	800
			COUNTRY TOTALS:		6,000	6,350	4,000	1,325	500	1,975	850	985	1,000	960
			GRANTS:		6,000	6,350	4,000	1,325	500	1,975	850	985	1,000	960
			LOANS:		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

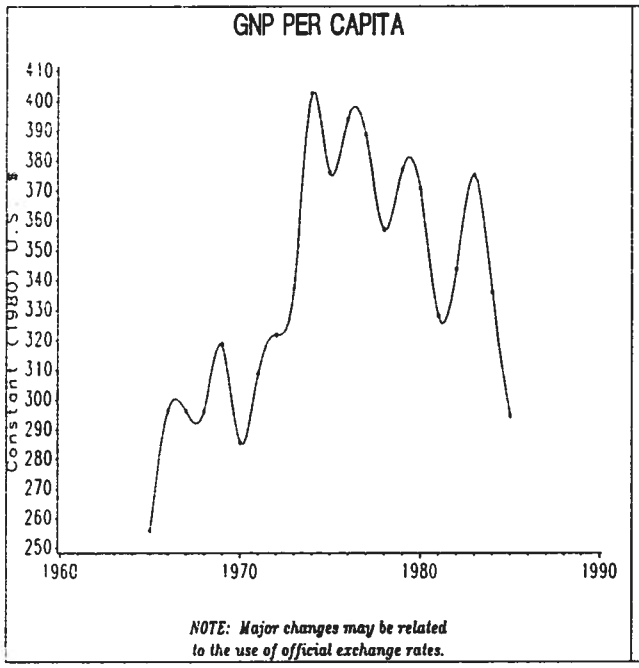
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

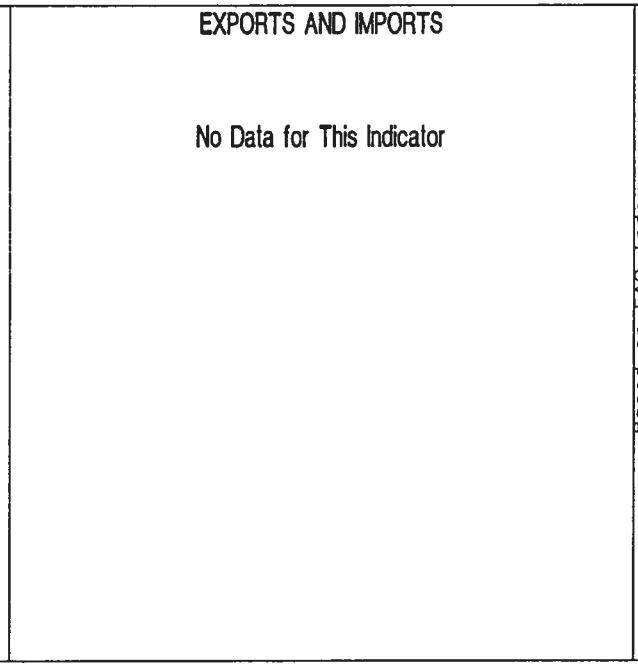
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	4,500	4,500	4,000	1,325	500	1,975	---	700	---	500
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:	1,500	1,850	---	---	---	---	850	285	1,000	460
SADACC:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

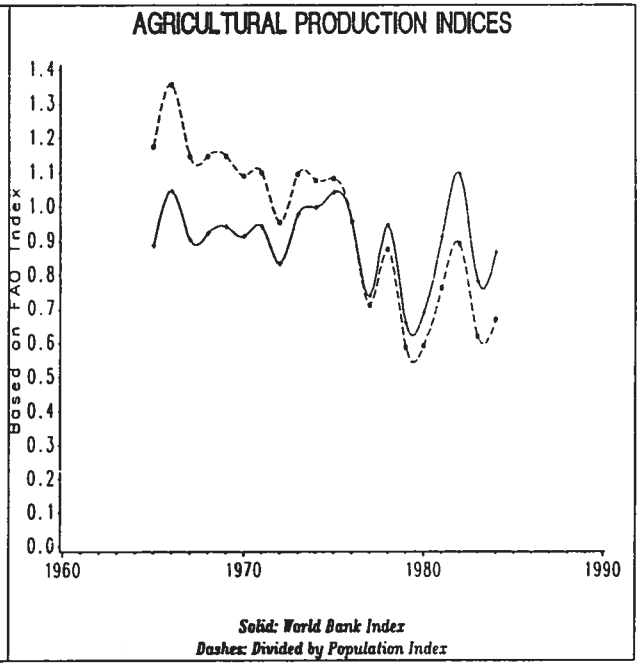
*Refers to the planned project summary sheet
CLevel of effort activity
FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

GAMBIA, THE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 69 Million (1956-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 11.0% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 9.11 (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 230

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 1.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1982) 74 (1983) 73 (1984) 69

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1982) -15 (1983) -23 (1984) -19

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.3 Months of Imports (1983)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 115%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 8
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985) 49.0%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1983) 8%

Major Imports(1985)TEXTILES;FOODSTUFFS;TOBACCO

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1983) 0%

Major Exports(1985)PEANUTS;FISH;PALM KERNELS

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; FRANCE; CHINA

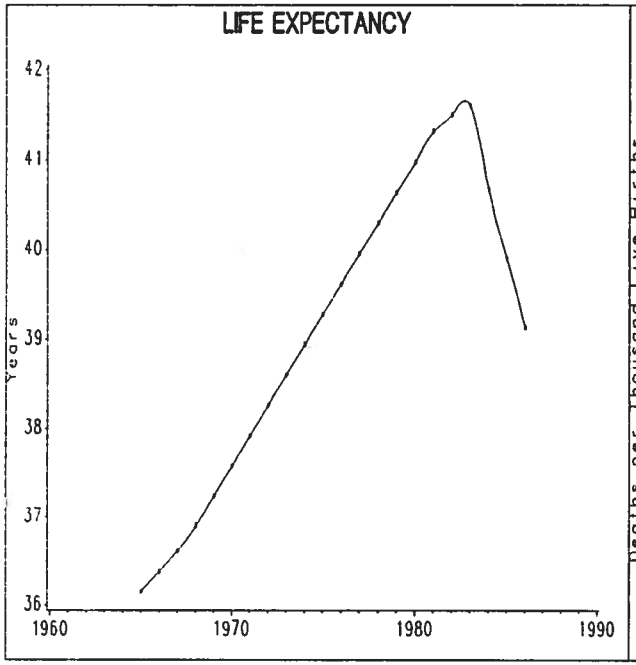
AGRICULTURE

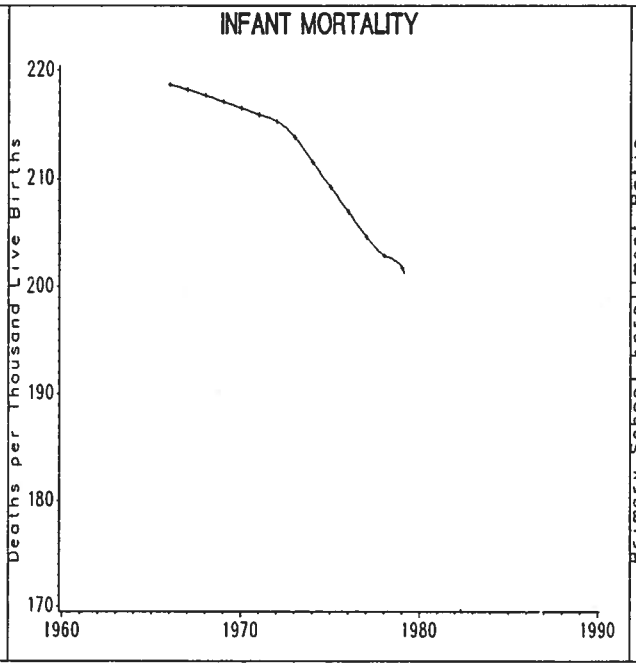
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1982) 27%

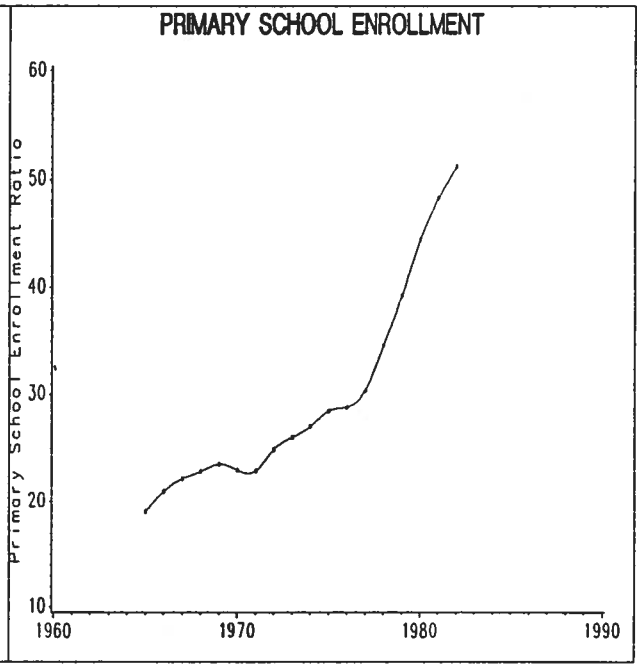
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: MILLET; SORGHUM; RICE	25%	(1986)
Cash: PEANUTS; .; .	50%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)PEANUTS; .; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; WHEAT; RAW SUGAR

GAMBIA, THE -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 760

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.5% (1978) 2.4% (1987) 2.4%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.7% (15-64yrs) 51.1% (65+ yrs) 3.2%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1987) 6.4

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

tional Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1977) Total . % Urban . % Rural 40.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1984) 70%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 86%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 39.1 Male 38.4 Female 39.9
(1970) Total 37.6 Male 36.9 Female 38.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 177

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 94% (1985) Measles 85% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 78% (1985) Polio(3) 56% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 20% Male 29% Female 12%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
Development Assistance	2,499	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,499	-	-
Development Fund	-	3,500	3,500
Economic Support Fund	6,000	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	6,000	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,499	3,500	3,500
P.L. 480	2,391	3,784	928
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	2,391	3,784	928
TOTALS	10,890	7,284	4,428

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	4	4	4
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 87 (Actual)			FY 88 (Estimated)			FY 89 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	29	49	78	41	53	94	35	43	78
Bilateral[d]	13	21	34	22	24	46	21	20	41
Regional[e]	16	28	44	19	29	48	14	23	37
Third Country Participants	10	19	29	14	21	35	17	29	46
Bilateral[d]	2	13	15	4	13	17	9	16	25
Regional[e]	8	6	14	10	8	18	8	13	21
TOTALS	39	68	107	55	74	129	52	72	124

[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)

THE GAMBIA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

As in all Sahelian countries, agriculture in The Gambia is constrained by the severe climate. Moreover, in the past The Gambia adopted a series of economic policies which reduced farmer incentives and made it more difficult for farmers to obtain needed services. The combination of policy problems and climate has meant stagnation both in agriculture and in the economy at large.

The Gambia's economic and financial situation has been deteriorating for a decade. By early 1985, the underlying internal and external imbalances had assumed major proportions. These imbalances were reflected in economic stagnation (over the past decade, real income fell by 16%) and inflation (in 1986 inflation was surging at 42 percent per year). In response to the economic deterioration, the Government of The Gambia (GOTG) adopted in mid-1985 a comprehensive economic recovery program aimed at bringing about the conditions for renewed growth.

While restoring financial balance is the key problem over the short term, increasing rural incomes in the face of a limited and threatened agricultural resource base is the major long-term problem. Agriculture is at the heart of the Gambian economy, and for most Gambian farmers prosperity is dependent on world peanut prices. However, agricultural policy in The Gambia kept producer prices well below world prices, and the Gambian agency responsible for produce marketing and input delivery was woefully inefficient. More recently, the country has had to contend with the collapse of peanut export prices. Finally, population increases and reduced soil fertility are reducing the availability of arable land per farmer.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s program is designed to help The Gambia increase agricultural production and rural incomes. In addition to encouragement of food self-reliance, agricultural diversification is to be promoted. The Gambia's productive base is narrow, depending excessively on peanut production which accounts for 85-90% of merchandise exports. Assistance activities at the sector and project levels are designed to achieve these goals. Specifically, the PL 480 Title II, Section 206 and the African Economic Policy Reform programs will help eliminate the policy impediments to achieving these goals, while at the same time several other projects, e.g. The Soil and Water Resources Management, Agriculture Research and Diversification, and Oilseeds Promotion projects, help directly to increase agricultural productivity.

The Liberalization Program

A.I.D. support of the reform program has taken place through a number of programs, including PL 480 Title II Section 206, the Economic and Financial Policy Analyses project, the Sahel Policy Analysis project, and the recently obligated African Economic Policy Reform Program.

The $6.1 million PL 480 Section 206 program is focused on reforms of the rice and fertilizer marketing systems. Prior to the reforms, the GOTG distributed rice and fertilizer at high cost. The GOTG also provided subsidies, which the Treasury can no longer support, to rice consumers and farmers purchasing fertilizer. In addition, the operations of the Gambia Produce Marketing Board [GPMB] required streamlining. The GPMB had undertaken a number of activities that could be better undertaken by the private sector. It is felt that in many instances the private sector can produce a better output at a lower price. The GPMB also provided services to the GOTG without receiving payment, which reduced its operating resources. In turn, the GPMB indebtedness to other parastatal and private sector entities impeded their operations.

During the first year of the Section 206 Program, the GOTG ended the parastatal monopoly on the commercial rice trade and opened the trade to the private sector. Since then, nearly 20 private merchants have entered the trade. Moreover, the GOTG eliminated the fixed retail prices for rice. Rice is now bought and sold at free market prices. The GOTG also opened the fertilizer trade to private merchants and eliminated the fertilizer subsidy.

In the second year of the program, the GPMB has started to divest peripheral assets and operations. It has sold its urban properties, sold a feed mill to a private businessman, closed down a soap factory and sold the equipment to a businessman, and closed down a refrigeration maintenance operation. Also, the GPMB is offering for sale a charcoal briquette plant, two rice mills, shares in a fruit processing beverage company, and its construction and maintenance department. Moreover, its interlocking arrears and debts with the GOTG and other parastatals have been identified; some have been resolved and a schedule to discharge the others has been established. Finally, the GPMB and the GOTG have signed a performance agreement by which the GPMB will operate according to commercial business practices and the GOTG will pay the cost of any public services it requests the GPMB to perform. These actions are moving the GPMB closer to a commercially viable footing in order that it may eventually become an attractive investment for the private sector.

The 206 Program also has funded studies on peanut marketing and agricultural inputs, focusing in part on women.

As a result of these liberalization activities, farmers are receiving better prices for their crops and are able to obtain inputs on time. Agricultural incomes, mostly to smallholders, increased 8.9% in 1986/87. These new incentives also have influenced positively the effectiveness of A.I.D. programs in soil conservation and agricultural diversification.

Soil Conservation

In line with overall Agency priorities, environmental issues are being addressed in The Gambia. The centerpiece is the Soil and Water Resources Management (SWRM) project. Rainfed rice production had been affected

negatively by soil erosion, sedimentation, and salt water intrusion. These adverse environmental developments have reduced farmer income by reducing soil fertility.

Under the SWRM initiative, technologies have been developed that greatly improve production potential on rainfed rice land by halting soil erosion and sedimentation and protecting rice lands from salt water intrusion. The project includes the development of a coordinated watershed management strategy with village participation involving approxmately 15,000 people at all stages of project implementation from planning to construction and maintenance. To date, about 1730 acres of land for upland crops have been improved by men. Women have recovered about 1630 acres of swamp rice fields. The soil improvement activities are increasing domestic food production. An economic analysis of the swamp rice improvement activities shows an exceptionally high rate of return of 42%. More than 27,000 acres of soils have been surveyed. As an outgrowth of these activities, the Head of State commissioned a Soil Conservation District.

On the other hand, difficulties have been encountered in institutionalizing the project. The shortage of trained manpower and the lack of broad-based experience has meant that additional long and short-term technical assistance and training is required.

Agricultural Diversification

The key diversification initiative is the Oilseeds Promotion project which has been successful in encouraging production of sesame seeds, a drought tolerant, income generating crop that fits into the farming system at a time when labor demands are low. Financed through the use of local currency generated under the Title II Section 206 Program, it is implemented by Catholic Relief Services, which is furnishing (a) seed to more than 20,000 Gambian women, (b) construction materials for oil presses that are utilized in the processing of seed, and (c) technical assistance.

A number of accomplishments can be reported.

-- An estimated 3,000 tons of sesame seeds were harvested in 1987, which is more than double the tonnage harvested the previous year.

-- Human consumption of whole sesame seed has shown a significant increase, especially in the form of paste in stews and whole seed in a sweet.

-- Three additional sites have been chosen and shelters have been built for the installation of oilseed processing machines.

Nonetheless, difficulties have been encountered in processing and marketing sesame. While approximately 12,000 hectares of sesame were cultivated last season, the processing centers could not process all the sesame harvested. There are now roughly 1,000 tons of sesame seed left over from last season, which have been placed in storage by farmers. Without a market outlet, this year's cultivation will amount to only 8,000 hectares. A.I.D. and the GOTG are seeking to address the problem of marketing.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

For FY 1989 and the immediate future, the primary challenge for A.I.D. will be to help the GOTG to sustain the momentum of the economic recovery program by consolidating and building upon the successful changes that have promoted agricultural growth. We will continue to increase rural incomes and attract investment. Towards this end, the Economic and Financial Policy Analyses project will ensure the insitutionalization of analytical competence in the Ministry of Finance. In addition, the Soil and Water Management project will institutionalize the core Soil and Water Management Unit and ensure its continuing contribution to environmentally sound agricultural and conservation practices.

The requested $3.5 million from the Development Fund for Africa will provide funding to continue support for the following projects, Soil and Water Resources Management ($1.2 million), Agricultural Research and Diversification ($0.260 million), Economic and Financial Policy Analyses ($1.5 million), and $0.5 million to fund activities under central and regional projects in human resources, child survival, project development and family health initiatives. The balance of $40,000 will fund small scale rural development activities in cooperation with the Peace Corps.

Finally, the Mission's new multi-year PL 480 Title II Section 206 program will support additional policy reforms intended to benefit the rural poor, especially women farmers.

A.I.D. Representative: Jimmie M. Stone

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
635-AFHI	FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES												
	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	50	50	50	50
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	100	---	---	---	---	50	50	50	50
635-CCCO	CHILD SURVIVAL												
	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	50	50	50	50
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	100	---	---	---	---	50	50	50	50
635-HRDA	HUMAN RESOURCE DEV												
	SS G	88	C	---	440	---	---	---	---	220	220	220	220
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	440	---	---	---	---	220	220	220	220
635-0202	SOIL AND WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT UNIT												
	SH G	78	89	2,971	2,971	2,747	2,495	223	197	---	278	---	---
	SS G	78	89	---	2,200	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	1,200	400
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,971	5,171	2,747	2,495	223	197	1,000	478	1,200	400
635-0203	MIXED FARMING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT												
	SH G	79	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	7,981	---	433	---	586	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			9,000	9,000	9,000	7,981	---	433	---	586	---	---
635-0205	GAMBIA FORESTRY												
	SH G	79	79	1,575	1,575	1,575	1,493	---	23	---	59	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,575	1,575	1,575	1,493	---	23	---	59	---	---
635-0206	RURAL ROADS MAINTENANCE SYSTEMS												
	SH G	79	83	6,344	6,344	6,344	6,074	---	269	---	1	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			6,344	6,344	6,344	6,074	---	269	---	1	---	---
635-0219	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH & DIVERSIFICATION												
	SH G	85	91	9,920	9,920	7,920	850	2,000	2,899	---	1,682	---	---
	SS G	85	91	---	1,760	---	---	---	---	500	---	260	400
	PROJECT TOTAL:			9,920	11,680	7,920	850	2,000	2,899	500	1,682	260	400
635-0221	SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC												
	SH G	83	89	160	160	160	92	---	31	---	22	---	---
	SS G	83	89	40	80	---	---	---	---	40	40	40	40

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					200	240	160	92	---	31	40	62	40	40
635-0225 ECON & FINANCIAL POLICY ANALYSES II														
		SH G	84	89	2,000	2,000	2,000	474	---	737	---	517	---	272
		SS G	84	89	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	100	1,500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					2,000	4,500	2,000	474	---	737	1,000	617	1,500	772
635-0228 ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM														
		ES G	87	87	6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	---	---	2,500	---	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	---	---	2,500	---	2,500
635-0231 ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM														
		SH G	87	88	276	276	---	---	276	---	---	200	---	76
		SS G	87	88	360	360	---	---	---	---	360	200	---	160
PROJECT TOTAL:					636	636	---	---	276	---	360	400	---	236
635-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT														
		SS G	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	280	180	180	200
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	---	---	---	---	280	180	180	200
635-0934 OIL SEEDS PROMOTION (PVO)														
		SH G	85	85	581	581	581	300	---	179	---	102	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					581	581	581	300	---	179	---	102	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:					39,227	46,367	30,327	19,759	8,499	4,768	3,500	6,987	3,500	4,868
GRANTS:					39,227	46,367	30,327	19,759	8,499	4,768	3,500	6,987	3,500	4,868
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----														
«GR.» RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:					32,827	32,827	30,327	19,759	2,499	4,768	---	3,447	---	348
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:					400	7,540	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,040	3,500	2,020

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GAMBIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				6,000	6,000	---	---	6,000	---	---	2,500	---	2,500

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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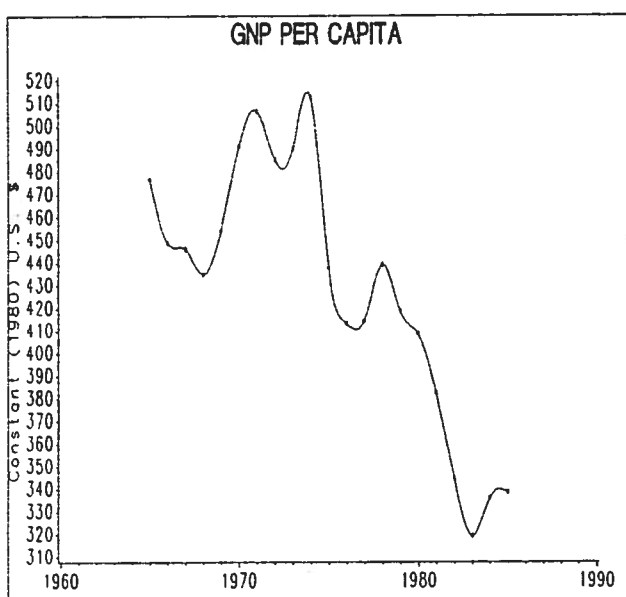
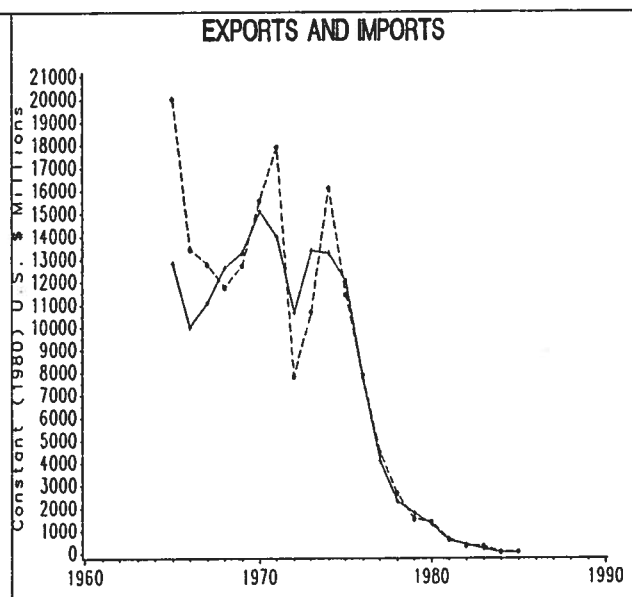
GHANA -- Economic Indicators

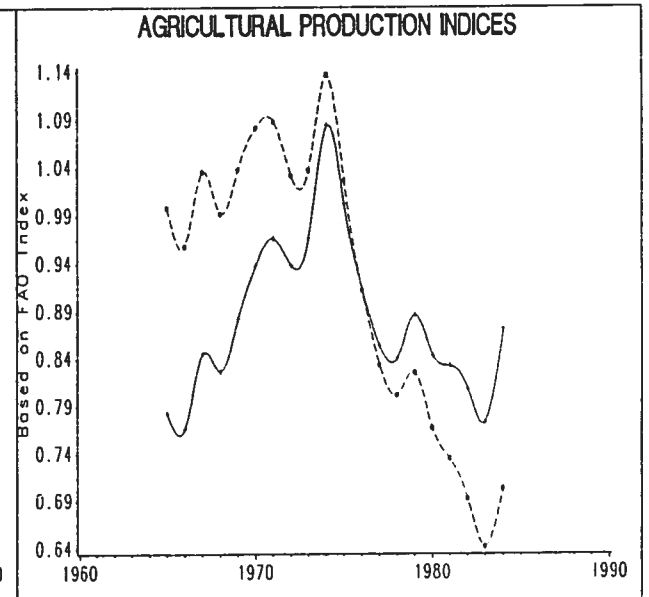
Total U.S. Aid $ 531 Million (1952-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 6.2% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.43 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 380

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -2.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 12.5%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 779 (1985) 887 (1986) 741

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -138 (1985) -140 (1986) 3

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
6.9 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 19.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 360
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 47.0%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982) 82(83) 3(84) -3

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982) 168(83) 138(84) 15
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 18%

Major Imports(1985)TEXTILES;FOOD;FUEL

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982) 250(83) 141(84) 12
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 33%

Major Exports(1986)COCOA;GOLD;WOOD

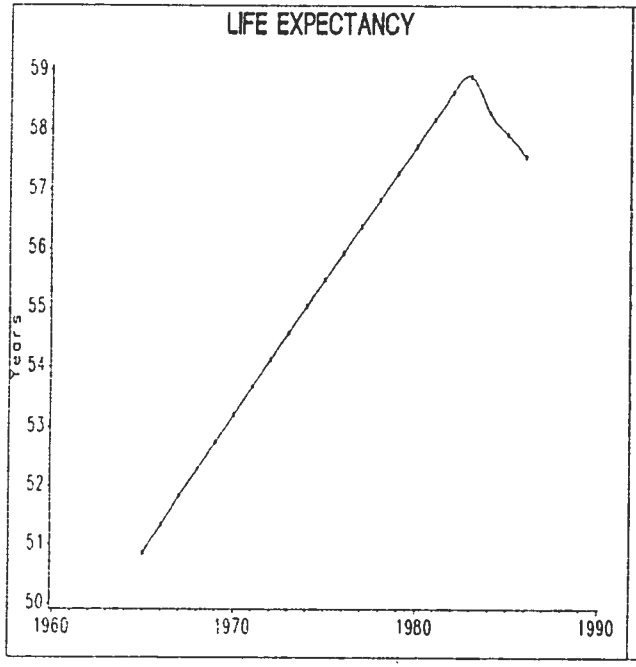
Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

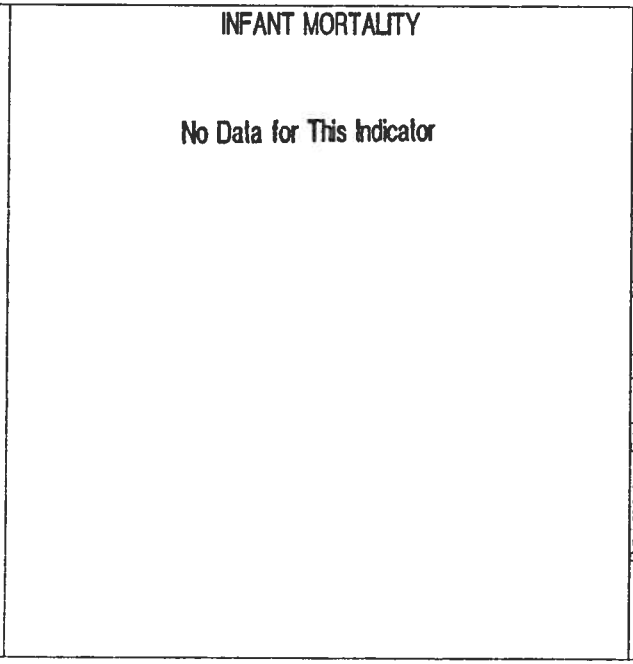
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 52%

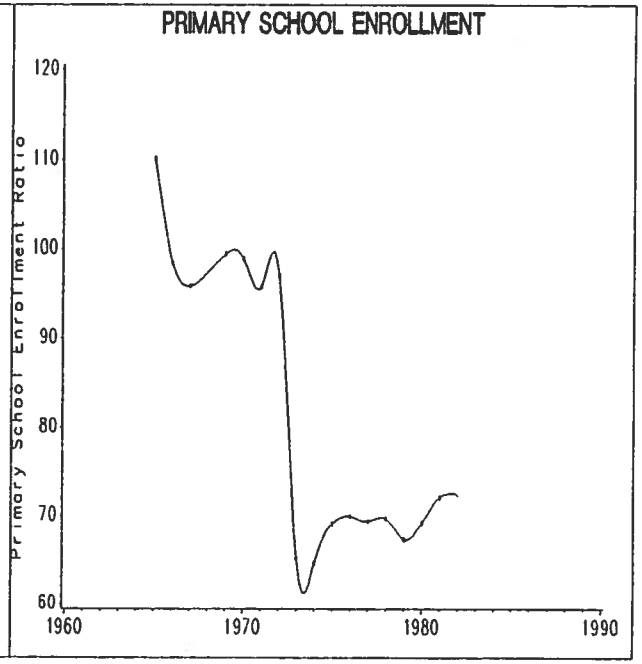
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CASSAVA; CORN; COCOYAMS	40%	(1986)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; OIL PALM; SHEA NUT	30%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COCOA BEANS; COFFEE;
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; MEATS; RICE

GHANA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 13,949

Population Growth Rate...(1970)-2.5% (1978) 1.6% (1987) 2.9%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.6% (15-64yrs) 53.4% (65+ yrs) 3.0%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1978) 4.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.9 (1987) 5.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..( ) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 56%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 66%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 57.6 Male 55.7 Female 59.5
(1970) Total 53.2 Male 51.7 Female 54.8

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 72

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 31% (1983) Measles 1% (1983)
Diphtheria(DPT) 19% (1983) Polio(3) 17% (1983)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 47%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
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

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,820	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,820	-	-
Development Fund	-	5,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,820	5,000	8,000
P.L. 480	13,556	11,133	10,898
Title I	8,000	6,000	6,000
Title II a/	5,556	5,133	4,898
TOTALS	15,376	16,133	18,898

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	10	10	10
TOTALS	15	15	15

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	25	25	2	70	72	2	80	82
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	2	10	12	2	10	12
Regional[e]	-	25	25	-	60	60	-	70	70
Third Country Participants	-	18	18	-	65	65	-	65	65
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	15	15
Regional[e]	-	18	18	-	50	50	-	50	50
TOTALS	-	43	43	2	135	137	2	145	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).*

GHANA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Since the initiation of the Economic Recovery Program (ERP) in 1983, Ghana has successfully implemented a series of economic policy reforms. During the period from 1983 to 1986 Ghana accomplished the following: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth exceeded 5% annually; inflation was reduced from 120% to 25%; the foreign exchange rate began to approach realistic levels through the introduction of a foreign exchange auction; government revenues tripled as a share of GDP to 18%; and mobilization of domestic saving reached 7% of GDP compared to less than 4% in 1982. The success of this program has placed Ghana in the vanguard of those African countries striving to revitalize their economies and take advantage of the developmental dynamism of a free market economy.

During the 1987-90 period, the Economic Recovery Program is expected to focus on broader policy, sectoral and structural constraints, such as tariff and tax reform, the reduction of the Government's role in the economy (including the divestiture of state-owned enterprises) and the development of better incentives for the private farmers and manufacturers. There will also be a major emphasis on mitigating the social costs of the structural adjustment program. Other development problems requiring attention include the need to increase savings and private investment, further reduce the high rate of inflation, improve the capacity of social services, develop the country's infrastructure facilities and reduce its heavy debt service burden.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

Currently, A.I.D. is in the process of reconsidering its current assistance strategy and enlarging its program for Ghana. The program has focused previously on inputs for the agricultural sector, the social marketing of contraceptive commodities and the provision of food assistance. A.I.D.'s preliminary ideas for an expanded program for Ghana is to focus its assistance efforts on support for the Economic Recovery Program. This new strategy will focus on either the agriculture, transport or private sectors. In addition, assistance will continue to be provided to support Ghana's population/family planning program.

Support for Policy Reform

Ghana's terms of trade are projected to deteriorate through the 1990's, primarily as a result of declining real prices for cocoa (expected to drop by some 14% in nominal terms by 1990). While the growth of export volume is expected to grow by about 8% a year as a result of the economic reform program, with a large share of this growth coming from cocoa export tonnages, the total share of the cocoa exports is projected to fall from 67% of total export earnings to 52% by 1995. The growth of imports is also expected to slow down from a growth rate of 20% in 1986 to a moderate rate

of 10% in the 1988-89 period. Because of the overall decline expected in cocoa prices and the increase needed in imports to sustain the momentum of the Economic Recovery Program, the balance of payments outlook for Ghana over the next three years is for a widening of the current account deficit.

In order to offset the expected deficit of some $350 million annually, eliminate the external arrears by 1989, reduce the short-term debt burden and build up modest international reserves, a substantial increase in the concessional assistance being provided in support of the Economic Recovery Program will be needed. This program, which has had a significant impact on agricultural exports and private sector development, will not succeed without strong support. The World Bank has estimated that the donor community will need to provide an average of $635 million in new commitments in 1988 and 1989 to cover at least a third of the needed imports and non-factor services and to ensure that the Economic Recovery Program stays on course.

Currently, A.I.D. is planning to provide quick disbursing assistance to Ghana through its auction system. In FY 1988, A.I.D. will provide $5 million in program assistance for the Private Sector Support project (641-0117). This will help maintain import levels and encourage the exchange rate adjustments needed to equilibrate trading patterns and allow continued income and employment growth. The local currency generated from the sale of this foreign exchange will be used to support programs designed to generate employment activities, (the development and improvement of rural infrastructure, help for small farmers and the establishment of medium and small scale enterprises); privatize state-owned enterprises and help with programs designed to redeploy redundant civil servants. A.I.D. is planning on programming a substantial amount of local currency generated by this program assistance toward Ghana's Program of Action to Mitigate the Social Costs of Adjustment (PAMSCAD). Local currencies generated from the sale of P.L. 480 Title III commodities will also be used to support similar activities for the benefit of the agricultural sector.

Population/Family Planning Program

A.I.D.'s program strategy in the Population/Family Planning sector is to help Ghana maintain an equilibrium between its population growth rate and the rate of growth in the economy by increasing the voluntary use of contraceptives by Ghanaian couples. Under the Contraceptive Supplies project (641-0109), A.I.D. will assist Ghana to improve its contraceptive logistics system and train some 300 health/family planning practitioners. The private sector component of the project will develop a distribution system throughout Ghana's ten administrative regions to market contraceptives through 1200 retail pharmacists, chemical sellers, midwives, company employee medical schemes and market women. A nationwide promotion campaign will be developed and implemented. Under this project to date, the sale of condoms has exceeded projected sales by 50% and some 40% of the country's pharmacists and chemical sellers have been trained in contraceptive use and client screening.

GHANA

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

Under the Development Fund for Africa, A.I.D. will provide an additional $8 million in FY 1989 for the Private Sector Support project (641-0117) to support Ghana's Economic Recovery Program. In addition, the regional Africa Human Resources Development project (698-0463) will be utilized to carry out training programs in various sectors.

A.I.D. plans to provide a P.L. 480 program in FY 1989 consisting of $6 million in Title III commodities. The local currency generated from the sale of the Title III program will be used to place increased emphasis on assisting the Government to develop employment generation activities, privatize state-owned enterprises, assist with the re-development of civil servants and provide support for the development of small and medium scale enterprises. An additional $4,898,000 in Title II Food commodities will be used to improve child nutrition and for rural development activities probably under the PAMSCAD program.

A.I.D. Representative: F. Gary Towery

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GHANA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
641-HRDA			HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS	G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
641-0084			DEV APPLICATIONS OF INTERMEDIATE TECH											
	FN	G	79	82	1,656	1,656	1,656	1,438	---	49	---	169	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		1,656	1,656	1,656	1,438	---	49	---	169	---	---
641-0102			MANAGED INPUT DELIVERY/AG SERVICES II											
	FN	G	80	81	5,450	5,450	5,450	3,769	---	87	---	1,594	---	---
	FN	L	80	81	7,000	4,000	4,000	2,016	---	---	---	1,984	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		12,450	9,450	9,450	5,785	---	87	---	3,578	---	---
641-0109			CONTRACEPTIVE SUPPLIES											
	FN	G	85	87	7,000	7,000	5,180	113	1,820	18	---	4,150	---	2,719
			PROJECT TOTAL:		7,000	7,000	5,180	113	1,820	18	---	4,150	---	2,719
641-0110			PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	50	100	100
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	---	---	---	---	100	50	100	100
641-0117			AG SECTOR SUPPORT											
	SS	G	88	89	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	4,500	4,500	7,500	7,500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	12,000	---	---	---	---	4,500	4,500	7,500	7,500
			COUNTRY TOTALS:		21,106	30,906	16,286	7,336	1,820	154	5,000	12,847	8,000	10,719
			GRANTS:		14,106	26,906	12,286	5,320	1,820	154	5,000	10,863	8,000	10,719
			LOANS:		7,000	4,000	4,000	2,016	---	---	---	1,984	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----														
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:					14,106	11,106	11,106	7,223	---	136	---	3,747	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:					7,000	7,000	5,180	113	1,820	18	---	4,150	---	2,719
HEALTH:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GHANA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	12,800	---	---	---	---	5,000	4,950	8,000	8,000
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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GUINEA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ · 229 Million (1959-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.3% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.22 (1982-85)

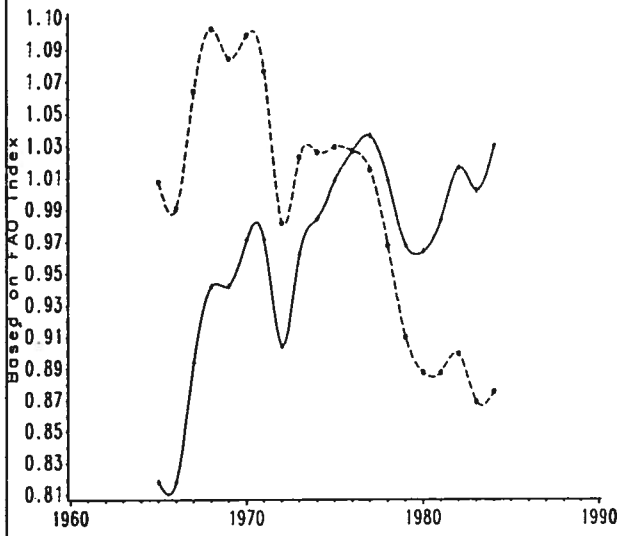
GNP PER CAPITA

No Data for This Indicator

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

No Data for This Indicator

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INDICES



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 320

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 0.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...( ) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 61.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 66
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1980) 19%

Major Imports(1985)PETROLEUM PRODS;METALS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1980) 37%

Major Exports(1985)BAUXITE;ALUMINA;DIAMONDS

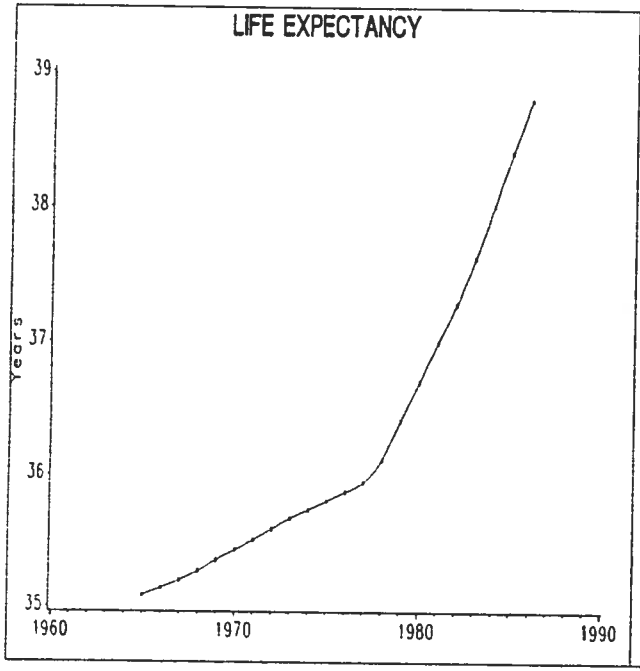
Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; FRANCE; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 41%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: RICE; CASSAVA; MILLET	45%	(1986)
Cash: COFFEE; PALM KERNELS; .	10%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)PALM KERNELS; COFFEE; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; WHEAT; .

GUINEA -- Social Indicators



INFANT MORTALITY

No Data for This Indicator

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

No Data for This Indicator

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 6,738

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.9% (1987) 2.5%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.9% (15-64yrs) 54.2% (65+ yrs) 2.9%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.1 (1987) 6.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.)

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) . %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 84%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 38.8 Male 38.0 Female 39.7
(1970) Total 35.4 Male 34.6 Female 36.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 154

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) . % (.) Measles . % (.)
Diphtheria(DPT) . % (.) Polio(3) . % (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 17%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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

Adult Literacy Rate ( ) Total . % Male . % Female . %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	935	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	935	-	-
Development Fund	-	10,000	12,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	935	10,000	12,000
P.L. 480	8,000	-	3,000
Title I	8,000	-	3,000
Title II[a/]	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,935	10,000	15,000

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	6	5	5
Foreign National	2	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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	42	18	60	32	20	52	30	20	50
Bilateral[d]	2	4	6	-	5	5	-	5	5
Regional[e]	40	14	54	32	15	47	30	15	45
Third Country Participants	4	17	21	20	40	60	22	43	65
Bilateral[d]	-	2	2	-	5	5	-	6	6
Regional[e]	4	15	19	20	35	55	22	37	59
TOTALS	46	35	81	52	60	112	52	63	115

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

When the new government assumed power in 1984 Guinea's economy was basically in ruin. During the 26 years of the First Republic, with the exception of a growth spurt in the mid 1970s generated by the opening up of two new bauxite mines, the economy has experienced years of stagnation or decline. Per capita income and food production have both declined, physical infrastructure was seriously debilitated and almost all manufacturing industries, which were entirely state-owned, have lost money.

In order to overcome these problems, the new government in late 1985 launched a series of economic reforms aimed at rejuvenating the economy through private enterprise. Important features of the reform program include a decrease in the size and role of government, the elimination or privatization of almost all state-owned enterprises and a liberalization of prices and markets, including the market for foreign exchange. The economic reforms are complemented by a public investment program that places priority on infrastructure rehabilitation and assistance to the agriculture sector, especially small farmers.

Notwithstanding the optimism engendered by the policy reform program and the undeniable economic potential of Guinea, the problems that must be overcome for Guinea to resume economic growth are immense. Physical infrastructure, especially roads, must be rebuilt, the production capacities in agriculture and in industry that have been lost over the last generation must be replaced, and, perhaps most importantly, people in both the public and private sectors must adopt new attitudes about the relationship between the state and the private sector.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s medium-term program strategy for the 1988-1990 period is to support Guinea's efforts at policy reform in the areas of market liberalization and the development of private enterprises in agricultural marketing and processing. The flexibility conferred by the Fund will allow A.I.D. to refine policies, train people to enhance the country's ability to implement new policies, and provide financial support to private sector marketing and processing with a focus on agriculture.

The Liberalization of Agricultural Markets

Under A.I.D.'s African Economic Policy and Reform Program, specific conditions were targeted to achieve greater market liberalization. The first conditions for the disbursement of the initial tranche of $5 million in ESF funds from the AEPRP involved preparing a plan for the disengagement of the state from the sale and distribution of all agricultural inputs, and agreement by commercial banks to participate in a private sector credit program financed by counterpart funds. These conditions, in turn, have

helped pave the way for the private sector to participate in agricultural marketing as well as to acquire various public enterprises. Likewise, as a part of the conditionality of the Food for Progress program, A.I.D. has insisted that the private sector handle the distribution and sales of rice. The private sector has risen to the occasion and performed credibly, thereby gaining the confidence of others in the capability of the private sector. In FY 1988 a new Private Sector Development project will be designed to provide financing for agricultural inputs for private enterprises engaged in marketing and distribution activities and to promote private sector investment in agriculture. Included in this project is a pilot credit component and cooperative development program.

The response of the private sector to these measures and the government's liberalization program has been positive. In the trade and commerce sectors, the response has been rapid. Retail commercial outlets have sprung up all over Conakry with several private importers competing for their business. In 1986, which was the first year that private importers could operate freely, private traders imported 78,000 MT of rice. In addition, coffee exports through Guinean ports have increased significantly as the market price in Guinea is now competitive with prices in neighboring countries. Farmers have expanded the land cultivated for food crops, but little reinvestment in cash crop plantations has occurred.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

In FY 1989 a total of $12 million will be used to continue funding for the Private Sector Agricultural Development project to support the economic reform program. An additional $3 million of P.L. 480 Title I assistance is being requested to cover shortfalls in the supply of local rice and to provide balance of payments support. The regionally funded Human Resources Development Assistance project (698-0463) will be used to finance public and private sector training. The majority of the training will be in and by African institutions and a third of the direct beneficiaries of the training will be women.

A.I.D. Representative: Byron Bahl

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GUINEA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				18,100	53,500	17,165	3,638	935	6,148	10,000	11,341	12,000	5,550
GRANTS:				18,100	53,500	17,165	3,638	935	6,148	10,000	11,341	12,000	5,550
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
"GR.," RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				8,100	8,100	7,165	3,638	935	1,148	---	1,841	---	900
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	35,400	---	---	---	---	10,000	4,500	12,000	4,650
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	5,000	---	5,000	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GUINEA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
675-CCCD			CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS	G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
675-HRDA			HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS	G	88	C	---	2,200	---	---	---	---	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	2,200	---	---	---	---	1,200	1,200	1,000	1,000
675-0204			SMALL HOLDER PREPARATION											
	FN	G	83	85	3,800	3,800	3,800	2,679	---	508	---	613	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		3,800	3,800	3,800	2,679	---	508	---	613	---	---
675-0212			AGRIBUSINESS PREPARATION											
	FN	G	84	88	1,800	1,800	1,800	959	---	613	---	228	---	---
	SS	G	84	88	---	200	---	---	---	---	200	200	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		1,800	2,000	1,800	959	---	613	200	428	---	---
675-0213			PRIVATE SECTOR AG DEV											
	SS	G	88	91	---	30,000	---	---	---	---	6,250	1,500	9,700	2,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	30,000	---	---	---	---	6,250	1,500	9,700	2,000
675-0217			PROMOTION OF PRIVATE MARKETING-AEPRP											
	ES	G	86	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	5,000	---	5,000	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	5,000	---	5,000	---	---
675-0218			ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM-TA											
	FN	G	86	87	2,500	2,500	1,565	---	935	27	---	1,000	---	900
	SS	G	86	87	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,500	---	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		2,500	4,500	1,565	---	935	27	2,000	2,500	---	1,400
675-0510			PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS	G	89	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	100	300	150
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	---	---	---	---	---	350	100	300	150

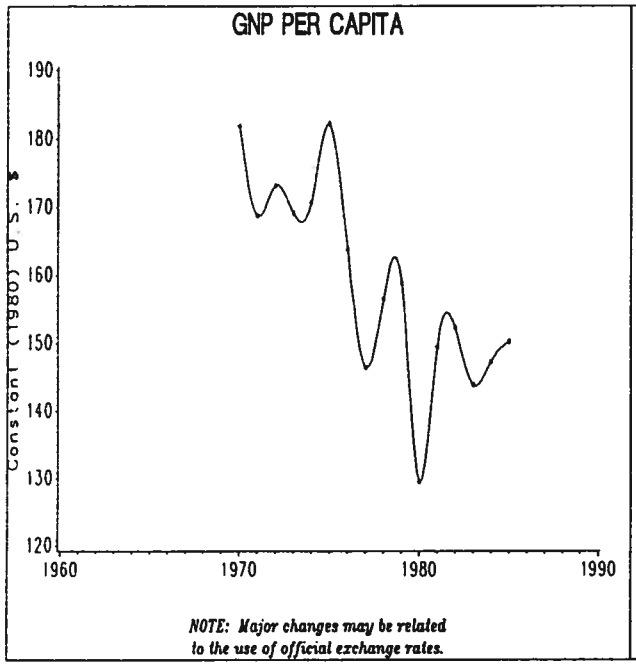
*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

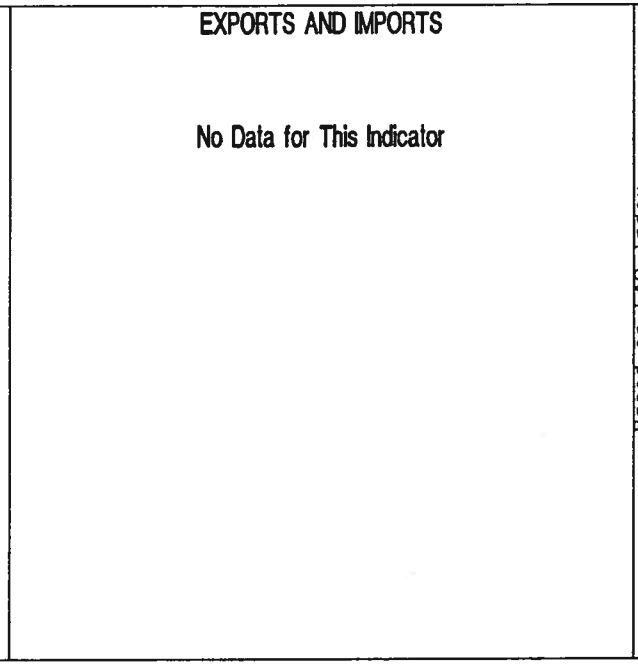
C Level of effort activity

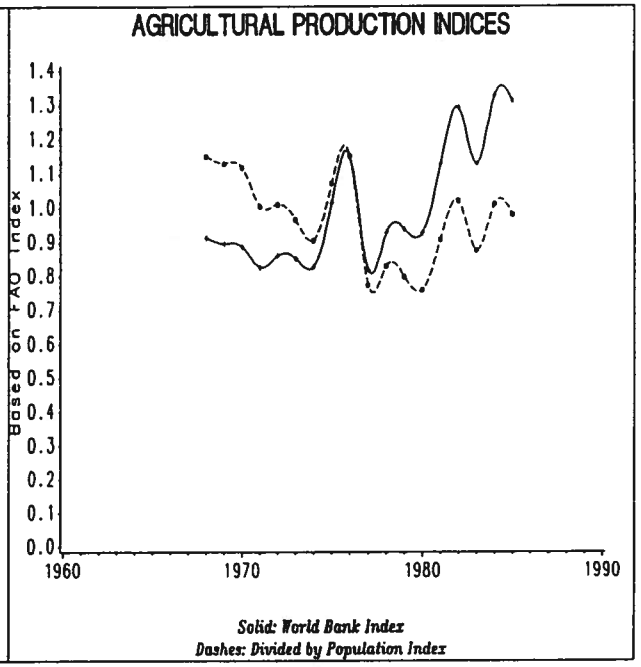
FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

GUINEA-BISSAU -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 41 Million (1975-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 4.9% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.64 (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 180

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 148%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 10
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports(1985)FOODSTUFFS;MFRD. GOODS;FUELS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports(1985)PEANUTS;PALM KERNELS;SHRIMP

Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; THAILAND; ITALY

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1983) 43%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: RICE; SORGHUM; CASSAVA	30%	(1986)
Cash: PEANUTS; PALM KERNELS; .	30%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)PEANUTS; PALM KERNELS; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; WHEAT; .

GUINEA-BISSAU -- Social Indicators

INFANT MORTALITY

No Data for This Indicator

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

No Data for This Indicator

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 928

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 0.7% (1978) 1.7% (1987) 2.4%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.7% (15-64yrs) 51.9% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.7 (1987) 5.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) . %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1982) 97%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 38.8 Male 38.0 Female 39.7
(1970) Total 35.4 Male 34.6 Female 36.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 134

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 43% (1985) Measles 35% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 16% (1985) Polio(3) 15% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 10%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 19% Male 25% Female 13%

GUINEA-BISSAU

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	2,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	2,000	2,000
P.L. 480	726	-	540
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	726	-	540
TOTALS	726	2,000	2,540

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	4	2	2
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	4	2	2

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	10	45	35	3	38	25	15	40
Bilateral[d]	8	2	10	8		8	8	3	11
Regional[e]	27	8	35	27	3	30	17	12	29
Third Country Participants	-	40	40	1	26	27	1	13	14
Bilateral[d]	-	28	28	-	14	14	-	10	10
Regional[e]	-	12	12	1	12	13	1	3	4
TOTALS	35	50	85	36	29	65	26	28	54

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

GUINEA-BISSAU

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Guinea-Bissau achieved its independence in 1974 following a lengthy and debilitating war. From a starting point characterized by a virtually non-existent institutional and human resource infrastructure, the Government exacerbated their problems by attempting to base the economy on a socialist model under the guidance of the Soviet Union, Cuba and the Eastern European bloc. This brought the economy to a near total collapse.

In 1984 the Government instituted a reform program with the support of the donor community. These reforms included a 100% devaluation of the local currency, consumer and producer price increases and higher taxes. Due to delays in implementation of the reform measures, the program did little to stimulate the economy, but additional measures have now been designed to reverse its downward slide. Actions have also been taken to reduce excess government employment, decrease public investment and eliminate fiscal deficits. In addition to restoring responsible fiscal policy within the public sector, the Government is carrying out a wide range of measures to encourage growth in the private sector including the elimination of regulations and controls. Results of this reform program are just beginning to be seen with the increased availability of consumer goods, tools and food in the new market economy of Guinea-Bissau. However, much remains to be done before the reform program can be considered a success.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy is to promote agricultural development and food production through policy reform, institution building, technology transfer and the development of the private sector.

The recently completed Rice Production Project (657-0009) has been evaluated and the lessons learned in management and transfer of technology are being applied in other A.I.D. projects which are designed to foster soil conservation and improved water management techniques, increase rice production and strengthen farmer participation. These lessons are as follows: the private sector is able to provide services in a more efficient and timely manner than government; farmers will not adopt new technologies if adequate prices do not exist; and improved technology cannot be introduced and adopted in a short timeframe. The South Coast Agricultural Development Project (657-0010) has constructed a center which will support land reclamation and extension activities in the major rice production area of the country. The Food Crop Protection III Project (657-0012) has provided training and physical resources (vehicles, equipment and a laboratory) essential to the development of a National Crop Protection Service. The Technical Skills Training Project (657-0011) is financing training, feasibility studies and business advisory services to public and private sector institutions aimed at attracting investment resources to the agricultural sector. In FY 1988, A.I.D. initiated the

Agricultural Industrial Development project (657-0013). This project provides investment funds through sub-loans to the private sector for agro-industrial activities and trade opportunities.

Under a regional project (African Manpower Development Program (698-0433), A.I.D. has been able to provide long 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 implementing a P.L. 480 Title II, Section 206 Program for Guinea-Bissau which is supporting the reform program by furnishing resources to resettle former government and parastatal employees in the rural areas. The Government for its part has agreed to divest itself of retail stores and other commercial activities competing with the private sector and to allow prices paid to farmers to be established by market forces of supply and demand. This attempt to increase the role of private traders in internal and external markets is a significant step forward in the reform program.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

In FY 1989, A.I.D. is requesting a total of $2 million for the continuation of the Agricultural Industrial Development Fund Project (657-0013). In addition, A.I.D. plans to utilize training funds from the new regional Human Resources Development Project (698-0463). The P.L. 480 Title II is programmed at a level of $540,000.

A.I.D. Representative: Howard Sharlach

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
657-0007 FOOD CROP PROTECTION II													
	FN G	73	83	1,839	1,839	1,839	1,454	---	225	---	160	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,839	1,839	1,839	1,454	---	225	---	160	---	---
657-0009 RICE PRODUCTION													
	FN G	80	86	4,617	4,617	4,617	3,189	---	847	---	581	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,617	4,617	4,617	3,189	---	847	---	581	---	---
657-0010 SOUTH COAST RICE PRODUCTION													
	FN G	83	88	5,313	5,313	5,353	1,067	---	790	---	1,500	---	1,500
	SS G	83	88	187	187	---	---	---	---	187	100	---	87
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,500	5,500	5,353	1,067	---	790	187	1,600	---	1,587
657-0011 TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING													
	EH G	84	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	113	---	361	---	587	---	439
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	1,500	113	---	361	---	587	---	439
657-0012 FOOD CROP PROTECTION III													
	FN G	85	88	1,250	1,250	1,250	130	---	189	---	742	---	189
	SS G	85	88	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	300	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,250	1,750	1,250	130	---	189	500	1,042	---	389
657-0013 AGRI INDUSTRIAL DEV FUND													
	SS G	87	90	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,313	700	2,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	4,000	---	---	---	---	1,313	700	2,000	1,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				14,706	19,206	14,559	5,953	---	2,412	2,000	4,670	2,000	3,415
GRANTS:				14,706	19,206	14,559	5,953	---	2,412	2,000	4,670	2,000	3,415
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				13,019	13,019	13,059	5,840	---	2,051	---	2,983	---	1,689
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				1,500	1,500	1,500	113	---	361	---	587	---	439
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: GUINEA-BISSAU

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				187	4,687	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,287
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

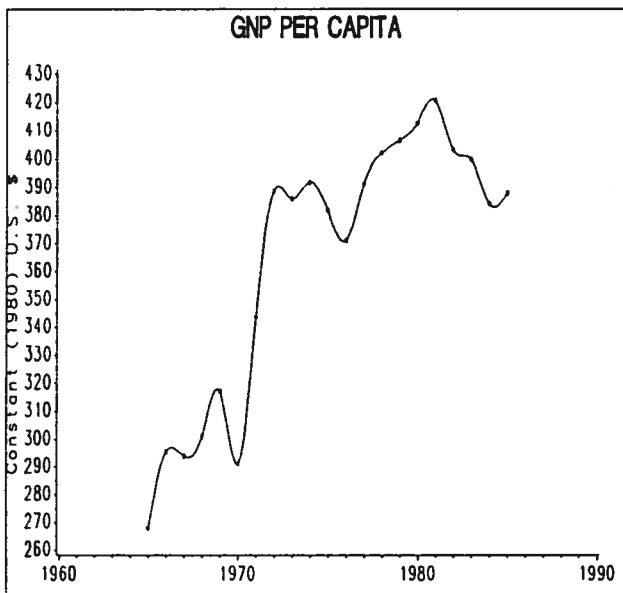
*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

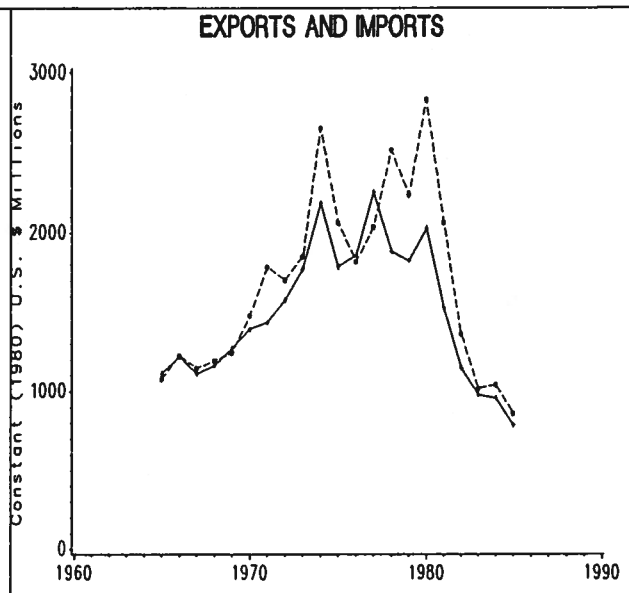
FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31,1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

KENYA -- Economic Indicators

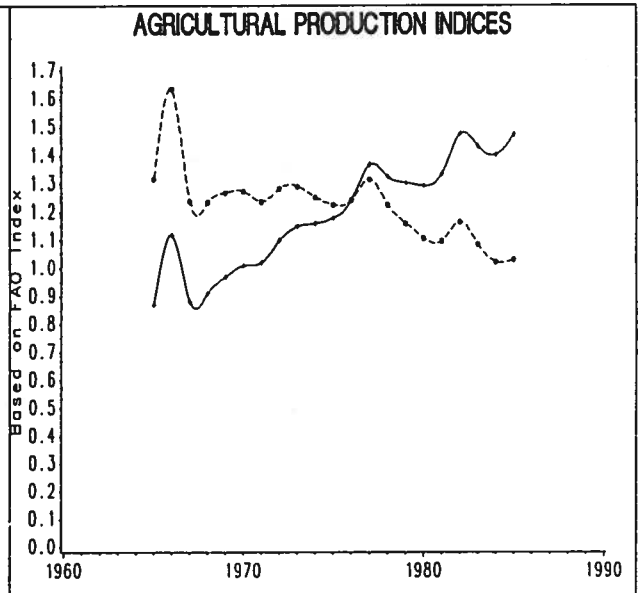
Total U.S. Aid $ 686 Million (1954-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 13.2% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.74 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 290

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 1.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 26.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.4 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 52.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 479
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985) 32.2%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983)	-40(84)	-85(85)	-74
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983)	1,020(84)	1,044(85)	863
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986)			7%

Major Imports(1985)MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP;CRUDE OIL

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983)	980(84)	959(85)	788
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986)			16%

Major Exports(1985)REEXPORT PETROL;COFFEE;TEA

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN

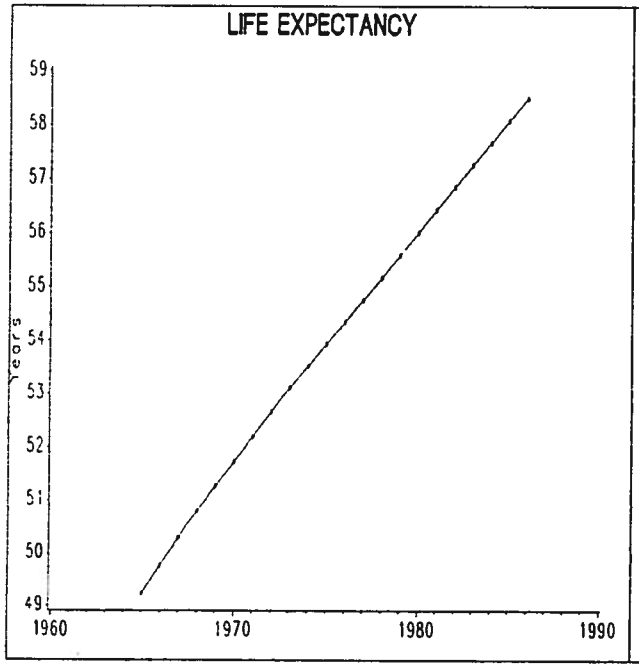
AGRICULTURE

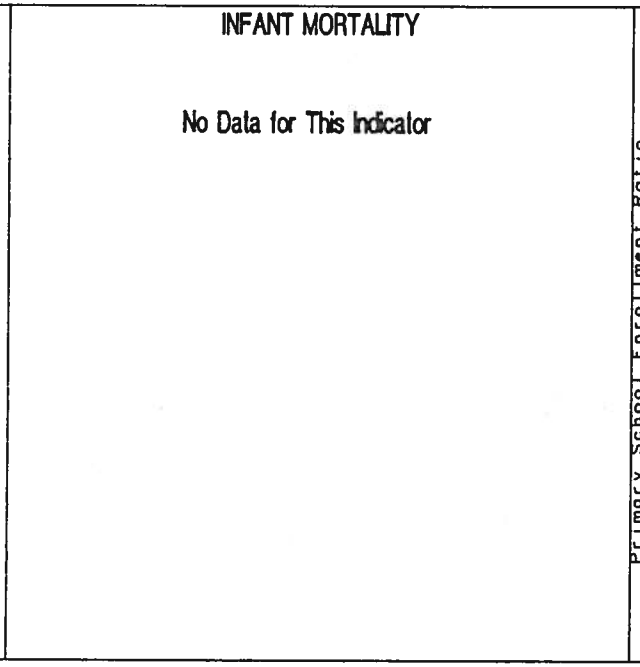
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 28%

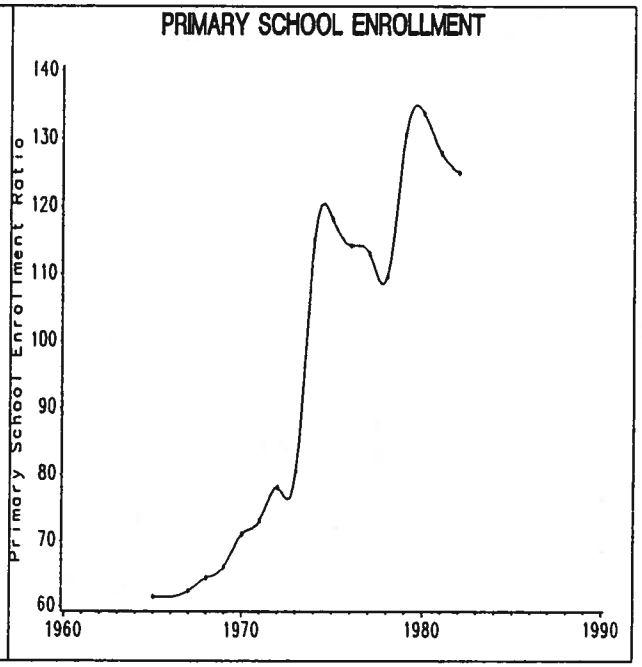
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; CATTLE; PULSES	85%	(1986)
Cash: TEA; COFFEE; BEEF AND VEAL	10%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COFFEE; TEA; PINEAPPLES
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; PALM OIL;

KENYA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 22,378

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.5% (1978) 4.1% (1987) 4.2%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 51.5% (15-64yrs) 46.4% (65+ yrs) 2.1%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1984) 17.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.6 (1987) 7.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total % Urban 10.0% Rural 55.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 83%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 58.5 Male 56.7 Female 60.4
(1970) Total 51.7 Male 50.0 Female 53.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 74

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 87% (1987) Measles 60% (1987)
Diphtheria(DPT) 74% (1987) Polio(3) 75% (1987)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 26%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	125.0	Male 136.6	Female	113.4
Secondary	(1982)	Total	18.0	Male 36.3	Female	0.4
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.7	Male	Female	

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 47% Male 60% Female 35%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	20,085	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	20,085	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	30,000	30,000
Economic Support Fund	15,000	10,000	10,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	15,000	10,000	10,000
Other*			
TOTALS	35,085 b/	40,000	40,000
P.L. 480	9,292	5,000	6,283
Title I	8,000	5,000	5,000
Title II a/	1,292	-	1,283
TOTALS	44,377	45,000	46,283

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

b/ Includes $225,008 in deobligations reobligated in FY 1987.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	26	29	29
Foreign National	20	20	20
TOTALS	46	49	49

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	26	20	46	49	85	134	75	86	161
Regional[e]	4	-	4	-	4	4	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	5	5	11	30	41	11	50	61
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	65	65	-	50	50
TOTALS	30	25	55	60	184	244	86	186	272

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Government of Kenya's (GOK) 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 indicators of Kenya's influence in Africa. Kenya is one of a few African states in which the private sector operates with limited interference from the Government. Taken together, Kenya's policies demonstrate what can be accomplished in Africa with a pragmatic, substantially free enterprise, market-oriented approach to nation-building. In addition, Kenya supports U.S. strategic interests by providing U.S. access to its harbors and maritime Facilities.

Although Kenya's achievements since independence have been laudable, major unresolved problems remain which threaten to overwhelm the progress achieved thus far.

-- The most serious of these is the 4.0% annual population growth rate (the world's highest) which erodes Kenya's positive GNP performance may contribute to a steady decline in the Kenyan standard of living;

-- A large number of urban unemployed and underemployed, estimated at between 25% and 35% of the work force, represents a serious problem that is being exacerbated by increasing urban migration;

-- The Government's role in the economy is still too pervasive and inhibits the expansion of the private sector and its capacity to generate additional income and jobs;

-- Mounting population pressures are also threatening Kenyan food resources and social services. The country's AIDS problem threatens to become a serious national issue.

Over the last year, Kenya's economic situation has deteriorated considerably. The country is facing a serious balance of payments crisis, liquidity problems and pressure on its foreign exchange reserves. These problems are expected to continue and, perhaps, even grow over the foreseeable future.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D. program for the remainder of the 1980's concentrates on promoting economic growth and stimulating productivity, employment, and higher incomes through a three pronged strategy that consists of:

-- Increasing per capita food production through related policy reforms, improved food crops research, enhanced on-farm grain storage capabilities, and improved agriculture sector management;

-- Expanding the role of the private sector in the economy by promoting and supporting private enterprises through improvements in the policy framework, expanded business incentives and improved business support systems;

-- Reducing high fertility and dependency ratios through a more structured approach to births, expanding family planning information, education and communication efforts, broadening community and market based contraceptive distribution systems and expanding private and Government family planning services.

The Policy Reform Program

In general, the A.I.D. Policy Reform Program is directed toward establishing a business environment that stimulates production, investment and entrepreneurship through appropriate signals. The agenda focuses on investment and trade, agricultural production with emphasis on liberalizing prices and market controls, budget rationalization and full public access to family planning services. The agenda is expected to benefit smallholders, producers, entrepreneurs and the rural and urban labor force through such efforts as:

-- Furthering more liberalized investment and trade regulations;

-- Deregulating the marketing and storage of major grains and fostering higher farmgate prices;

-- Tranfering the importation and marketing of fertilizers and imported grains to the private sector thereby generating competitive pricing;

-- Increasing Kenyan contribution for public and private family planning activities;

-- Improving public sector planning and management capabilities; and

-- Restructuring the national agriculture research system to make it more responsive to Kenyan agriculture needs.

Increasing Per Capita Food Production

A.I.D.'s agriculture strategy component focuses on intensifying production on Kenya's ever scarcer arable land and on improving the efficiency of the input and marketing systems so that they can provide adequate incentives to private investors and producers. Several studies have disclosed the importance of improving yields through new technology and the expanded use of fertilizer.

The Government of Kenya with support from A.I.D. and other donors is adopting more responsive producer prices and near market prices for agriculture inputs such as fertilizer and credit and grain imports. It has

with A.I.D. support, also taken a significant step to reduce public sector control over food and fertilizer procurement and is relaxing controls over indigenous maize marketing and processing. By the end of 1988, fertilizer imports should be entirely in private hands and retail distribution should be substantially and profitably expanded as a predominantly private sector activity. The overall response to these changes has been very positive and the continuation of similar reforms could serve as the basis for increased per capita food production. Incentive based production linkages are beginning to be viewed as an effective stimulant for agriculture production and investment.

A.I.D. will continue to support the Government's focus on incentives and on liberalizing the agriculture sector. Technological innovation is also being supported through national agriculture research activities and efforts to get the private sector more involved in agriculture research. Agriculture education and institutional development related to improving agriculture planning, research and management is also receiving broad emphasis. A long-term institutional relationship was established between Egerton University and the University of Illinois. Seventeen Egerton faculty (including four women) are in the United States for professional and administrative training to improve the management capabilities of the University.

Expanding the Role of the Private Sector

The objective of A.I.D.'s private enterprise strategy component is to improve the efficiency of the economy through a more significant role for the private sector. This objective is being pursued through two parallel and related routes involving policy framework improvements and developing more effective private sector support systems. The key policy concerns around which A.I.D. discussions focus include: sectoral reforms; import, price and marketing controls; the investment approval and promotion process and direct Government involvement in production. From the standpoint of the business support system component, A.I.D. is helping to develop financial services (long term credit, equity capital, micro enterprises credit and export capitalization), management and entrepreneurship, export promotion, informal sector and investor services.

With A.I.D.'s help and the assistance of other donors, progress is being made in persuading the Government to maintain flexible macroeconomic policies; positive real interest rates; realistic exchange rates; low inflation and declining public sector credit absorption. A.I.D. has encouraged the Government to improve import administration by making more goods and commodities subject to more automatic import licensing, making tariffs more uniform and by reducing tariffs on more important intermediary goods. These reforms are having a positive impact on the environment in which the private sector operates.

The vehicles which A.I.D. is using to pursue its private enterprise strategy component are through the Economic Support Fund program which focuses on macroeconomic reform and various discrete projects that support

agroindustrial and export oriented rural enterprises; the development of improved technology, investment support services, marketing and other private sector services; and the involvement of private voluntary organizations in the development process.

Reducing the Rate of Population Growth

Kenya has difficulty providing the resources, goods, and services required for a minimal standard of living for its current population of 21 million. Were the present population growth rate to continue into the 21st century there would be more than 40 million Kenyans in the year 2000 and 80 million by 2020. Rapid population growth during the past 20 years has already curtailed the per capita impact of Kenya's economic growth. When the scarcity of arable land and the low rates of wage employment creation are factored into the equation there can be no other conclusion than that Kenya is heading toward serious economic, social and political problems unless the rate of population growth is curtailed.

The objective of A.I.D.'s large family planning program in Kenya is to reduce Kenya's population growth rate to 2.8% by the year 2000. This is to be achieved through a major change in attitude by Kenya's population toward a more desirable family size and by vastly increased use of family planning techniques by couples throughout Kenya.

During the past two years A.I.D., as the largest single donor in family planning, has made some notable progress and has been involved together with the World Bank and Scandinavian donors in several important achievements:

-- A recently released study suggests that a larger percentage of Kenyan couples (15%) than previously thought (10%) is practicing family planning.

-- There is increasing support for both private and public sector family planning activities.

-- A.I.D.'s private sector family planning project has substantially exceeded its targets.

To reduce population growth to 3.5%, contraceptive use will have to increase to at least 20% of all couples over the next few years. A.I.D. will help to expand access to modern contraceptive methods and will support Government efforts to reach the 20% target level. A.I.D. will work with other donors to explore family planning delivery capabilities including the training of staff. A.I.D. will also work with other donors to insure that recent policy decisions to more adequately fund family planning programs are translated into budgetary decisions.

KENYA

FY 1989 PROGRAM

Thirty million dollars is being requested from the Development Fund for Africa primarily for ongoing projects. During FY 1989, $10.0 million in Economic Support Funds provided under the Structural Adjustment Grant II will continue to provide U.S. balance of payment and budgetary assistance in support of the GOK's economic restructuring and policy reform program.

The major new program planned for FY 1989 authorization will focus on Rural Marketing and will address some of the constraints confronting agricultural producers and related market towns. These include establishing an information system which would disseminate crop forecasts and price data and support the development of infrastructure such as markets, agriculture processing facilities and farm-to-market roads, in designated market areas. It is also anticipated that the program will include credit programs, to assist the private sector in expanding its storage and transportation capabilities. The proposed FY 1989 P.L. 480 Title I program of $5 million will finance an estimated 45,000 MT of wheat to help offset indigenous production shortfalls, and to further strengthen the grain importation privatization policy initiated in FY 1985.

Mission Director: Steven W. Sinding

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
615-AFHI			FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES											
	SS	G	88	C	---	575	---	---	---	---	175	175	400	400
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	575	---	---	---	---	175	175	400	400
615-HRDA			HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS	G	88	C	---	497	---	---	---	---	247	247	250	250
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	497	---	---	---	---	247	247	250	250
615-OLCS			LOCAL COST SUPPORT											
	ES	G	87	87	505	505	---	---	505	237	---	268	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		505	505	---	---	505	237	---	268	---	---
615-0169			AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM SUPPORT PROJECT											
	FN	G	78	83	26,200	26,200	26,200	25,612	---	43	---	545	---	---
	FN	L	78	83	23,600	23,600	23,600	22,732	---	91	---	777	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		49,800	49,800	49,800	48,344	---	134	---	1,322	---	---
615-0172			ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND DEV (KITUI)											
	FN	G	79	83	10,900	10,900	10,900	9,182	---	500	---	900	---	318
			PROJECT TOTAL:		10,900	10,900	10,900	9,182	---	500	---	900	---	318
615-0180			DRYLANDS CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH											
	FN	G	79	86	4,222	4,222	4,222	4,025	---	105	---	92	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		4,222	4,222	4,222	4,025	---	105	---	92	---	---
615-0190			ON-FARM GRAIN STORAGE											
	FN	L	81	81	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,229	---	497	---	74	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		3,800	3,800	3,800	3,229	---	497	---	74	---	---
615-0193			FAMILY PLANNING II											
	PN	G	82	82	2,384	2,384	2,384	2,284	---	---	---	100	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		2,384	2,384	2,384	2,284	---	---	---	100	---	---
615-0205			RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT											
	SD	G	80	81	4,715	4,715	4,715	4,532	---	162	---	21	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		4,715	4,715	4,715	4,532	---	162	---	21	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
615-0213 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT													
	ES G	33	35	76,000	76,000	76,000	35,253	---	9,931	---	10,000	---	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				76,000	76,000	76,000	35,253	---	9,931	---	10,000	---	10,000
615-0216 FAMILY PLANNING MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (PVO)													
	HE G	78	83	310	310	310	23	---	142	---	145	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				310	310	310	23	---	142	---	145	---	---
615-0219 KITUI PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II (PVO)													
	HE G	83	33	500	500	500	349	---	---	---	151	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				500	500	500	349	---	---	---	151	---	---
615-0220 RURAL PRIVATE ENTERPRISE													
	FN G	83	88	11,704	11,704	11,100	3,751	604	529	---	1,000	---	1,000
	FN L	83	88	24,000	24,000	24,000	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	---	1,000
	SS G	83	88	296	296	---	---	---	---	296	---	---	296
PROJECT TOTAL:				36,000	36,000	35,100	3,751	604	1,529	296	2,000	---	2,296
615-0221 AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT													
	FN G	85	86	3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	83	---	1,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	---	---	83	---	1,000	---	1,000
615-0223 PRIVATE SECTOR FAMILY PLANNING													
	PN G	83	88	6,500	6,500	6,500	1,591	---	1,909	---	1,900	---	1,100
	SS G	83	88	---	1,900	---	---	---	---	1,900	1,000	---	900
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,500	8,400	6,500	1,591	---	1,909	1,900	2,900	---	2,000
615-0225 PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING FINANCE													
	SD G	78	85	1,120	1,120	900	370	---	101	---	429	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,120	1,120	900	370	---	101	---	429	---	---
615-0229 NATIONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH													
	FN G	86	89	7,421	7,421	7,421	---	1,305	24	---	2,000	---	2,000
	SS G	86	89	9,078	9,078	---	---	---	---	6,015	2,195	569	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,499	16,499	7,421	---	1,305	24	6,015	4,195	569	5,000
615-0230 AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN													
	FN L	84	86	14,724	14,724	14,724	12,808	---	---	---	1,916	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					14,724	14,724	14,724	12,808	---	---	---	1,916	---	---
615-0232 FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES & SUPPORT														
		HE G	85	91	4,123	4,123	2,729	---	1,394	---	---	1,400	---	---
		PN G	85	91	13,319	13,319	11,400	86	1,919	2,363	---	3,000	---	3,000
		SS G	85	91	25,558	25,558	---	---	---	---	5,900	2,000	6,600	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:					43,000	43,000	14,129	86	3,313	2,363	5,900	6,400	6,600	4,500
615-0234 TRNG FOR DEVELOPMENT														
		FN G	87	90	1,350	1,350	---	---	1,350	---	---	200	---	200
		SD G	87	90	1,581	1,518	---	---	1,518	---	---	200	---	200
		SS G	87	90	7,132	7,132	---	---	---	---	3,541	1,000	1,671	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					10,063	10,000	---	---	2,868	---	3,541	1,400	1,671	3,400
615-0236 PVO CO-FINANCING														
		EH G	85	91	250	250	250	---	---	5	---	245	---	---
		FN G	85	91	1,300	1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---	600	---	600
		HE G	85	91	2,000	2,000	2,000	265	---	420	---	600	---	600
		PN G	85	91	72	72	72	---	---	---	---	72	---	---
		SD G	85	91	277	277	277	24	---	6	---	100	---	100
		SS G	85	91	3,709	3,709	---	---	---	---	374	100	---	174
PROJECT TOTAL:					7,608	7,608	3,899	289	---	431	374	1,717	---	1,474
615-0238 PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT														
		FN G	87	92	5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	10	---	1,000	---	1,000
		SD G	87	92	4,000	4,000	---	---	4,000	41	---	1,000	---	1,000
		SS G	87	92	16,000	16,000	---	---	---	---	2,379	800	4,555	2,200
PROJECT TOTAL:					25,000	25,000	---	---	9,000	51	2,379	2,800	4,555	4,200
615-0239 INSTITUTIONAL DEV FOR AG TRAINING														
		FN G	86	88	3,000	3,000	2,000	---	1,000	90	---	600	---	600
		SS G	86	88	300	300	---	---	---	---	300	150	---	150
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,300	3,300	2,000	---	1,000	90	300	750	---	750
615-0240 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM GRANT II														
		ES G	86	91	58,937	58,937	14,442	1,350	14,495	---	10,000	5,000	10,000	1,000
		SS G	86	91	15,063	38,000	---	---	---	---	7,500	2,100	12,000	6,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					74,000	96,937	14,442	1,350	14,495	---	17,500	7,100	22,000	7,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: KENYA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
615-0241	CORAT/COMMUNITY BASED CHILD SURVIVAL												
	CS G	87	88	1,235	1,235	---	---	1,285	---	---	400	---	400
	SS G	87	88	---	300	---	---	---	---	300	100	---	100
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,285	1,535	---	---	1,285	---	300	500	---	500
615-0242	*SECTOR PROGRAM FOR MARKETING DEV												
	SS G	89	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,155	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,155	500
615-0510	PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT												
	EH G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
	FN G	85	C	---	---	1,246	849	283	360	---	320	---	---
	HE G	85	C	---	---	85	40	165	57	---	153	---	---
	PN G	85	C	---	---	97	66	120	59	---	92	---	---
	SD G	85	C	---	---	290	193	142	142	---	97	---	---
	SS G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,073	400	800	400
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	1,718	1,148	710	618	1,073	1,065	800	400
	COUNTRY TOTALS:			395,235	431,381	256,464	128,614	35,085	18,907	40,000	47,667	40,000	43,988
	GRANTS:			329,111	365,257	190,340	89,845	35,035	17,319	40,000	43,900	40,000	42,988
	LOANS:			66,124	66,124	66,124	38,769	---	1,588	---	3,767	---	1,000
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
	*GR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:			140,221	140,221	133,513	82,188	9,542	3,332	---	12,024	---	7,718
	POPULATION PLANNING:			22,275	22,275	20,453	4,027	2,039	4,331	---	5,164	---	4,100
	HEALTH:			6,933	6,933	5,624	677	1,559	619	---	2,449	---	600
	CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:			1,285	1,285	---	---	1,235	---	---	400	---	400
	AIDS:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:			250	250	250	---	---	5	---	248	---	---
	SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:			11,693	11,630	6,182	5,119	5,660	452	---	1,847	---	1,300
	SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:			77,136	113,345	---	---	---	---	30,000	10,267	30,000	18,870
	SADACC:			---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
	ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:			135,442	135,442	90,442	36,603	15,000	10,168	10,000	15,268	10,000	11,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: Kenya

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Rural Marketing Development Program	DFA			FY 1989 3,155	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
615-0242 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1991	FY 1995

Project Purpose: To provide support to the development of selected Rural Kenya Marketing Centers and Related Agriculture Marketing Systems.

Project Description: Central to the development of efficient markets in rural areas is the lowering of barriers to entry to potential sellers and buyers and the concomitant reduction in transaction costs. There are four basic major constraints to the development of efficient markets in Kenya: (1) government regulations and controls of markets; (2) inadequate investment in social overhead to support rural market infrastructure; (3) limited private investment opportunities; and (4) institutional support for information gathering and dissemination. Under the proposed program these contraints will be addressed through three components: (1) grain marketing development and support for implementation of policy adjustments; (2) market town development; and (3) export commodity development. The project would assist in establishing an information system which would disseminate crop forecasts and price data, contribute to a revolving fund for the purpose of establishing a floor price mechanism for maize and developing infrastructure [and making capital improvements] (e.g., utilities, farm-to-market roads).

Relationship of Project to AID Country Strategy: The AID country strategy includes as central objectives (a) food security through self-reliance, (b) maximization of foreign exchange earnings (savings), and expansion of employment opportunities. The proposed program - to increase the efficiency of rural markets - is critical to achieving these objectives.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Kenya is pursuing a series of both policy and program initiatives aimed directly at increasing market efficiency (with intended positive effects on production, employment, etc). Other donors, notably the World Bank and the EEC, have continued to provide assistance to these efforts, e.g., deregulation of prices, encouragement of private sector initiatives. Finally, AID, through several of its projects/programs, has addressed selected issues related to market development (e.g., the ESF program, Rural Private Enterprise Development Project, Rural Planning II).

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this program will be the participants, i.e. producers, traders, and consumers of agricultural inputs and outputs. Potentially the beneficiaries could include a substantial proportion of farmers and rural residents throughout the country.

Major Outputs: (a) Implementation of a Policy Reform program which will contribute to the development of competitive markets for agricultural inputs and outputs. (b) The establishment of a market information system capable of reporting market price, quantity and crop forecast information at selected regional market centers on a regular and periodic basis. (c) The establishment of a revolving fund which will enable the public sector to serve as an effective buyer of last resort. (d) Increased capability of local administration to plan and manage local government policy and public investment. (e) The establishment of adequate market infrastructure in an estimated 15 market towns which would result in increased efficiency of the rural market system.

A.I.D. Funded Inputs	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	$10,000
Total	$ 10,000

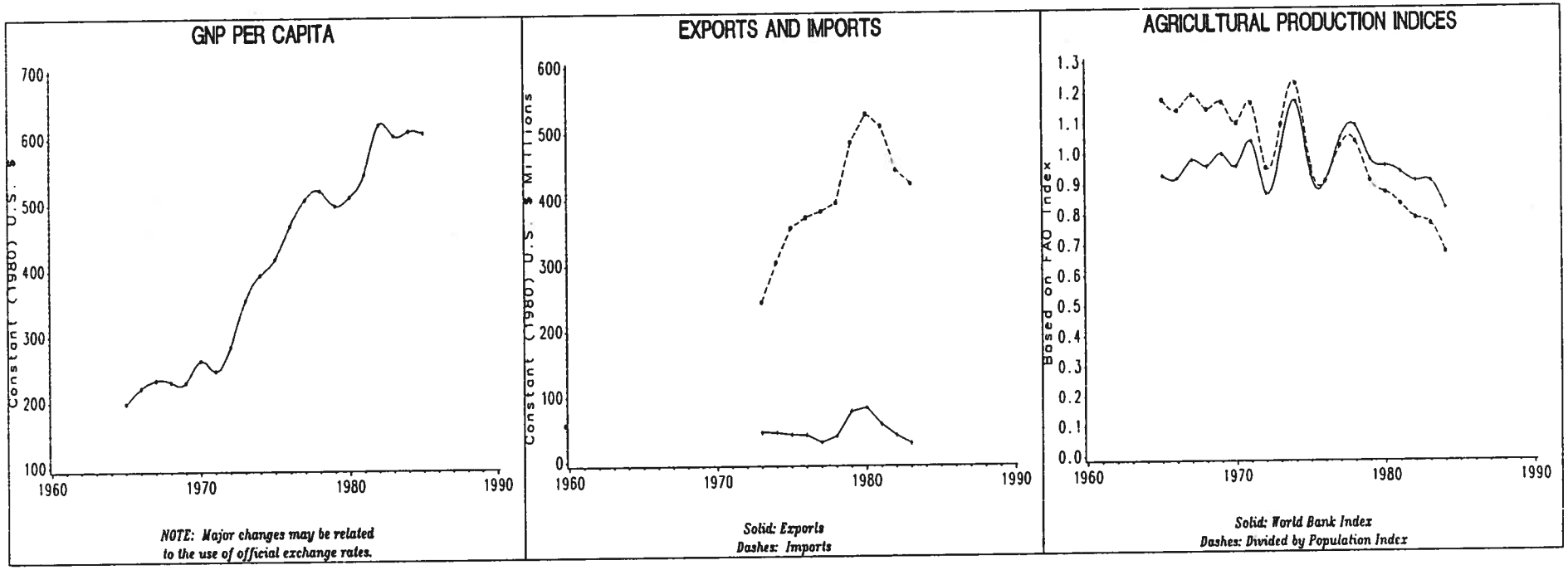
U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-0-		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-0-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-0-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	3,155	6,845	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: to be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

LESOTHO -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 203 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 20.5% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 13.55 (1982-85)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 470

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 6.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 29.8%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 175 (1984) 161 (1985) 487

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -18 (1984) -7 (1985) -160

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.5 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1986) 33.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 35
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 25.0%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1981)	-142(82)	-119(83)	-120
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1981)	160(82)	131(83)	129
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986)			3%
Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984)	35(85)	58(86)	60
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986)			21%

Major Imports(1985)CORN;BUILDING MATLS;CLOTHING

Major Exports(1985)LABOR;WOOL;MOHAIR

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; UNITED KINGDOM

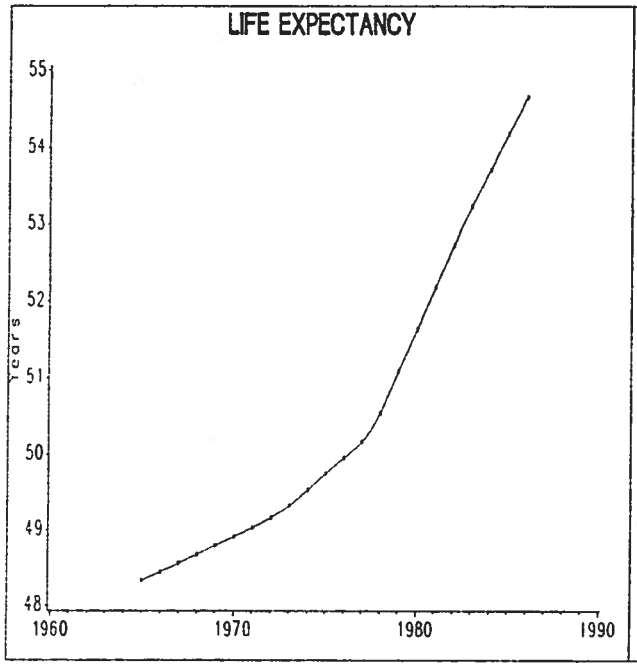
AGRICULTURE

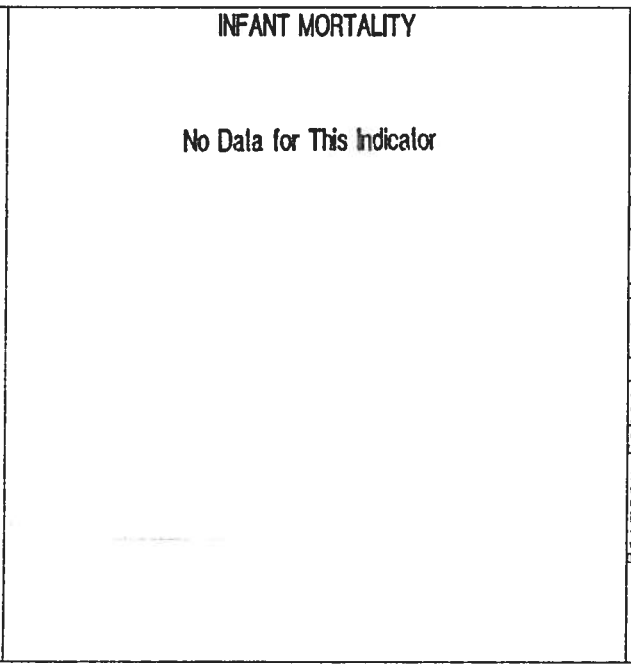
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 21%

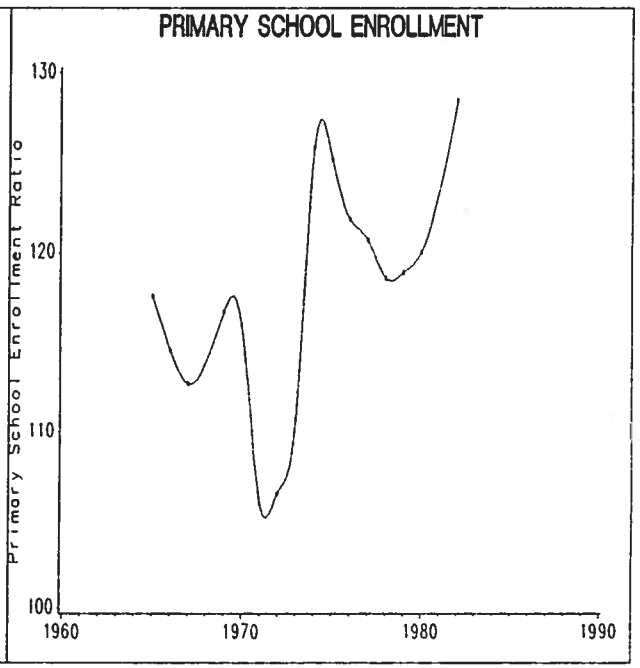
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; LIVESTOCK; SORGHUM	55%	(1986)
Cash: WHEAT; GREASE WOOL; GREASE MOHAIR	33%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)GREASE MOHAIR; GREASE WOOL; CATTLE
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; CORN; SUGAR, REFINED

LESOTHO -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 1,622

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 2.4% (1987) 2.7%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.7% (15-64yrs) 52.8% (65+ yrs) 4.4%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 7.2%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.0 (1987) 5.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total . % Urban 50.0% Rural 55.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1985) 56%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 104%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 54.7 Male 52.9 Female 56.5
(1970) Total 48.9 Male 47.5 Female 50.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 100

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 91% (1986) Measles 73% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 82% (1986) Polio(3) 80% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1986) 40%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	128.5	Male	109.6	Female	147.6
Secondary	(1982)	Total	16.2	Male	11.0	Female	16.4
Post Secondary	(1978)	Total	1.2	Male	1.0	Female	1.5

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Total 46% Male 32% Female 53%

LESOTHO

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	10,580	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,580	-	-
Development Fund	-	10,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	10,580 a/	10,000	10,000
P.L. 480	2,978	2,892	2,656
Title I	-	-	-
Title II b/	2,978	2,892	2,656
TOTALS	13,558	12,892	12,656

Footnotes:
a/ Includes $189,593 deob/reob funds.
b/ See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	10	10	10
Foreign National	7	7	7
TOTALS	17	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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	89	22	111	71	15	86	80	20	100
Bilateral[d]	89	22	111	71	15	86	80	20	100
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Third Country Participants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bilateral[d]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTALS	89	22	111	71	15	86	80	20	100

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Lesotho, a relatively least developed country, is completely landlocked within the Republic of South Africa (RSA). It is substantially affected by economic conditions in the RSA, on which it relies for almost 98% of all imported goods and services. U.S. interests in Lesotho lie in the development of the nation's political and social stability and in its long-term economic viability. These interests stem from concern over Lesotho's status as a poor nation with severe unemployment, income and quality-of-life problems, in the midst of an important region undergoing social, political and economic transition. Failure to progress toward meeting domestic employment and income needs will further increase Lesotho's already great dependence on the RSA, (e.g. nearly 60,000 Basutho men work in South Africa's mines and their remittances account for approximately 60% of Lesotho's GNP). Lesotho has been supportive of U.S. regional and global interests in international forums, and has provided vigorous support for majority rule in southern Africa.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s program is designed to help Lesotho become less dependent on the RSA. The program focuses on two major areas: 1) increased agriculture production, diversification and marketing through the private sector, and 2) education and human resources development. We use both project and program resources to help achieve goals and eliminate stumbling blocks.

The Agriculture Program

Lesotho's predominantly rural population is engaged in subsistence agriculture, small-scale production of cash crops and livestock breeding. These efforts, however, are hampered by ever-diminishing arable land that is severely eroded and overgrazed; restricted credit availability; and by the lack of appropriate policy incentives to production and livestock management, including a traditional land tenure system. A.I.D.'s multi-component agriculture project is designed to increase small farmer incomes by expanding production and marketing, and strengthening agricultural research and in-country training capabilities.

Along with project assistance, we plan to implement an economic policy reform program aimed at reducing agricultural subsidies, encouraging government divestiture of agricultural and livestock parastatals, establishing a national grazing fee system to enhance the environmental status of the rangelands and expanding private participation in the agricultural sector. This effort complements a

projected IMF/IBRD Structural Adjustment Facility package which will initiate significant fiscal reforms.

Through project assistance we have already achieved some important goals that lay the groundwork for policy reform that should greatly increase agricultural production and decrease economic dependence on the RSA.

A.I.D. has helped Lesotho shift its agricultural strategy from a basic grains/self-sufficiency approach to one focused on employment, growth and income-oriented, high-value crop production. A.I.D. has helped to establish a model association to control the use of grazing lands, and is developing a national conservation policy under the Land Conservation and Range Development project. In collaboration with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), A.I.D. has developed a national watershed program aimed at stemming soil erosion.

The Education Program

The major problems are the declining number of teachers and a rising level of students, a high repeater rate at the lower primary school levels and a severe drop-out rate at the mid-level. A.I.D. is supporting vocational and technical programs in the rural areas and helping the Ministry of Education to refocus its system to improve quality of basic education and to better assess the needs of its people for appropriate technical and vocational training. The major emphasis is on helping the GOL develop a system that is relevant to the needs of the country. It should be noted that past A.I.D. programs have made a major contribution in training Basotho at middle and upper levels of skills and academic training. The beneficiaries of these programs are now playing leading roles in meeting education/training requirements of the country.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

Funding of $10 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa for the following: $6.44 million to continue the Agricultural Production and Institutional Support Project (632-0221); $3.0 million to continue the Basic and Non-Formal Educational Systems Project (632-0222); $0.340 for regional training; and $0.220 for program development and support. In addition, $2.6 million in PL 480 Title II resources are requested to continue support for A.I.D.'s maternal child health and food-for-work activities being implemented by CRS.

Mission Director: Jesse L. Snyder

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
632-0000		CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS G	88	C	---	325	---	---	---	---	325	325	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	325	---	---	---	---	325	325	---	---
632-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	89	C	---	699	---	---	---	---	359	359	340	340
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	699	---	---	---	---	359	359	340	340
632-0065		FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH											
	FN G	73	85	10,028	10,028	10,028	9,950	---	---	---	78	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		10,028	10,028	10,028	9,950	---	---	---	78	---	---
632-0069		MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING											
	EH G	78	84	8,203	8,203	8,203	7,670	---	313	---	220	---	---
	ES G	78	84	1,767	1,767	1,767	1,707	---	4	---	56	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		9,970	9,970	9,970	9,377	---	317	---	276	---	---
632-0080		NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO											
	EH G	81	85	5,871	4,621	4,621	3,400	---	407	---	814	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,871	4,621	4,621	3,400	---	407	---	814	---	---
632-0088		RURAL WATER AND SANITATION											
	HE G	79	85	12,142	12,142	12,142	9,760	---	1,236	---	609	---	537
		PROJECT TOTAL:		12,142	12,142	12,142	9,760	---	1,236	---	609	---	537
632-0215		LAND CONSERVATION AND RANGE DEVELOPMENT											
	FN G	80	85	12,000	12,000	12,000	8,420	---	1,331	---	1,500	---	699
		PROJECT TOTAL:		12,000	12,000	12,000	8,420	---	1,331	---	1,500	---	699
632-0218		AGRICULTURE PLANNING											
	FN G	80	87	6,200	6,200	5,860	3,809	340	690	---	420	---	600
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,200	6,200	5,860	3,809	340	690	---	420	---	600
632-0221		AGRI PRODUCTION & INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT											
	FN G	85	91	26,100	26,000	5,622	1,196	6,021	3,573	---	2,873	---	3,000
	SS G	85	91	15,358	15,358	---	---	---	---	5,400	2,000	6,440	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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LESOTHO

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				41,458	41,358	5,622	1,196	6,021	3,573	5,400	4,873	6,440	5,000
632-0222 BASIC AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION SYSTEMS													
EH	G	84	90	15,338	15,338	11,138	2,953	4,219	3,362	---	3,284	---	3,500
SS	G	84	90	10,412	10,412	---	---	---	---	3,666	2,100	3,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,750	25,750	11,138	2,953	4,219	3,362	3,666	5,384	3,000	5,000
632-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
SS	G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	100	220	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	250	100	220	150
COUNTRY TOTALS:				123,419	123,093	71,381	48,865	10,580	10,966	10,000	14,738	10,000	12,326
GRANTS:				123,419	123,093	71,381	48,865	10,580	10,966	10,000	14,738	10,000	12,326
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				54,328	54,228	33,510	23,375	6,361	5,644	---	4,871	---	4,299
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				12,142	12,142	12,142	9,760	---	1,236	---	609	---	537
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				29,412	28,162	23,962	14,023	4,219	4,082	---	4,318	---	3,500
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				25,770	26,794	---	---	---	---	10,000	4,884	10,000	3,990
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				1,767	1,767	1,767	1,707	---	4	---	56	---	---

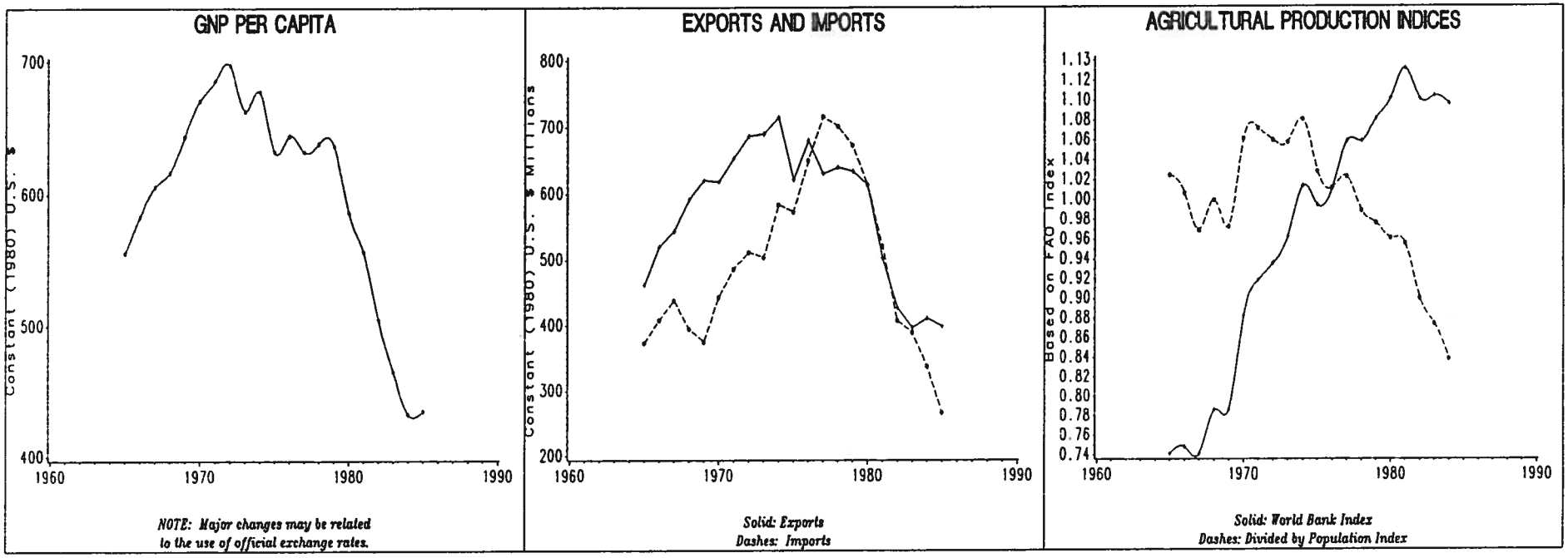
*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

LIBERIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 699 Million (1946-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 53.1% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 30.95 (1982-85)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 470

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -1.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 40.7%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1984) 321 (1985) 316 (1986) 268

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -61 (1985) -87 (1986) -62

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.1 Months of Imports (1985)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 85.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 18
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985) 3.8%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) 7(84) 73(85) 132

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 390(84) 339(85) 267
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1985) 33%

Major Imports(1985)MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 397(84) 412(85) 399
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985) 22%

Major Exports(1985)IRON ORE;RUBBER;LOGS AND TIMBER

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; ITALY

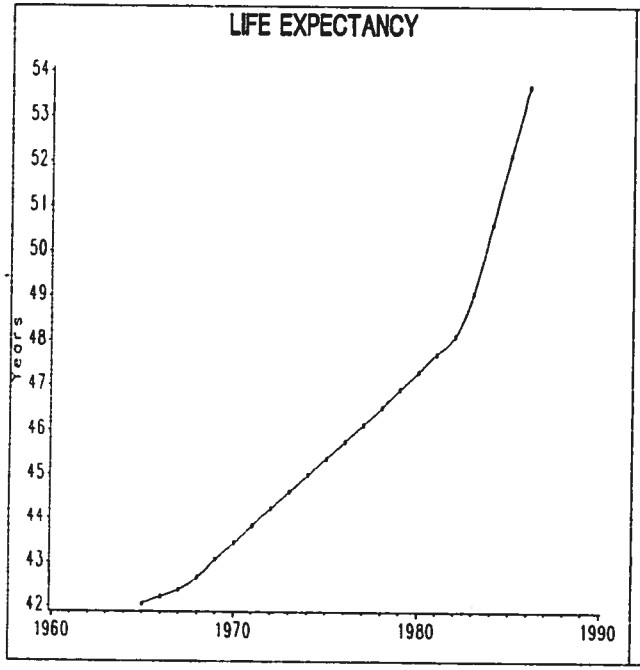
AGRICULTURE

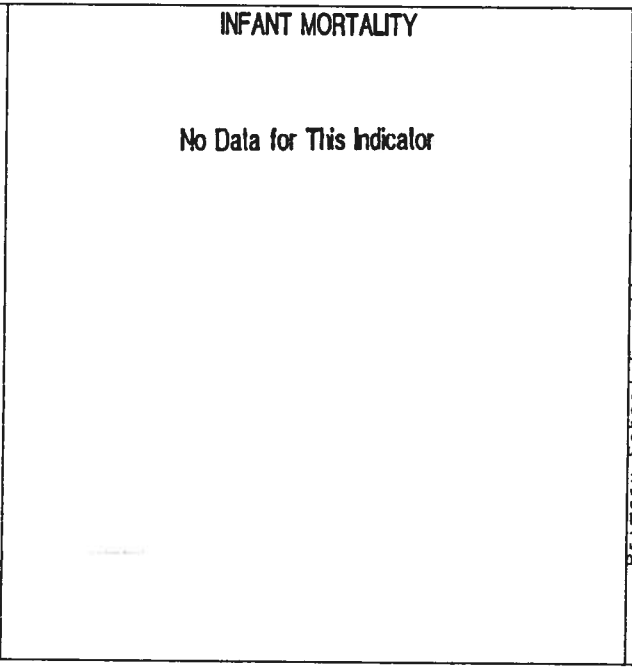
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1983) 32%

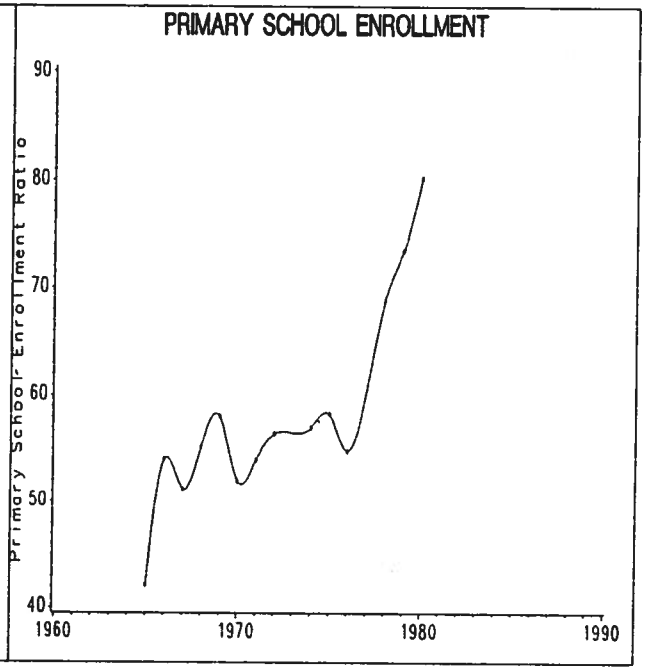
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: RICE; . ; . . .	50%	(1986)
Cash: COFFEE; RUBBER; COCOA BEANS	40%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)RUBBER; . ; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; WHEAT; .

LIBERIA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 2,384

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.1% (1987) 3.3%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.1% (15-64yrs) 52.7% (65+ yrs) 3.2%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 6.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1987) 6.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total % Urban 23.0% Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 102%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 53.7 Male 51.9 Female 55.5
(1970) Total 43.4 Male 42.4 Female 44.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 124

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG) 38% (1986) Measles 46% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 12% (1986) Polio(3) 11% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) .%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1981)	Total	22.0	Male	34.0	Female	12.0
Secondary	(1981)	Total	22.9	Male	32.9	Female	12.8
Post Secondary	(1979)	Total	2.0	Male	2.8	Female	1.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 25% Male 42% Female 9%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	11,657	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	11,657	-	-
Development Fund	-	10,000	10,000
Economic Support Fund	15,000	11,000	7,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	15,000	11,000	7,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	26,657	21,000	17,000
P.L. 480	10,000	10,000	5,000
Title I	10,000	10,000	5,000
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	36,657	31,000	22,000

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	19	22	23
Foreign National	24	25	25
TOTALS	43	47	48

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	29	37	66	24	30	54	19	13	32
Bilateral[d]	17	25	42	9	23	32	5	13	18
Regional[e]	12	12	24	15	7	22	14	-	14
Third Country Participants	1	7	8	5	14	19	16	5	21
Bilateral[d]	-	6	6	-	8	8	2	-	2
Regional[e]	1	1	2	5	6	11	14	5	19
TOTALS	30	44	74	29	44	73	35	18	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).*

LIBERIA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Liberia's economy in the 1980's has been characterized by serious deficiencies in fiscal and monetary policies and a sharp decline in revenues received from export earnings. The basic causes of Liberia's economic problems can be traced to a combination of several interdependent factors, including an uncontrolled fiscal budget, a decline in exports, a paralysis of the financial system and a loss of investor confidence.

The competitiveness of Liberia's principal exports, (iron ore, rubber and forestry products) declined substantially in the early 1980's. This was mainly due to the appreciation of the U.S. dollar, (which is still the country's legal tender), the high level of local wages, and a deterioration in the country's basic infrastructure, including its ports and roads.

The fundamental factor behind the economic and financial imbalances has been poor policies, particularly fiscal policy. Liberia lost control of its budget. Inefficient public corporations have drained government finances and there have been large and uncontrolled increases in public expenditures and borrowing. In addition to years of extensive tax evasion, inefficient operations have resulted in gross undercollection of taxes coupled with a misguided policy of offsetting tax receipts against outlays. The fiscal crisis has been exacerbated further by fraud from vendors who have been billing the Government for services and goods that were not delivered.

Due to the Government's external borrowing to finance its deficit spending, it has been unable to service its debts; this has led to the suspension of quick-disbursing budget support from multilateral and bilateral donors.

As a result, confidence in the Liberian economy deteriorated, foreign investment declined and capital flight accelerated. Currently, the Liberian economy continues to face a severe budget deficit, foreign exchange shortages, liquidity problems and disinvestment.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy in Liberia is to assist the Government to overcome its severe economic crisis and maintain essential productive and social infrastructure during a period of considerable stress. Specifically, A.I.D. is urging the Government to implement policies to: (1) reduce and restructure public sector expenditures, especially the wage bill; (2) improve fiscal management and revenue generation; (3) encourage structural reform and privatization; and (4) enhance the Government's planning capabilities. A.I.D. is also placing greater emphasis on channeling U.S. development assistance through private entities.

Economic Stabilization

In February 1987, a U.S. Economic Mission headed by the A.I.D. Administrator met with President Doe and members of his Government to propose a new "Financial Management Partnership". As a result of these negotiations, the Government of Liberia agreed to a new policy reform agenda. Successful implementation of the reform agenda will result in changes in the Government's borrowing policies, the development of a realistic budget for both domestic and off-shore revenues and expenditures, the restructuring of two key state-owned enterprises and currency reform. The possibility of success is enhanced by the fact that the Government has agreed to the assignment of 17 U.S. experts with operational responsibilities in the key economic, financial and planning ministries of the Liberian Government to help implement the reform measures.

In late FY 1987 the United States, in response to the Government's acceptance of the new reform agenda, designed and began implementation of two major program activities which will support and encourage economic reform and stabilization. The Commodity Import Program (CIP) (669-0214) is providing foreign exchange to help the private sector and income-generating public corporations import goods essential for economic stabilization and recovery. Counterpart funds from the CIP will be used to support civil service reform. Financial management problems are being addressed under the Economic Stabilization Support Project (669-0213) which is funding the 17 "Operational Experts" who will assist in increasing revenue generation and improving budget management and expenditure control. In addition, P.L.-480 resources will be used to provide essential food commodities and local currency support for Liberia's development budget.

Agriculture and Infrastructure Programs

The Government of Liberia has announced general agriculture sector goals that stress food security, employment generation and increased per capita income. The Government does not have the financial and technical resources to pursue these goals. With a view toward identifying ways in which the private sector can be encouraged to become more active in traditional agriculture, the A.I.D. program in Liberia is currently assisting in the agricultural sector by strengthening technology generation and dissemination capabilities, improving access to appropriate small farmer inputs and developing private alternatives for imported agricultural inputs. Under the Agricultural Research and Extension II (669-0188) project, A.I.D. is attempting to build up the capacity of the Central Agricultural Research Institute to conduct objective soil and livestock research and to disseminate research results. In view of the relatively small success achieved to date under this project and the declining economic environment, A.I.D. has decided to reduce the scope of the project and to restructure it to focus on developing a closer working relationship between researchers and farmers.

In addition, A.I.D.'s strategy stresses improved agricultural-related infrastructure and communications to facilitate the efficient flow of goods and information among producers, markets and sources of improved technology.

The Road Maintenance Project (669-0200) is rehabilitating 155 miles of road to all-weather standards and developing the construction capabilities of private contractors to perform road maintenance work. While slightly behind schedule and requiring additional funding as a result of inflation, the project has successfully demonstrated the effectiveness of using private firms.

Under the Rural Information System Project (669-0134), essential development information is being transmitted by radio to rural Liberians. Test transmissions started in June 1986, and regular broadcasting began three months later. For the first time, relevant community-based messages, such as agriculture or health information, are available to the rural population in understandable local languages.

Basic Education and Health Services

A.I.D.'s strategy in Liberia also seeks to help the Government of Liberia use its limited budgetary resources more effectively to maintain a basic education and health program. In support of Liberian efforts to establish a more efficient and effective rural primary education system, A.I.D. is financing the Primary Education Project (PEP) (669-0166). The PEP expands nationwide the use of self-paced learning materials and teacher training developed by the predecessor Improved Efficiency of Learning Project (IEL)(669-0130). The project is demonstrating that its low-cost educational methodology can be effective. Indeed, in many rural areas the only effective schooling taking place is in the PEP schools.

A.I.D. is also helping to upgrade basic health care through its Primary Health Care Project (669-0165)). This project continues to help improve Liberia's public and private institutional capability to provide low-cost, preventive and curative health services in Liberia's most underdeveloped and isolated counties. A $3 million private sector component added as a result of a project evaluaton in 1986 is supporting a local private voluntary organization and its member hospitals and clinics to carry out primary health care activities in rural areas.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

For FY 1989, A.I.D. requests $22 million consisting of $7 million in Economic Support Funds, $10 million in Development Fund for Africa (DFA) assistance, and $5 million in P.L.-480 resources. The Economic Support Fund and P.L.-480 Title II assistance, along with selected DFA resources, will play a vital role in supporting economic stabilization efforts by providing essential food imports and local currency resources for the selected elements of Government's development budget. Assistance will be

provided to support ongoing projects for: (1) improvement of Liberia's existing rural road network; and (2) the adoption and implementation of more appropriate agricultural, educational, health and economic policies and programs.

In FY 1989, the second phase of the Commodity Import Program (669-0215) is proposed. It will provide foreign exchange essential to purchase items such as capital equipment, spare parts and raw materials. The emphasis on private sector growth will continue. Counterpart generations will be used to assist civil service reform, encourage the Government to pursue fiscal austerity, and increase overall efforts to promote the private sector.

Mission Director: Mary Kilgour

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
669-AFHI			FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES											
	SS	G	88	C	---	600	---	---	---	---	250	250	350	350
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	600	---	---	---	---	250	250	350	350
669-CCCD			CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS	G	88	C	---	850	---	---	---	---	500	500	350	350
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	850	---	---	---	---	500	500	350	350
669-HRDA			HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS	G	88	C	---	480	---	---	---	---	240	240	240	240
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	480	---	---	---	---	240	240	240	240
669-OLCS			LOCAL COST SUPPORT											
	ES	G	87	87	415	415	---	---	415	334	---	81	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		415	415	---	---	415	334	---	81	---	---
669-0132			INCREASED REVENUES FOR DEVELOPMENT											
	SD	G	78	86	8,683	8,683	8,683	6,926	---	552	---	807	---	398
			PROJECT TOTAL:		8,683	8,683	8,683	6,926	---	552	---	807	---	398
669-0134			RURAL INFORMATION SYSTEM											
	FN	G	80	87	6,700	6,700	5,500	4,664	1,200	898	---	1,000	---	138
	FN	L	80	87	6,700	6,700	6,700	5,348	---	677	---	675	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		13,400	13,400	12,200	10,012	1,200	1,575	---	1,675	---	138
669-0135			AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION											
	FN	G	80	82	4,487	4,487	4,487	4,289	---	7	---	191	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		4,487	4,487	4,487	4,289	---	7	---	191	---	---
669-0137			AGRICULTURAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING											
	FN	G	77	84	3,250	3,250	3,250	3,020	---	198	---	32	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		3,250	3,250	3,250	3,020	---	198	---	32	---	---
669-0146			LOW INCOME HOUSING PHASE I											
	SD	G	78	81	1,348	1,348	1,348	1,264	---	---	---	84	---	---
			PROJECT TOTAL:		1,348	1,348	1,348	1,264	---	---	---	84	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
669-0153 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING (PVO)														
	FN	G	77	85	5,880	5,879	5,879	5,680	---	114	---	85	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,880	5,879	5,879	5,680	---	114	---	85	---	---
669-0163 NIMBA CO RURAL TECHNOLOGY (PVO)														
	FN	G	80	85	4,263	4,263	4,263	4,163	---	100	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,263	4,263	4,263	4,163	---	100	---	---	---	---
669-0165 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE														
	HE	G	83	87	14,700	14,700	11,473	3,897	3,227	4,323	---	4,000	---	2,480
	PN	G	83	87	---	---	300	100	---	200	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					14,700	14,700	11,773	3,997	3,227	4,523	---	4,000	---	2,480
669-0166 PRIMARY EDUCATION PROJECT (PEP)														
	EH	G	85	90	5,550	5,550	4,350	418	1,200	611	---	2,400	---	2,121
	SS	G	85	90	7,200	7,200	---	---	---	---	1,150	1,150	2,400	2,400
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,750	12,750	4,350	418	1,200	611	1,150	3,550	2,400	4,521
669-0184 ECONOMIC FINANCIAL MGMT AND TRNG														
	EH	G	82	86	5,889	5,889	5,889	4,046	---	227	---	1,616	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,889	5,889	5,889	4,046	---	227	---	1,616	---	---
669-0185 RURAL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING II (PVO)														
	FN	G	85	86	5,400	2,300	2,300	602	---	435	---	1,063	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,400	2,300	2,300	602	---	435	---	1,063	---	200
669-0188 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION II														
	FN	G	84	92	19,990	5,816	5,816	1,182	---	727	---	1,800	---	1,800
PROJECT TOTAL:					19,990	5,816	5,816	1,182	---	727	---	1,800	---	1,800
669-0200 RURAL ROAD MAINTENANCE														
	FN	G	85	88	4,300	4,300	3,767	491	533	719	---	,764	---	326
	SS	G	85	88	---	1,349	---	---	---	---	1,349	1,000	---	349
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,300	5,649	3,767	491	533	719	1,349	3,764	---	675
669-0201 SMALL/MEDIUM ENTERPRISE DEV (PVO)														
	SD	G	84	88	2,767	2,767	2,767	1,767	---	530	---	470	---	---
	SS	G	84	88	---	445	---	---	---	---	445	445	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,767	3,212	2,767	1,767	---	530	445	915	---	---
669-0205 PROGRAM GRANT VIII													
	ES	G	86	86	28,203	28,203	28,203	18,000	---	10,203	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					28,203	28,203	28,203	18,000	---	10,203	---	---	---	---
669-0207 PROGRAM GRANT IX													
	ES	G	87	87	5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	5,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,000	5,000	---	---	5,000	5,000	---	---	---	---
669-0211 PVO AND NGO SUPPORT													
	EH	G	87	90	1,100	1,100	---	---	1,100	---	---	600	---	500
	FN	G	87	90	600	600	---	---	600	---	---	300	---	300
	HE	G	87	90	100	100	---	---	100	---	---	50	---	50
	SD	G	87	90	470	470	---	---	470	---	---	270	---	200
	SS	G	87	90	7,730	7,730	---	---	---	---	3,381	3,000	1,500	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:					10,000	10,000	---	---	2,270	---	3,381	4,220	1,500	2,550
669-0212 AG INFRASTRUCTURE REHABILITATION													
	SS	G	88	92	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	2,215	500	4,760	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	12,000	---	---	---	---	2,215	500	4,760	4,000
669-0213 ECONOMIC STABILIZATION SUPPORT													
	ES	G	87	88	15,400	15,400	---	---	9,585	---	6,000	10,000	---	3,400
	SD	G	87	88	3,000	3,000	---	---	3,000	---	---	2,000	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					18,400	18,400	---	---	12,585	---	6,000	12,000	---	3,900
669-0214 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM I													
	ES	G	88	88	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	5,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	---	---	5,000
669-0215 *COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II													
	ES	G	89	90	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	2,000
669-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	EH	G	85	C	---	---	320	222	---	17	---	81	---	---
	FN	G	85	C	---	---	451	126	168	159	---	200	---	134

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PN	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	42	---	---
SD	G	85	C	---	---	376	88	59	60	---	200	---	87
SS	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	470	230	400	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	1,147	436	227	236	470	753	400	621
COUNTRY TOTALS:				169,125	182,574	106,122	66,293	26,657	26,091	21,000	38,126	17,000	29,223
GRANTS:				162,425	175,874	99,422	60,945	26,657	25,414	21,000	37,451	17,000	29,223
LOANS:				6,700	6,700	6,700	5,348	---	677	---	675	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				61,570	44,295	42,413	29,565	2,501	4,034	---	8,110	---	2,898
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	300	100	---	200	---	42	---	---
HEALTH:				14,800	14,800	11,473	3,897	3,327	4,323	---	4,050	---	2,530
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				12,539	12,539	10,559	4,686	2,300	855	---	4,697	---	2,621
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				16,268	16,268	13,174	10,045	3,529	1,142	---	3,831	---	1,185
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				14,930	30,654	---	---	---	---	10,000	7,315	10,000	9,589
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				49,018	64,018	28,203	18,000	15,000	15,537	11,000	10,081	7,000	10,400

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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)	
Commodity Import Program II	ESF			FY 1989 7,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number 669-0215 ☐ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1989	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1990	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1990

PURPOSE: To assist efforts to stabilize the Liberian economy through support for the Government of Liberia (GOL) policy reform program and the importation of essential commodities.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Liberia is facing serious balance of payments and monetary problems which have resulted in a foreign exchange shortage and a reduced level of imports. The foreign exchange shortage is being experienced by public utilities and private sector importers. As a result, private sector productive activities and the ability of the public utilities to provide essential services have been jeopardized.

This project will continue an effort begun in FY 1987. It will provide foreign exchange to both the income generating public (30 percent) and the private (65 percent) sectors to permit them to import eligible commodities to sustain their operations. The remaining five percent will be used to administer the program. Local currency generated by the use of the CIP will be used to assist civil service reform aimed at reducing the public sector wage bill. The local currency generated from the imports by both private and public sectors will be deposited in a special account for continuation of the civil service reform program which was a major item in the reform agenda and Financial Management Partnership Agreement signed between the Government of Liberia and the A.I.D. Administrator in February 1987.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. COUNTRY STRATEGY: The A.I.D. country strategy is to assist the GOL in its economic stabilization efforts and promote maintenance of economic activity. This project will spur economic activity by increasing the availability of capital equipment, spare parts, raw and intermediate goods and other essential commodities.

BENEFICIARIES: The immediate direct beneficiaries of this project will be the GOL and private sector businesses who will have access to foreign exchange to purchase U.S. commodities. The ultimate beneficiaries of the resultant economic activity will be the Liberian people.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: The project will be financed solely by A.I.D.

MAJOR OUTPUTS:	ALL YEARS
Increased private sector participation in productive economic activities.	X
Increased foreign exchange for public utilities and Liberian private sector.	X
Implementation of civil service reform.	X

A.I.D.-FINANCED INPUTS:	LIFE OF PROJECT ($000)
Technical assistance	500
Commodity grant	9,500
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-0-		
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-0-		
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-0-		
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	7,000	3,000	10,000

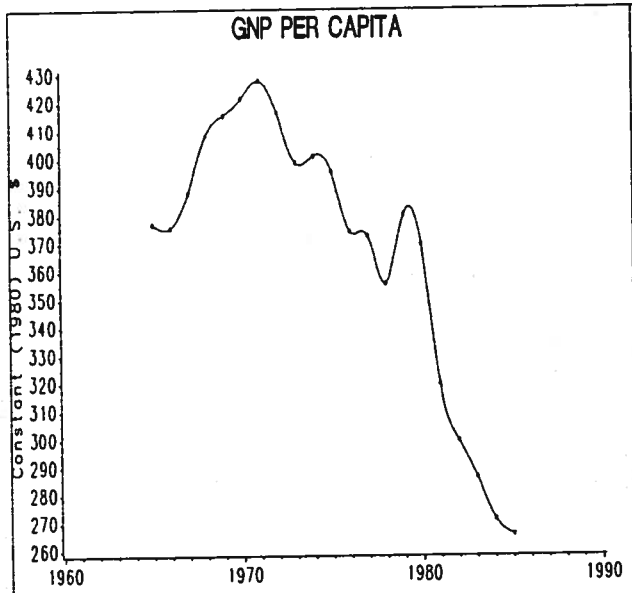
Principal Contractors or Agencies

N/A

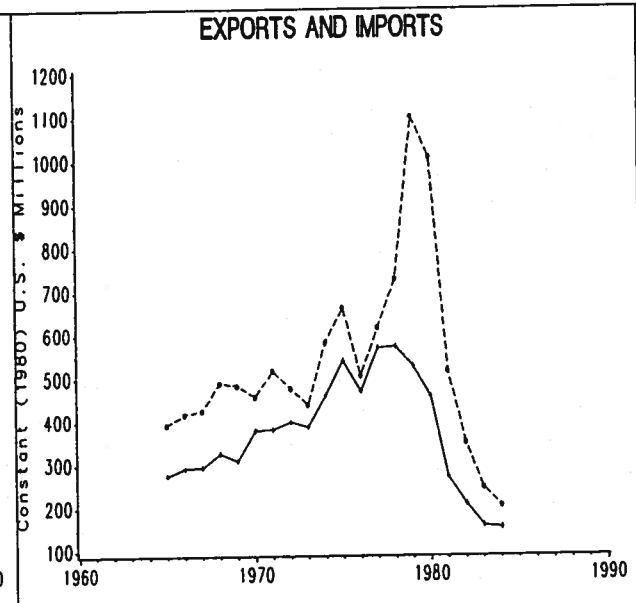
AID 370-7 (11-85)

MADAGASCAR -- Economic Indicators

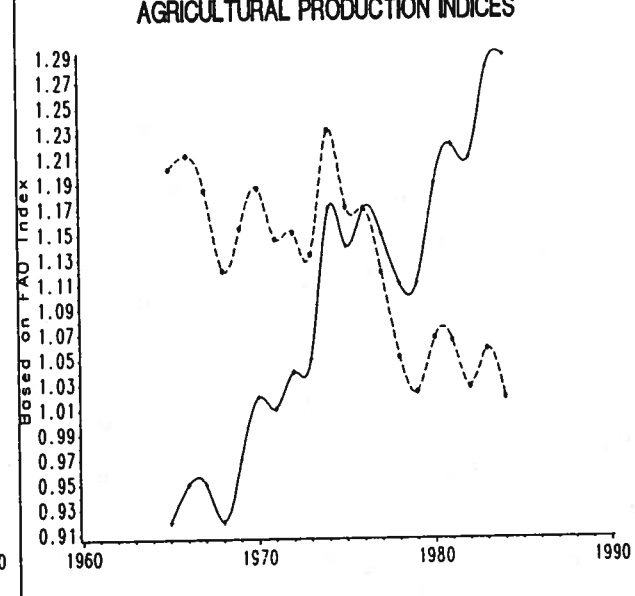
Total U.S. Aid $ 89 Million (1959-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.5% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.37 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 240

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -1.9%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) (.)

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.5 Months of Imports (1984)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 105%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 117
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 21.5%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982)	-142(83)	-89(84)	-51
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982)	351(83)	247(84)	205
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1984)			7%
Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982)	209(83)	158(84)	153
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1984)			15%

Major Imports(1985)RAW MATERIALS;EQUIPMENT;ENERGY

Major Exports(1985)COFFEE;VANILLA;SUGAR

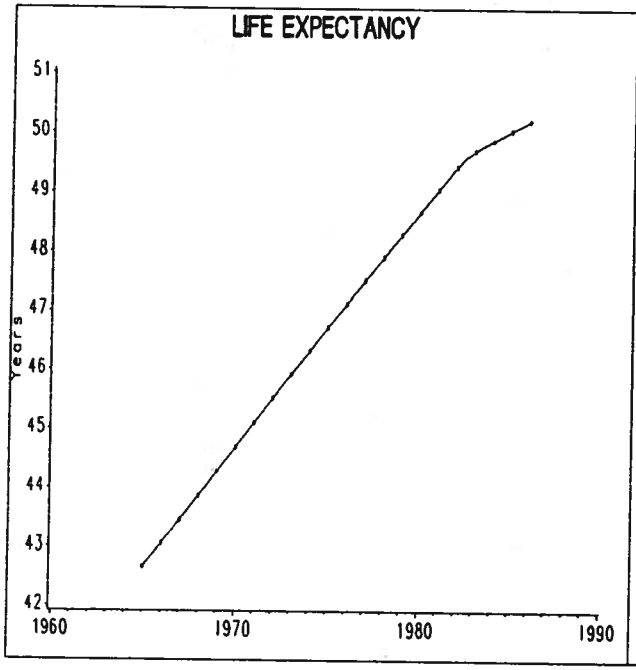
Trading Partners: FRANCE; UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER

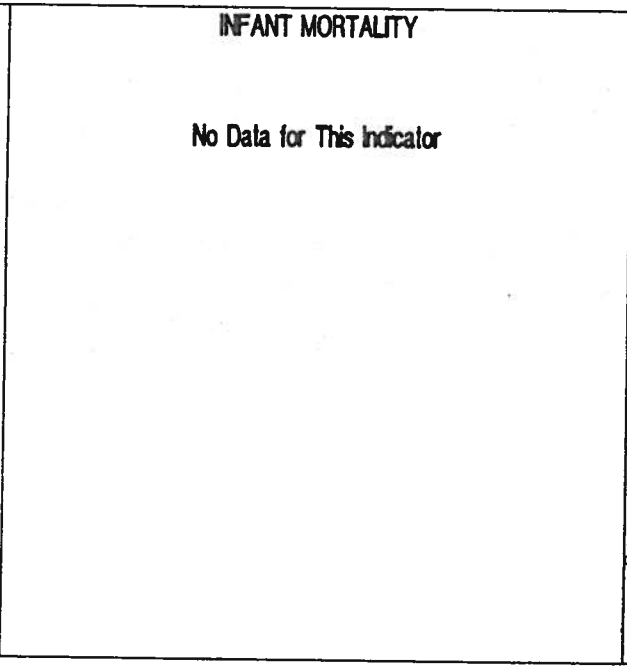
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 42%

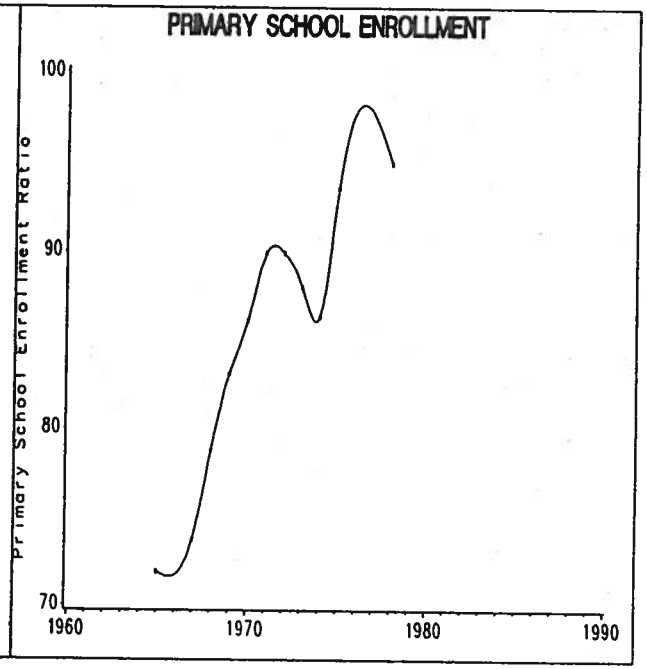
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: RICE; CASSAVA; CORN	65% (1986)
Cash: COFFEE; CLOVES; .	35% (1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COFFEE; VANILLA; CLOVES
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; WHEAT; VEGETABLE OILS

MADAGASCAR -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 10,731

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.2% (1978) 2.6% (1987) 3.1%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.8% (15-64yrs) 50.8% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.9 (1987) 6.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1977) Total % Urban 50.0% Rural 50.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 90%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 112%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 50.2 Male 48.8 Female 51.7
(1970) Total 44.7 Male 43.5 Female 45.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 103

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 13% (1981) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT) 20% (1983) Polio(3) 3% (1981)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 21%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1978)	Total	94.9	Male	.	Female	.
Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	2.3	Male	2.5	Female	1.0

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	5,416	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	5,416	-	-
Development Fund	-	9,500	11,000
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,000	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	6,416 b/	9,500	11,000
P.L. 480	9,463	7,116	7,028
Title I	8,000	5,000	5,000
Title II a/	1,463	2,116	2,028
TOTALS	15,879	16,616	18,028

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

b/ Includes $1,000,000 in deobligated funds reobligated in FY 1987.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	2	2	2
Foreign National	-	1	1
TOTALS	2	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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	8	4	12	8	4	12	10	8	18
Bilateral[d]	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	6	6
Regional[e]	8	2	10	8	2	10	10	2	12
Third Country Participants	-	54	54	-	54	54	-	60	60
Bilateral[d]	-	50	50	-	50	50	-	56	56
Regional[e]	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	4
TOTALS	8	58	66	8	58	66	10	68	78

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

MADAGASCAR

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Madagascar is well endowed with natural resources. A surprising diversity of soils, ecology and climates permit the production of a wide range of agricultural products. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. It accounts for 40% of GDP, 80% of export earnings, and 85% of employment. Rice, the basis of the Malagasy diet, is produced by 70% of all farmers. The major export crops, however, are coffee, vanilla, cloves and pepper.

Real per capita income in Madagascar has been virtually stagnant following almost a decade of government control and intervention beginning in the early 1970s. In the late 1970s, a large program of commercially financed public investments aimed at rapid industrialization and economic diversification left a legacy of unviable projects, large public deficits, inflation, and a severe and growing external debt burden.

Beginning in 1982, with the assistance of the IMF and the World Bank, the government began to take monetary, fiscal, trade, and pricing measures to restore equilibrium to the Malagasy economy. Inflation fell from 30% in 1981 to 15% in 1986. The central government deficit as a proportion of GDP decreased from 18% in 1980 to 4% in 1986. Successive devaluations, particularly sharp in 1986 and 1987, brought the exchange rate down to less than 50% of its 1978 level. Foodcrop prices were increased, competition in rice marketing was legalized, and controls on industrial prices were virtually abolished by the end of 1987.

The next major step in the reform program, now characterized as one of the boldest in Africa, is to undertake comprehensive export and import market liberalization. This liberalization, combined with a competitive exchange rate, liberalized and privatized domestic markets, and relative food self-sufficiency, is expected to increase foreign exchange earnings. It should result in more rapid diversification of production, income generation, and growth.

The development problem facing Madagascar is thus twofold:

-- in the short and medium term the liberalization must continue; this is fundamental to any resurgence in agricultural production. Farmers must continue to gain access to markets and to production inputs.
-- at the same time, the longer term issue of increasing agricultural productivity for food and export crops must be addressed. This implies technological improvements as well as concern for maintaining the natural resource base. Sustained productivity also requires giving serious attention to the issue of rapid population growth.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

When bilateral U.S. aid to Madagascar resumed in 1985, A.I.D.'s financial and staff resources were extremely limited. As a result, a narrow range of short term assistance interventions complementing existing IMF and World Bank support for policy reform were appropriate. A.I.D. decided to focus on the rice sub-sector. The reform dialogue concentrated on key macroeconomic (the exchange rate) and sectoral (producer prices and marketing) constraints affecting the sub-sector. Dollar and local currency resources were used to alleviate foreign exchange constraints in production and marketing. A collaborative program was developed with IRRI (the International Rice Research Institute) to improve rice strains. Modest technical assistance in the sensitive area of family planning complemented this effort.

The mechanisms chosen to carry out this assistance are highly complementary. They address longer term development issues as well as the more immediate adjustment problems. Program assistance leverages dialogue on policy issues relevant to rice market liberalization; it also provides resources for activities whose long term sustainability depends on complementary interventions at the project level.

Short term:

A new dynamism is evident in the rice sector. Policy dialogue (self-help measures of program food aid under Title I and Food for Progress), technical assistance, and commodity imports (Madagascar Agriculture Rehabilitation Support project) have focused attention on rice market revitalization. A.I.D. has sponsored short term training and workshops in policy analysis to highlight the interrelationship between price and exchange rate issues and to explore the question of private sector development, including privatization and marketing. Road repair and farm equipment has permitted rehabilitation work on irrigation channels, fields, and service roads.

At the consumer level, A.I.D. provided, under the Food for Progress Program, rice for the rice buffer stock operation. This government-managed stock was designed to stabilize retail market prices in urban areas primarily during the November-to-April "lean season" while maintaining incentive levels for farmers and encouraging private traders. During the first year of operation (1986-87), extreme price fluctuations such as existed in 1985 were not repeated and there was evidence of increased competitiveness in rice marketing.

The impact of the liberalization measures include: substantial reductions in the retail price differentials betweeen surplus and deficit areas; large increase in the number of truckers servicing the market; broader participation in wholesale; new distribution networks created by rice millers; and creation of many new small rice mills (90 in 1985 compared to 11 in 1983).

Success is still only relative, with some areas responding more quickly than others and evidence that problems remain at local administrative levels. But results so far show at least that market signals acted as they are supposed to. Average money income for small farmers from paddy sales increased sharply in the Antananarivo region, from 167,000 FMG ($240) in 1985 to 411,000 FMG ($430) in 1986. There is evidence that producers are bringing more land into cultivation and farming it more intensively and better. The practice of double rice cropping is beginning. Inputs are in high demand.

Liberalization measures also have a high social cost. The higher prices, needed for the small farmer and other private entrepreneurs to expand their production, impose a short term hardship on the urban poor. Food subsidies that helped the poor are no longer affordable and employment opportunities are also curtailed as the government reduces its workforce. In spite of these problems the GDRM is still determined to continue with its liberalization efforts while building safeguards for those poor elements disadvantaged by the reform.

Long term:

A.I.D's major objective is to help the country achieve and maintain food self-reliance, particularly in rice, in ways that are consistent with the conservation of the natural resource base. The impact of assistance interventions is to sustain increased returns to rice production. This has a double effect: Rural incomes are broadly affected, since rice is grown by a large proportion of the population. At the national level, import requirements decrease, allowing reallocation of foreign exchange to other uses.

The principal elements of the strategy are:

Continued market liberalization. Current successes in rice must be sustained and encouraged to spread geographically as well as to other sub-sectors of the agricultural economy.

Focused research. No new rice strains have been introduced in Madagascar for over 20 years. Now, A.I.D. sponsorship of research by the International Rice Reseach Institute (IRRI) is making available new varieties that may bring Green Revolution results, given sustained incentives at the policy level.

Protecting the natural resource base: Madagascar is a natural resource emphasis country for A.I.D. We are currently engaged in a major environmental review with the World Bank to determine what the best approaches are to address environmental concerns on a meaningful scale. Whatever the outcome of that review, we expect to concentrate on soil conservation efforts which can be linked to our agricultural activities. This conservation effort will be funded, in part, with resources from our

Natural Resource Management project. This project will finance technical assistance needed to help the GDRM manage its conservation effort and expand its biological diversity activities.

Population. Population growth, at 2.8% per year, until recently exceeded food production increases and threatens long term development prospects. A.I.D. intends to continue centrally funded technical assistance in population planning (including assistance for the 1990 Census) and formulation of a national population policy. Coordination with other donors will be essential in this very sensitive area. We will also continue to work with private and public sector organizations to strengthen the provision of family planning services.

Implementation of the reform program. Official support for the reform program remains tenuous. In spite of sustained performance on IMF conditionality to date, there is still a great deal of official skepticism as to its eventual benefits. This is particularly so since positive impacts have not been widely felt so far, and the quality of life continues to deteriorate. Implementation at the local level can be problematic. Parastatals still control much of economic activity and entrenched interests challenged by the reforms are predictably resistant to them. Madagascar has been compared to Asian countries where hardship is tolerated silently for a long time, but where opposition is likely to erupt violently.

Use of local currency generations. U.S. food aid programs and the CIP have provided large amounts of local currencies. These have been programmed into many activities in the government's Public Investment Program, which promotes rehabilitation of productive and transport infrastructure. The burden of managing this portfolio is becoming onerous. Under the proposed Madagascar Economic Reform Program A.I.D. is investigating the possibility of programming larger blocks of funds for budget support in areas related to the assistance program. This is also desirable from the point of view of helping the government rationalize its budget process and supporting IMF and World Bank efforts to promote budget consolidation.

FY 1989 PROGRAMS

The major new program planned for Madagascar in FY 1988 to FY 1990 will be the Madagascar Economic Reform Program, which will combine Development Fund for Africa resources with those of the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP). Policy dialogue will continue in the areas of agricultural liberalization environmental and population policy. Dollar resources will be channeled through a new World Bank-sponsored Open General Licensing System. This system would allow a much-needed influx of spare parts and raw materials for the agricultural and transport sectors. The system would also result in a more realistic exchange rate and provide greater incentives for exporters. Local currency resources will be used to support government activities in the agricultural and population/health sectors.

Mission Director: Samuel Rea

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MADAGASCAR

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
687-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	88	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	400	---	---	---	---	200	200	200	200
687-OLCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT-MADAGASCAR	ES G	87	87	25	25	---	---	25	10	---	15	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				25	25	---	---	25	10	---	15	---	---
687-0101 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION SUPPORT	ES G	85	88	6,844	6,819	5,844	1,052	975	3,377	---	2,000	---	390
	FN G	85	85	8,000	8,000	2,000	942	5,416	742	---	4,000	---	1,732
	SS G	85	88	---	300	---	---	---	---	300	150	---	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,844	15,119	7,844	1,994	6,391	4,119	300	6,150	---	2,272
687-0102 ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	SS G	86	90	---	33,000	---	---	---	---	8,165	3,000	9,170	10,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	33,000	---	---	---	---	8,165	3,000	9,170	10,500
687-0103 AMBER MT CONSERVATION & DEV	SS G	83	88	---	250	---	---	---	---	250	125	---	75
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	250	---	---	---	---	250	125	---	75
687-0104 MASOALA CONSERVATION & DEV	SS G	88	92	---	200	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	200	100	---	100
687-0105 *INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE	SS G	89	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	500
687-0106 BUREAU OF CENSUS	SS G	88	88	---	270	---	---	---	---	270	270	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	270	---	---	---	---	270	270	---	---
687-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	115	55	130	100

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MADAGASCAR

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	115	55	130	100
COUNTRY TOTALS:				14,869	54,264	7,844	1,994	6,416	4,129	9,500	9,915	11,000	13,747
GRANTS:				14,369	54,264	7,844	1,994	6,416	4,129	9,500	9,915	11,000	13,747
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				8,000	8,000	2,000	942	5,416	742	---	4,000	---	1,732
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	39,420	---	---	---	---	9,500	3,900	11,000	11,625
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				6,869	6,844	5,844	1,052	1,000	3,387	---	2,015	---	390

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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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)	
International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) Phase III	DFA	5,000		FY 1989 1,500	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
687-0105 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1991	FY 1993

Purpose: To achieve national rice self-sufficiency by 1995, both by the introduction, adaptation, and local cross-breeding of carefully selected high yielding varieties from the world's rice germplasm collection, and by the building of Madagascar's own rice research capability.

Project Description: Madagascar's agricultural research system, especially for rice, declined considerably after French research scientists were asked to leave in the early 1970's. The benefits of the asian green revolution in rice were not introduced to Madagascar, largely due to an overly-restrictive plant quarantine system. As a result, Madagascar's production of rice - the staple diet - remained stagnant in the face of a growing population and turned Madagascar from a rice exporter into a rice importer, by the late 1970's. In the face of these problems, the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) was requested to provide assistance to Madagascar, and initiated a program in 1984 supported by USAID.

The proposed project will continue the work begun under the earlier grants in introducing improved rice varieties from the international germplasm collection, adapting them to local conditions, and cross breeding them with local varieities for improved tolerance to such problems as cold tolerance and iron toxic soils. Research programs will be developed and implemented in conjunction with both short term and long term technical advisors to address economic, agronomic and soil constraints within the context of rice-based cropping systems. The capability of the research institution will be strengthened through an expanded training program and the provision of supplies and equipment for the new national rice research station and the regional sub-stations. Linkages with International Agricultural Research Institutions and the National Extension Service will also be improved.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The IRRI Rice Research Project is a cornerstone of the A.I.D. program in Madagascar, the major objective of which is to help the country achieve and maintain food self-reliance particularly in rice, in ways that are consistent with the conservation of the natural resource base.

Host Country and Other Donors: National self-sufficiency in rice is the overriding goal of development efforts in Madagascar and, as such, is a major focus of both government and donor activities. Assistance to the Rice Research Program is currently provided by the French (whose focus is on high altitude rice), the Swiss (Entymology work), and the FAO (fertilizer trials and plant quarantine system improvement). Plans are underway for a major World Bank research project. Coordination among the donors in rice research is assured through the National Rice Research Institute's direction and an annual rice research meeting.

Beneficiaries: The target groups served by the project will be small farmer rice producers and consumers.

Major Outputs: An effective National Rice Research Institution with research programs that address the main problems faced by rice farmers, and which produces improved seed varieties and technical recommendations which increase farmers' rice production.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical assistance	
Training	
Commodities	
Total	$5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	1,500	3,500	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

International Rice Research Institute (IRRI)

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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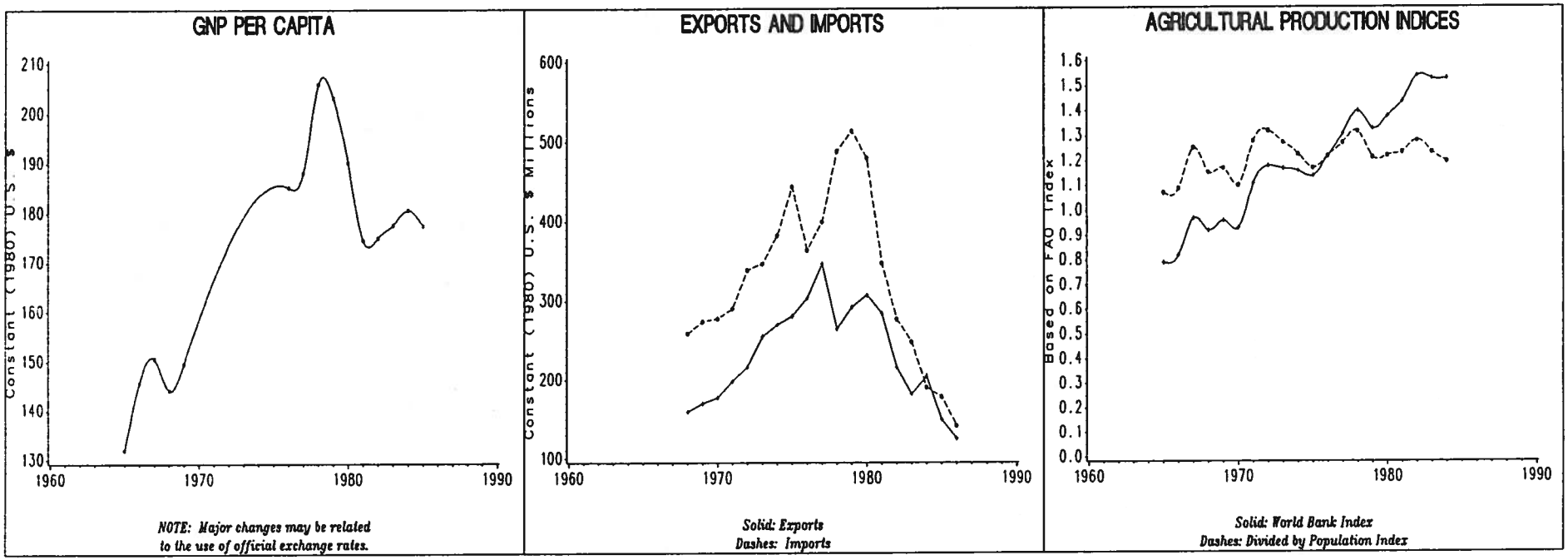
MALAWI -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 176 Million (1956-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.4% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.99 (1982-85)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 170

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 1.5%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 27.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.9 Months of Imports (1984)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 73.0%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 76
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985) 27.5%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984)	14(85)	-29(86)	-16
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984)	191(85)	179(86)	142
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1982)			5%

Major Imports(1985)MFRD. GOODS;PETROLEUM PRODS;BLDG&CONST.MAT'

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984)	205(85)	149(86)	125
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1982)			11%

Major Exports(1985)TOBACCO;TEA;SUGAR

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; SOUTH AFRICA; GERMANY, FEDER

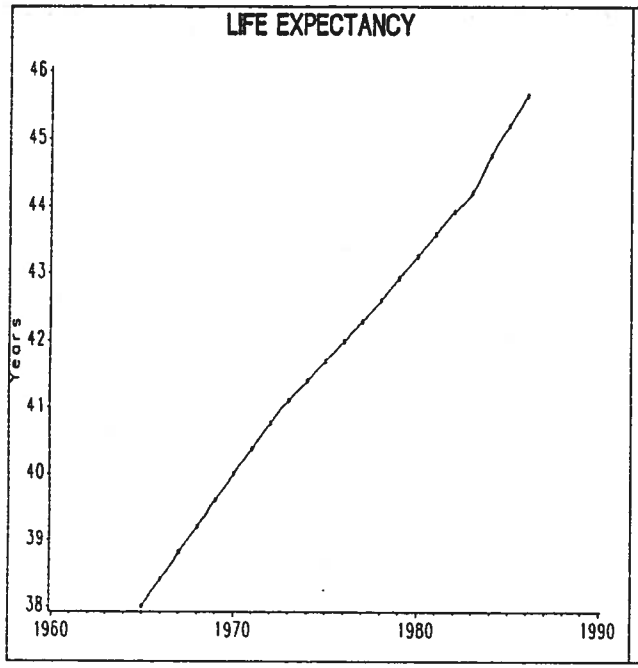
AGRICULTURE

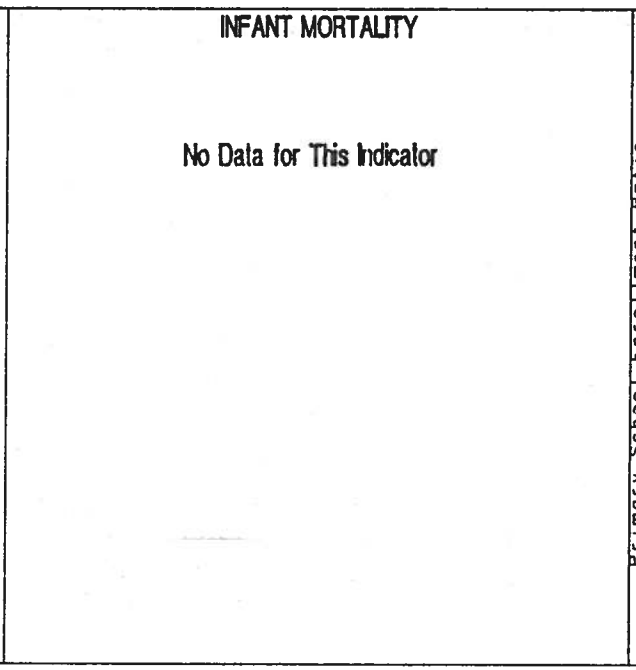
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 34%

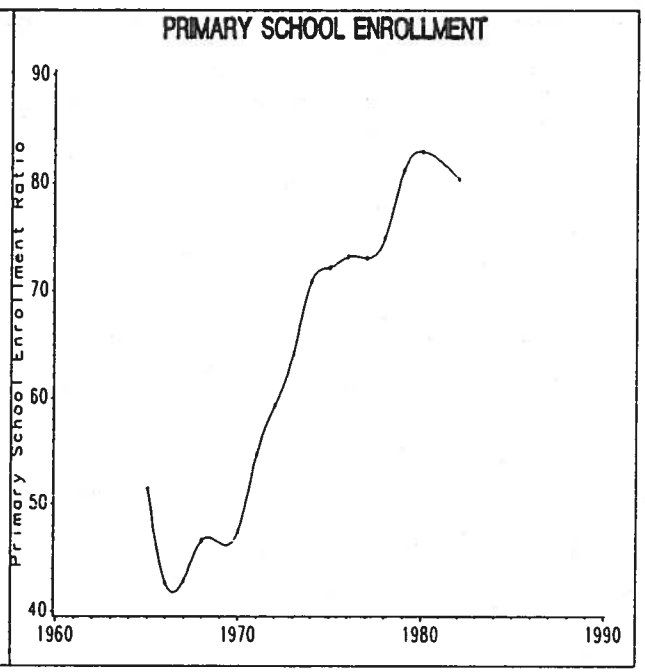
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; PULSES; SORGHUM	72%	(1986)
Cash: TOBACCO; TEA; SUGARCANE	5%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)TOBACCO; TEA; RAW SUGAR
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS; ANIMAL PRODUCTS

MALAWI -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 7,438

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1987) 3.2%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.9% (15-64yrs) 48.3% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.7 (1987) 7.7

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . % .

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1977) Total % Urban 25.0% Rural 85.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1977) 41%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 86%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 95%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 45.6 Male 44.3 Female 47.1
(1970) Total 40.0 Male 38.4 Female 41.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 137

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 79% (1986) Measles 42% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 54% (1986) Polio(3) 55% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 41%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1983)	Total	63.0	Male	73.0	Female	52.0
Secondary	(1873)	Total	5.0	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.3	Male	0.4	Female	0.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 25% Male 34% Female 12%

MALAWI

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	11,479	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	11,479	-	-
Development Fund	-	15,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	11,479 a/	15,000	15,000
P.L. 480	-	3,416	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II b/	-	3,416	-
TOTALS	11,479	18,416	15,000

Footnotes:
a/ Includes $700,000 deob/reob.
b/ See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakout of World Food program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	9	9	9
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	13	13	13

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	67	47	114	85	65	150	103	72	175
Bilateral[d]	43	35	78	68	61	129	89	69	158
Regional[e]	24	12	36	17	4	21	14	3	17
Third Country Participants	--	19	19	1	13	14	1	9	10
Bilateral[d]	--	19	19	1	13	14	1	9	10
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTALS	67	66	133	86	78	164	104	81	185

[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).*

MALAWI

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The central development problem in Malawi is improving the lot of a population largely limited to getting its income from small farms. These farms average two acres, and with current practices rarely produce more than the basic food requirements of the average family of two adults and six children plus about $100 cash income. For about one-fourth of the population, farm sizes are even smaller, and adequate nutrition is not assured. In fact, recent studies have estimated that the average daily calorie intake in Malawi is significantly less than of the FAO mandated minimum standard. And this in a country which has been considered food self-sufficient for years. Nutritional problems coupled with a very minimal level of health care has led to a very high infant mortality level.

A.I.D.'S STRATEGY

The basic thrust of our program in Malawi has been to increase incomes, both through diversification and intensification of smallholder agriculture and through increased employment in non-agriculture. Our approach in agriculture has combined reform of agricultural policies, particularly in marketing, and development of improved technologies through research. In the area of employment we have concentrated on small and medium-scale enterprises. Finally, because the need is so great, we have been involved in a major way in the health and population areas.

Agricultural Programs

Smallholder agriculture provides the livelihood for most of the people of Malawi. Most farmers grow corn for their own consumption and grow tobacco, peanuts, cotton or hybrid corn for sale. Until recently Malawi was self-sufficient in food production and agriculture was a major earner of foreign exchange. The war in Mozambique has complicated life in Malawi a great deal by eliminating the short rail transport routes to the Indian Ocean (the 1000 km Blantyre to Beira route has been replaced by a 4000 km truck/train route to Durban) and by creating an enormous refugee problem.

Increasing agricultural incomes involves: (1) intensifying corn production (thus freeing up resources for cash crops), (2) increasing access to fertilizer and seed, and (3) reducing marketing costs so that farmers receive a higher share of the sales price. A.I.D. is addressing these problems through an agricultural research project and through two major policy reform programs, one aimed at

improving access of farmers to fertilizer and the second aimed reducing the costs of marketing of farmers' products.

The Fertilizer Subsidy Removal Program was one of A.I.D.'s first AEPRPs. The purpose of the program is to reduce fertilizer subsidies while at the same time keeping fertilizer prices as low as economically feasible. The latter objective was to be accomplished by helping Malawi farmers to switch from low analysis fertilizers (fertilizers with a large proportion of inert material) to high analysis fertilizers, which are cheaper, especially given the very high transport costs involved. It was intended that reducing subsidies would allow fertilizers to be more widely distributed since supply would not be constrained by government budget.

For the first two years this program worked beautifully. Subsidies were reduced from an average level of 27% to an average level of 15% (somewhat below the target level). Moreover, use of high analysis fertilizers increased from virtually nil to 33% in two years, well above the target level.

This year however the success in fertilizer pricing was reversed as a result of a number of external factors. The dollar cost of fertilizer increased with a rebound in world prices and substantial increases in transport costs. The devaluation of the Malawi kwacha further raised the kwacha cost to the Malawi farmer. Moreover, for the first time this decade Malawi was faced with a corn shortfall, as the need to feed refugees soaked up a substantial portion of marketed supply.

The Government felt it could not raise fertilizer prices by the requisite 45% at a time when it faced a food deficit problem. A.I.D. pointed out that the real problem was not fertilizer prices but maize prices which had not increased in five years, but the Government was reluctant to take the risk. Fertilizer subsidies levels have rebounded to 22%.

Despite considerable progress in the shift to high analysis fertilizer (expected to exceed 60% in 1987/88), A.I.D. informed the Government that we could not disburse the third tranche of the Subsidy Removal Program Grant ($5.1 million), since the Government found itself unable to reduce subsidies.

The second major reform program, the ADMARC Divestiture program is proceeding as expected. Here we are assisting the Government in divesting its agricultural marketing agency, ADMARC, of a series of investments in farms and agro-industry, which have been draining financial resources and management attention and reducing the ability of ADMARC to perform its marketing functions. This program is of a joint effort with the World Bank, which is concentrating on improving ADMARC's marketing activities as well as allowing more private sector competition. One of the more interesting aspects of

this program which we intend to explore in the next year is the possibility of developing a financial mechanism that will allow a broad spectrum of Malawians to acquire equity in the privatized firms. Currently ownership is concentrated in the hands of multinationals and a few wealthier individuals. Broadening the base of ownership is necessary if the program is to succeed.

Health Programs

A.I.D. had intended to develop with the Government a broad-based program in the health sector which would support a wide range of activities centered on maternal child health/child survival programs. Such a program would concentrate on providing financial resources to strengthen the government's capacity to provide health services, and would depend, to a considerable degree, on the Ministry of Health to implement. However, in the course of studying this problem, it became apparent that the Government of Malawi lacked the administrative capcity to plan and manage a sector program.

Accordingly, we will defer the sector program for several years, and provide assistance through a series of projects, both on-going and new. Through our existing Human Resources and Institutional Development project we will provide technical assistance and training to strenghten decentralization of health activities. In population we are planning a new project which will provide for the social marketing of contraceptives and will build on past efforts of training health care practitioners in family planning. We will be undertaking a major new project building on past successes in rural water delivery. Malawi has pioneered the development of simple, gravity-fed, community-managed and built, potable water systems. We will provide assistance to extend these systems to a greater portion of the rural population.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

During FY 1989 A.I.D. will be continuing its agricultural policy dialogue with the Government of Malawi. Building on progress to date, the agenda will include: 1) further liberalization of the producer price system; 2)promotion of high analysis fertilizers; 3) incentives and technical packages to increase productivity of the smallest farmers; and 4) reform and expansion of the smallholder agriculture credit system.

A.I.D. requests $15.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa in FY89. A.I.D. requests $2.5 million to commence an umbrella PVO project, entitled Services for Health, Agriculture and Rural Enterprises (SHARE) (612-0232), which will support A.I.D.'s sector strategies and programs by strengthening the capacity of the private sector to supply requisite services and encouraging community self-reliance rather than fostering dependency on the public sector.

MALAWI

A.I.D. also requests incremental funding of $5.0 million to support the industrial sector reform program we are financing in association with the World Bank, $1.250 million to continue technical assistance and training for A.I.D.'s program strategy through the Human Resources and Institutional Development project (612-0230), $2.0 million to continue the rural enterprise and agribusiness project (612-0214) and $4.0 million in FY 89 for the private sector CIP (612-0229).

Mission Director: John F. Hicks

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
612-0201 MALAWI POLYTECHNIC ENGINEERING													
	EH G	80	83	8,314	8,314	8,314	4,985	---	2,441	---	719	---	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,314	8,314	8,314	4,985	---	2,441	---	719	---	150
612-0202 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH													
	FN G	79	82	9,000	9,000	9,000	8,548	---	232	---	220	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,000	9,000	9,000	8,548	---	232	---	220	---	---
612-0207 RURAL WATER													
	HE G	80	83	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,911	---	---	---	800	---	287
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	6,000	4,911	---	---	---	800	---	287
612-0211 HEALTH INSTITUTIONS DEVELOPMENT													
	HE G	84	87	4,920	4,920	4,920	1,000	---	750	---	1,450	---	1,190
	PN G	84	87	4,780	4,780	3,280	848	1,500	1,232	---	1,200	---	1,140
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,700	9,700	8,200	1,848	1,500	1,982	---	2,650	---	2,330
612-0214 RURAL ENTERPRISES & AGRIBUSINESS DEVELOP													
	FN G	84	89	5,800	5,800	5,100	1,311	700	1,865	---	1,430	---	1,193
	SS G	84	89	259	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,059	7,800	5,100	1,311	700	1,865	---	1,430	2,000	1,193
612-0215 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION													
	FN G	85	88	12,500	12,500	7,745	18	4,755	2,630	---	3,500	---	3,100
	SS G	85	88	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	300	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,500	14,000	7,745	18	4,755	2,630	1,500	3,800	---	3,600
612-0218 COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION													
	SD G	84	86	5,000	5,000	5,000	541	---	569	---	2,500	---	1,300
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	541	---	569	---	2,500	---	1,300
612-0219 MANAGEMENT ASSIST TO RURAL TRADERS (PVO)													
	FN G	83	83	2,128	2,128	2,128	1,391	---	737	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,128	2,128	2,128	1,391	---	737	---	---	---	---
612-0220 RURAL DEVELOPMENT LINKAGES (PVO)													
	FN G	83	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	668	---	581	---	---	---	---

*Refer 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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,250	1,250	1,250	668	---	581	---	---	---	---
612-0225 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR GRANT	ES G	85	85	15,000	15,000	15,000	4,000	---	4,069	---	239	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	15,000	4,000	---	4,069	---	239	---	500
612-0227 PARASTATAL RESTRUCTURING	FN G	86	87	15,500	15,500	14,800	---	700	917	---	8,263	---	6,320
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,500	15,500	14,800	---	700	917	---	8,263	---	6,320
612-0229 *CIP FOR PRIVATE SECTOR DEV	SS G	89	93	---	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	16,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,500
612-0230 HUMAN RESOURCE/INSTITUTION DEV	FN G	87	91	2,515	2,515	---	---	2,515	---	---	200	---	1,200
	HE G	87	91	1,309	1,309	---	---	1,309	---	---	200	---	500
	SS G	37	91	14,176	14,176	---	---	---	---	4,500	600	1,250	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,000	18,000	---	---	3,824	---	4,500	1,000	1,250	2,700
612-0231 COMMUNITY HEALTH EDS&WATER	SS G	38	82	---	3,750	---	---	---	---	3,750	500	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,750	---	---	---	---	3,750	500	---	1,000
612-0232 *PVO PROGRAM	SS G	89	92	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,500	500
612-0233 ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM III	SS G	83	89	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
612-0234 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	200	250	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	250	200	250	200

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALAWI

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				108,451	151,442	82,537	28,221	11,479	16,023	15,000	27,321	15,000	26,580
GRANTS:				108,451	151,442	82,537	28,221	11,479	16,023	15,000	27,321	15,000	26,580
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				48,693	48,693	40,023	11,936	8,670	6,962	---	13,613	---	11,813
POPULATION PLANNING:				4,780	4,780	3,280	848	1,500	1,232	---	1,200	---	1,140
HEALTH:				12,229	12,229	10,920	5,911	1,309	750	---	2,450	---	1,977
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				8,314	8,314	8,314	4,985	---	2,441	---	719	---	150
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				5,000	5,000	5,000	541	---	569	---	2,500	---	1,300
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				14,435	57,426	---	---	---	---	15,000	6,600	15,000	9,700
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				15,000	15,000	15,000	4,000	---	4,069	---	239	---	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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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)	
Private Enterprise Promotion Through Commodity Imports	DFA			FY 89 4,000	Life of Project Funding 16,000

Number 612-0229	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 89	FY 92	FY 95

Purpose: This six year program has three purposes: (1) to increase the availability of foreign exchange (FX) resources to the private sector to stimulate investment and economic growth; (2) to promote the development and expansion of small and medium scale enterprises to generate income and employment opportunities in rural and urban areas; and (3) to stimulate intra-regional trade to establish a better basis for sustained growth within Malawi and Southern Africa.

Project Description: Currently there is a critical shortage of foreign exchange in Malawi. Under this Commodity Import Program, foreign exchange will be made available to private sector importers of raw materials, equipment and supplies. In return, these importers will be required to put up an equivalent amount of local currency which will then be channelled back into the financing of small and medium scale enterprise (SME) development. By emphasizing the importation of intermediate credit institutions to SME's for industrial and commercial loans. Other funds will be used to develop efficient and cost-recoverable business advisory services and to provide in-country training in finance, administration and management.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This program is an outgrowth of two earlier activities, the Rural Enterprise and Agrobusiness Development Institutions Project (612-0214) and the Management Assistance to Rural Traders Project (612-0219), and two major studies of constraints to SME development. It tackles two of the major development problems upon which A.I.D.'s strategy is focussed: (1) critical shortage of domestic and foreign financial resources; and (2) limited rural income and off-farm employment opportunities.

SME development activities to be supported by local currency generations will also be reinforced by technical assistance and off-shore training funded under the Mission's on-going Human Resources and Institutional Development Projects (612-0230).

Host country and Other Donors: The program reinforces the GOM's efforts to expand the role of the private sector in national development. It complements a proposed World Bank agricultural and industrial credit program.

Beneficiaries: Larger, private sector importers will initially benefit through access to scarce FX. Local currency generations will then help strengthen five credit and business advisory service institutions and innumerable SME's will be initiated, strengthened or expanded as a consequence of the credit and services provided. Finally, an important long-term result of the program will be a significant expansion in employment which will help increase rural and urban income.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs and Major Outputs: $16.0 million in FX credit for importation of raw materials, equipment and supplies. Local currencies generated will then finance: $12.0 million in industrial and commercial loans; $2.5 million for business advisory services; and $1.5 million for in-country training. Results will be a greatly strengthened system of credit and service institutions, significant employment generation and major expansion of the Malawian private sector.

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	4,000	12,000	16,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: MALAWI

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Services for Health, Agriculture and Rural Enterprises (SHARE)	DFA			FY 89 2,500	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number 612-0232	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 89	FY 92	FY 96

Purpose: This seven year project will: provide services for health, agriculture and rural enterprise development through non-governmental institutions; strengthen private sector institutional capacity and lessen dependency on the public sector for these services; and encourage community self-help.

Project Description: As one of the poorest countries in the world, Malawi desperately needs to strengthen and expand health and agricultural development services and stimulate private enterprise development. Yet, the Government of Malawi (GOM) has neither the infrastructure nor financial resources to do so adequately. SHARE addresses this problem by developing a non-governmental capacity to improve economic and social welfare and by building on community voluntarism and desire for self-improvement.

SHARE will make grants to various American and Malawian private voluntary organizations (PVO) to support the exapnsion of: (1) primary health care and child survival services to reduce infant mortality and the incidence of disease and morbidity; (2) rural and urban family planning services through social marketing of contraceptives; (3) savings and cooperative societies, business advisory services and credit facilities to generate off-farm employment and rural income; and (4) appropriate services for smallholder agricultural development.

An important dimension of these grants will be institutional development. Although Malawi has only a small number of local private voluntary organizations, SHARE will encourage US PVO's to join together with Malawian organizations to carry out community projects and to help strengthen the Malawian PVO's through staff training and organizational development.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s country strategy emphasizes raising rural income, lowering mortality and morbidity, and decreasing population growth rates. This project is directed at each of these strategic areas and recognizes that communities and the private sector must be called upon to play a greater role in economic and social development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GOM's structural adjustment program emphasizes reduction in the public sector deficit and encouragement of the private sector as an engine of growth. At the same time, the GOM's development strategy calls for expanding health care, agriculture and small enterprise development services to rural and low income communities. This project is in keeping with that orientation and reinforces and complements the activities of other donors, particularly the World Bank, EEC and West Germany.

Beneficiaries: Rural Malawians will be the principal beneficiaries from this project. Not only will their access to health care, family planning services and income generating activities be improved, but also their ability to help themselves and to tap locally available resources.

A.I.D.-financed Inputs and Major Outputs: $4.0 million to expand fee-for-service, primary health care delivery system with special emphasis on child survival; $2.0 million to strengthen family planning services; $4.0 million to increase access to rural credit, marshal community resources for agricultural development; and create opportunities for off-farm employment and investment in rural communities.

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	2,500	7,500	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Various American and Malawian PVO's to be determined.

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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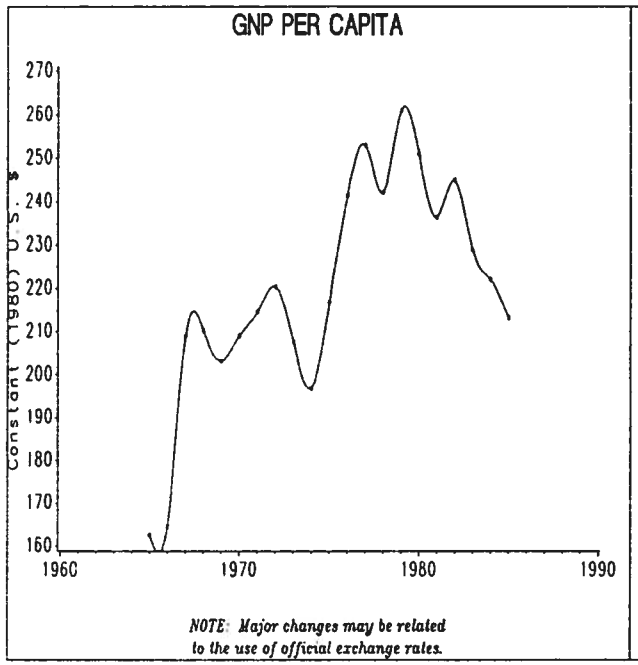
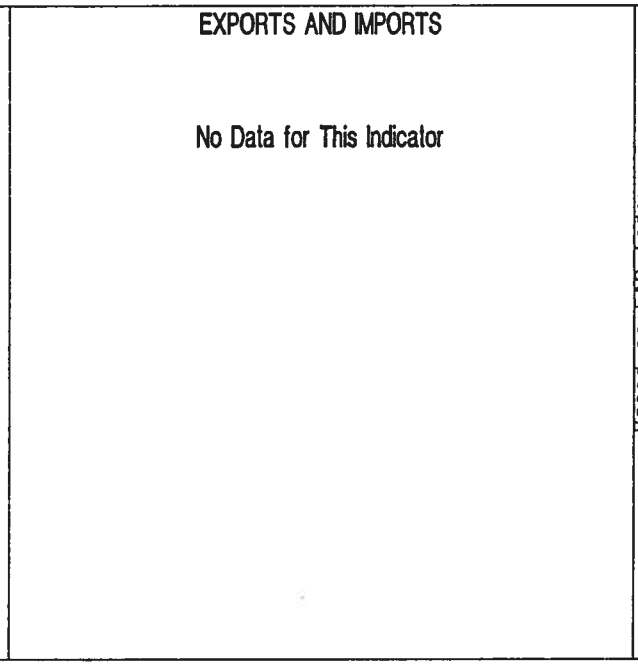
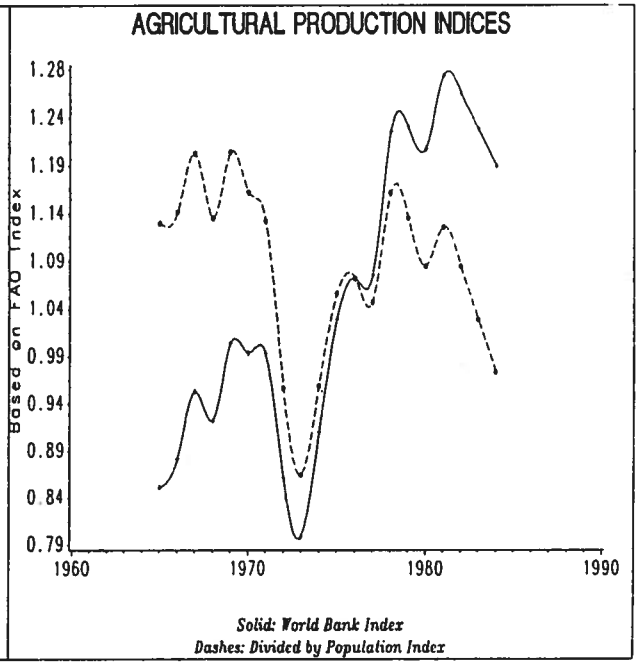
MALI -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 293 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.2% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.43 (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 150

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 1.4%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 638 (1982) 699 (1983) 681

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -108 (1982) -192 (1983) -181

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.8 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 124%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 38
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 9%

Major Imports(1985)TEXTILES;VEHICLES;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 5%

Major Exports(1985)LIVESTOCK;PEANUTS;DRIED FISH

Trading Partners: FRANCE; IVORY COAST; GERMANY, FEDER

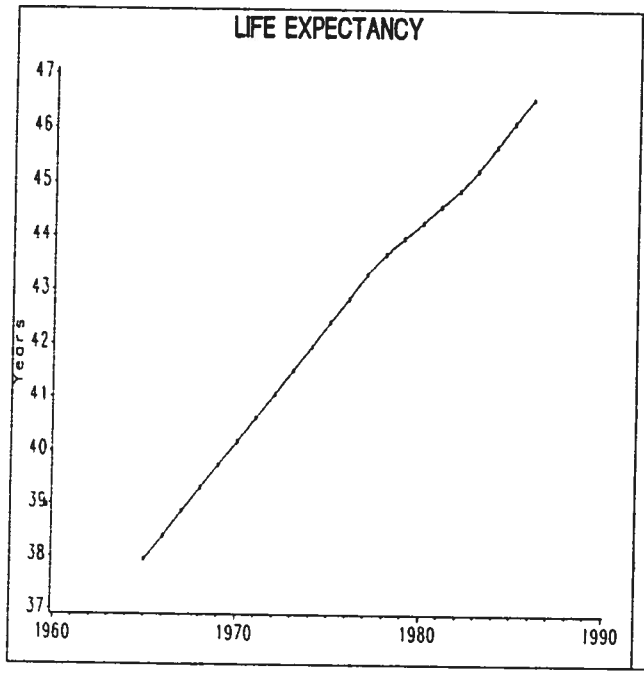
AGRICULTURE

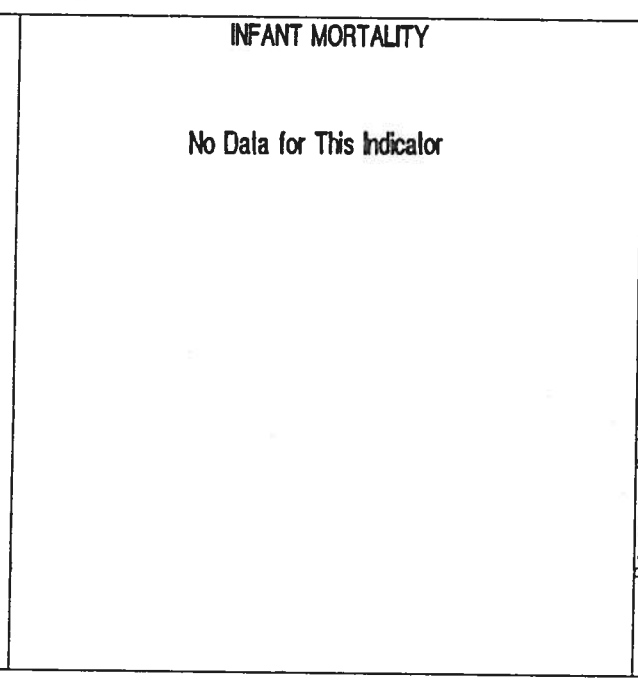
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1983) 46%

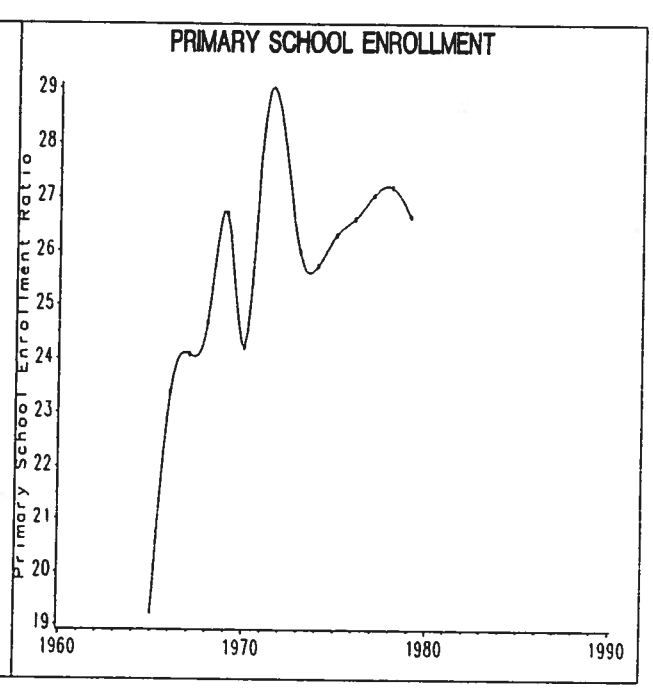
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: MILLET; SORGHUM; RICE	30%	(1986)
Cash: COTTON; .; .	10%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COTTON; LIVESTOCK; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; RAW SUGAR

MALI -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 8,423

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.2% (1978) 2.4% (1987) 2.8%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.8% (15-64yrs) 52.1% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1987) 6.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) . %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1982) 74%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 46.5 Male 44.9 Female 48.2
(1970) Total 40.2 Male 39.3 Female 41.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 155

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 19% (1981) Measles .% (.)
Diphtheria(DPT) .% (.) Polio(3) .% (.)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 6%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1979)	Total	26.6	Male	34.5	Female	19.8
Secondary	(1978)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	4.8
Post Secondary	(1979)	Total	0.8	Male	1.5	Female	0.2

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	7,350	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	7,350	-	-
Development Fund	-	13,000	12,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	7,350	13,000	12,000
P.L. 480	225	351	2,139
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	225	351	2,139
TOTALS	7,575	13,351	14,139

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	18	17	17
Foreign National	13	17	17
TOTALS	31	30	30

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	49	4	53	37	6	43	26	2	28
Regional[e]	23	-	23	25	3	28	19	2	21
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	2	1	3	5	2	7	7	5	12
Regional[e]	8	4	12	11	3	14	12	4	16
TOTALS	82	9	91	78	14	92	64	13	77

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The fundamental development problem in Mali is poverty (it is among the ten poorest countries in the world) and low agricultural productivity. Mali's food insecurity and poverty problems stem both from things over which it has no control (many drought-prone climatic zones, a weak natural resource base, a landlocked location and adverse international market prices) and from things within its ability to affect (economic policies, institutions and technologies).

Policy constraints: The Government of Mali's (GRM) post-independence policies attempted to centrally plan and control the national economy. GRM departments and public enterprises regulated all key commodity supplies, set prices and margins, allocated credit, and ran numerous state agricultural, commercial and industrial enterprises. In addition, Government payrolls and other budget expenditures were expanded beyond the capacity of the economy to finance them. Misallocated and mismanaged resources have resulted in a chronic budget crisis. The farming and business communities have been faced with severe fiscal, regulatory and legal disincentives. Positive incentives for the private sector were not well considered and utilized until the past few years.

Institutional constraints: The policy approaches taken by the GRM have led to serious problems in public finance and economic performance. Shortcomings in organizational management, investment decision-making, and personnel practices plague the country. Until recently, the bulk of recurrent expenditures went to public service salaries and wages, as all secondary school graduates were guaranteed jobs. Limited funding was available for purchasing the necessary goods and supplies needed to actually get work done, for maintenance and repair, or for sound investment projects. Inexperienced and insufficiently trained personnel were not productive, and public enterprises became highly inefficient burdens rather than a benefit to economic and social development. The 85 percent of the population which make up the rural farming family households have rarely been the focus of adequate government attention.

Technology constraints: There are three principal aspects of Mali's domestic food production problem — a lack of improved agricultural technologies, a declining natural resource base, and an increasing population growth rate. Previous policies and institutional practices did not allocate adequate funding to tackle these fundamental problems, and thus there have been few sustainable advances in these areas. Breakthroughs in development of drought resistant seed varieties and lower cost production technologies are required. Similarly, means of retarding the rate of environmental degradation and strengthening the natural resource environment must be found. Lastly, support is needed for voluntary child spacing programs to reduce population growth rates and complement the strengthening of food production and natural resource activities.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

Mali has significant development potential in its arable south and vast rangelands, as well as in the Niger River's irrigation capacity. These attributes give the country a comparative advantage over other Sahelian countries and provide a realistic basis for equitable and self-sustaining development. The A.I.D. strategy therefore is built on the strengths and potential of Mali's agricultural sector and attempts to alleviate the policy and institutional constraints that have limited its achievements. The strategy includes voluntary family planning and child survival activities to reinforce the long-term impact of agriculture/natural resource elements of the strategy.

After years of trying to work within the existing Malian structure, it became increasingly clear to A.I.D. that in order for farmers and the agri-business community to achieve increases in productivity and income many policy and institutional constraints would have to be addressed. Fortunately, the GRM's own analysis, as well as that of Mali's other major donors, was moving in the same direction. A.I.D., in assessing its role in Mali, decided that our strengths in the region were in agriculture policy, extension and research; management and organizational improvement; and child survival and family planning.

In analyzing the best ways of tackling these constraints, it was found that non-project assistance modalities (Food for Development and the African Economic Policy Reform Program) were most appropriate for the bulk of policy and institutional reform undertakings. This was due to the fact that the GRM required funds for implementing fiscal and budget restructuring changes, while needing food supplies and counterpart funds to provide a "safety net" to soften the effect of agricultural policy changes. In most cases the reform process began with small experiments and gradually moved to more risky undertakings. Despite many concerns and difficulties, the GRM has grown in its ability to build domestic consensus for reform, and in its ability to manage the socio-political risks associated with this process. Progress in Mali has therefore been encouraging. The three foci of the Mali program are described below.

Policy and Institutional Reforms: Due to the relatively moderate assistance levels available for Mali, it was clear that A.I.D. would not be able to make large scale contributions to public finance and structural adjustment efforts. Nonetheless, A.I.D. saw that it could contribute food, considerable analaytic work and limited amounts of seed money to complement and in some cases lead the work of the larger donors. Over the last five years, in the area of agricultural policy, the P.L. 480 Section 206 Cereals Marketing Restructuring Project has become 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 coarse grain and rice marketing, expanding the private sector role in food marketing and underwriting organizational reforms.

The results of some of these reforms are visible in the responsiveness of many farmers to liberalization, the acceptance of the reforms by consumers who now pay unsubsidized food prices, and in the beginning of heightened private sector participation in grain marketing made possible by their greater access to credit. There are still numerous problems to be addressed as part of the agriculture policy issue in Mali, while at the same time ensuring that there are adequate strategic food reserves to deal with drought situations. In addition, while cereals policy reform is a necessary condition of national development progress, it will not be sufficient without technological breakthroughs in food production methods in drought-prone zones.

Since 1985, Mali has also modified its national economic policy orientation. The GRM has increasingly accepted the need to encourage and facilitate the role of the private sector. A.I.D.'s $24.5 million Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) has been a principal catalyst and contributor to this effort. Under this project, the GRM has taken steps to remove tax and regulatory disincentives to private sector development and to institute positive incentives. Among the measure taken are: halving the payroll tax rate to 7.5 percent; reducing the maximum business profits tax; adjusting tariff rates to remove biases against domestic manufacturing; modernizing the commercial code; and eliminating price regulations over a wide range of goods and services. A.I.D. has made it possible for the GRM to take these steps by providing the resources to cover a portion of the temporary revenue decreases which will occur, until improved revenue administration and tax collections result in increased tax revenue.

The AEPRP has also supported a key GRM budget restructuring initiative wherein the GRM instituted a program to steadily reduce the inflated public payroll. Under this program, annual civil service intakes have declined by 67% from 2,426 in 1984 to 812 in 1987, and an experimental voluntary early retirement scheme has been instituted for civil servants who wish to enter the private sector. A greater share of GRM budgetary resources are then made available for the procurement of medicines, text books, etc., thereby improving the quality of government services, and the well being of the Malian people.

While the impacts of these investments will take a few years to be fully evaluated, there are clear indications that they are a move in the right direction. The business community feels that the incentives to business expansion have improved. For its part, the GRM perceives the A.I.D. activities to be the best way to help them manage their reform program risks. Other donors have become increasingly interested in contributing to the fiscal and budget restructuring efforts, thanks to A.I.D.'s modest experiment.

The ability of the GRM to sustain the reform momentum depends on its own risk management abilities, consistent donor support, a flow of analytical information that gives confidence to GRM decision-makers, and evidence of private sector employment growth. There is usually a time lag before new policy measures have an effect on employment creation, and while the

trends are positive, the risks remain considerable. Unfavorable rainfall and further declines in export crop prices could make the reform efforts difficult to maintain.

Food Security: The logic of A.I.D.'s investment strategy in food security and incomes improvement is based on the view that crop and livestock production are the only known bases for sustainable economic growth in Mali. Their potential is considerable if the policy and institutional constraints as well as the technological ones can be alleviated. There has been significant progress in the policy environment, and some technological progress; but these are still at an early stage of development. Similarly, if the natural resource base is allowed to degrade further, and the population's food demand continues to expand rapidly, Mali's capacity for more equitable and self-sustaining growth will be further impaired.
It is for these reasons that A.I.D.'s project assistance program concentrates on agricultural production and research, natural resources strengthening in specific areas, and various child survival and family planning investments.

In agricultural research, the International Center for Research in Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) is responsible for seed breeding, improvement in agronomic practices and much of the training at the national agricultural research institute. It is complemented by an A.I.D. funded Title XII university effort (by the Southeast Consortium for International Development) which provides the linkage between on-station research and the extension service and farmers.

Some practical results are now appearing. Two improved varieties of sorghums are presently being tested on farmers' fields after a decade of careful scientific screening. Yields for intercropped maize and millet have increased from 80 to 100 percent on farmer fields due to recommended changes in sowing dates, density and fertilization. The positive effect of rock phosphate use on cereals production has also been verified. Improved maize varieties have directly contributed to increased food availability.

Persistence and continuity in the ICRISAT and other research efforts over the last decade has resulted in some significant achievements. These achievements often appear slow in coming, which reflects the reality of the length of time it takes for agricultural science to evolve appropriate technologies in a tough Sahelian envivonment.

In the agricultural production sphere, A.I.D.'s strategy is to support projects in areas where crops, livestock and forestry production and incomes can be increased with known technologies. The expanded provision of veterinary services has markedly improved animal health, meat and milk production for consumers, and herder incomes, as well as helped the national economy since livestock is Mali's largest foreign exchange earner.

In crops, the establishment of a reliable credit system along with the building of 370 kilometers of farm to market roads under the Operation Haute Vallee (OHV) project has had sound results. Sales of food and fertilizer are up, and seasonal out-migration in the project area is down. Crop credit has increased measurably and repayment levels are at a remarkable 96 percent. Successful policy dialogue under the OHV project is expected to lead to privatization of input supplies, and increased local participation and control in cooperative credit programs.

In health, the framework has been laid for development of programs of child survival and family planning. Natural resources are receiving increasing attention not only through the continuing Village Reforestation project, but also through the agricultural research investments.

Despite many problems, much progress has been made over the last five years. This progress is due not only to donor support, but to the spirit of pragmatism with which Mali is approaching its problems and its willingness to make difficult but essential changes.

FY 89 PROGRAMS

The FY 1989 request of $12 million of Development Fund for Africa resources for Mali will fund the following projects: In support of food security objectives, A.I.D. plans to provide incremental funding to the Development of the Haute Vallee project ($5.0 million) and to the Farming Systems Research project ($3.5 million). In the health sector, A.I.D. will provide $2.0 million to the Integrated Family Health Services project, a child survival and family planning effort which has been operating since 1985. An additional $500,000 will be channeled through the Combating Communicable Childhood Diseases project for additional child survival activities. In the educational sphere, $460,000 will be utilized for training under the African Human Resources Development Assistance project. Funds will also be provided from project development and research. The plans for food assistance include $2.14 million of PL 480 Title II resources for PVO activities and a continuation of the PL 480 Title II, Section 206 program which supports GRM food policy reforms.

Mission Director: Eugene Chiavaroli

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
688-CCCD		CHILD SURVIVAL											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,380	---	---	---	---	880	880	500	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,380	---	---	---	---	880	880	500	500
688-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,460	---	---	---	---	850	850	460	460
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,460	---	---	---	---	850	850	460	460
688-OLAG		LOCUST/GRASSHOPPER CONTROL											
	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	---	500	500	---	---
688-0207		AGRICULTURAL OFFICERS TRAINING											
	SH G	77	85	4,930	4,930	4,930	4,150	---	782	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,930	4,930	4,930	4,150	---	782	---	---	---	---
688-0210		OPERATION HAUTE VALLEE											
	SH G	78	87	19,995	19,995	18,395	16,349	1,600	1,323	---	2,323	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		19,995	19,995	18,395	16,349	1,600	1,323	---	2,323	---	---
688-0218		LIVESTOCK SECTOR II											
	SH G	82	88	18,220	18,220	18,220	10,131	---	2,810	---	3,869	---	1,410
	SS G	82	89	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	1,778	---	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:		18,220	22,220	18,220	10,131	---	2,810	4,000	5,647	---	3,410
688-0221		DEVELOPMENT LEADERSHIP TRAINING											
	SH G	81	84	4,566	4,566	4,566	2,725	---	742	---	500	---	599
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,566	4,566	4,566	2,725	---	742	---	500	---	599
688-0225		TRAINING CENTER FOR RURAL WOMEN											
	SH G	80	80	500	500	500	372	---	128	---	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		500	500	500	372	---	128	---	---	---	---
688-0226		SEMI-ARID TROPICS RESEARCH II											
	SH G	81	87	7,750	7,750	5,750	3,734	2,000	504	---	2,413	---	1,099
		PROJECT TOTAL:		7,750	7,750	5,750	3,734	2,000	504	---	2,413	---	1,099

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
688-0227 INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES													
	SH G	86	90	3,650	3,650	1,200	---	2,450	205	---	1,200	---	2,245
	SS G	86	90	4,350	4,350	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	1,200	---	2,450	205	---	1,200	2,000	2,245
688-0232 FARMING SYSTEMS R & D													
	SH G	85	92	8,283	8,283	8,283	243	---	1,665	---	1,712	---	3,000
	SS G	85	92	11,210	11,210	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,470	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,493	19,493	8,283	243	---	1,665	---	1,712	3,470	3,000
688-0233 DEVELOPMENT OF HAUTE VALLEE													
	SS G	88	91	---	11,000	---	---	---	---	3,660	---	5,000	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	11,000	---	---	---	---	3,660	---	5,000	3,000
688-0234 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE (PC)													
	SH G	83	C	---	160	---	---	---	---	---	45	---	---
	SS G	83	C	---	40	---	---	---	---	40	---	---	25
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	40	45	---	25
688-0237 VITA WOODSTOVES (PVO)													
	SH G	85	87	658	658	358	358	300	200	---	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				658	658	358	358	300	200	---	100	---	---
688-0240 ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
	ES G	85	88	18,000	18,000	18,000	2,644	---	8,894	---	5,015	---	1,447
	SS G	85	88	---	400	---	---	---	---	400	400	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,000	18,400	18,000	2,644	---	8,894	400	5,415	---	1,447
688-0241 CEREALS MARKETING RESTRUCTURING SUPPORT													
	SH G	87	88	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---
	SS G	87	88	---	800	---	---	---	---	800	100	---	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,800	---	---	1,000	---	800	1,100	---	200
688-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	370	210	570	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	370	210	570	400
688-0937 VILLAGE REFORESTATION													

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MALI

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
SH	G	83	88	160	160	160	71	---	73	---	16	---	---
SS	G	83	88	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	175	---	475
PROJECT TOTAL:				160	1,660	160	71	---	73	1,500	191	---	475
COUNTRY TOTALS:				103,272	124,512	80,362	40,777	7,350	17,326	13,000	23,086	12,000	16,860
GRANTS:				103,272	124,512	80,362	40,777	7,350	17,326	13,000	23,086	12,000	16,860
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				69,712	69,872	62,362	38,133	7,350	8,432	---	13,178	---	8,353
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				15,560	36,640	---	---	---	---	13,000	4,393	12,000	7,060
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				18,000	18,000	18,000	2,644	---	8,894	---	5,015	---	1,447

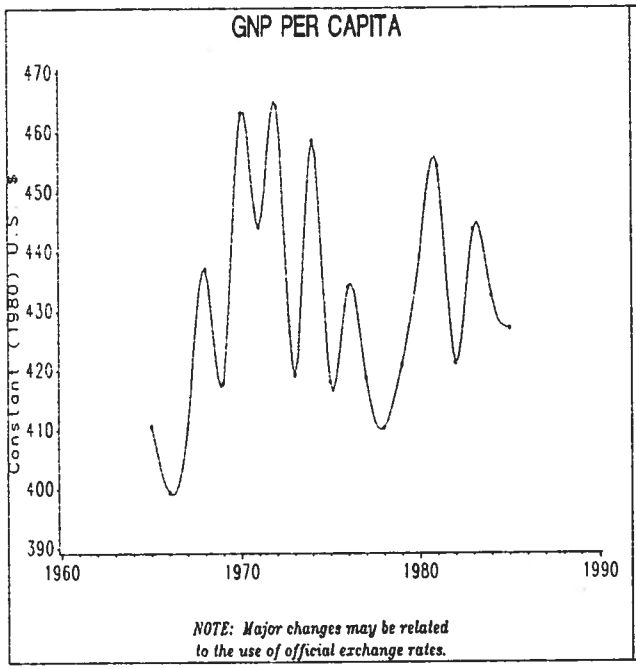
*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

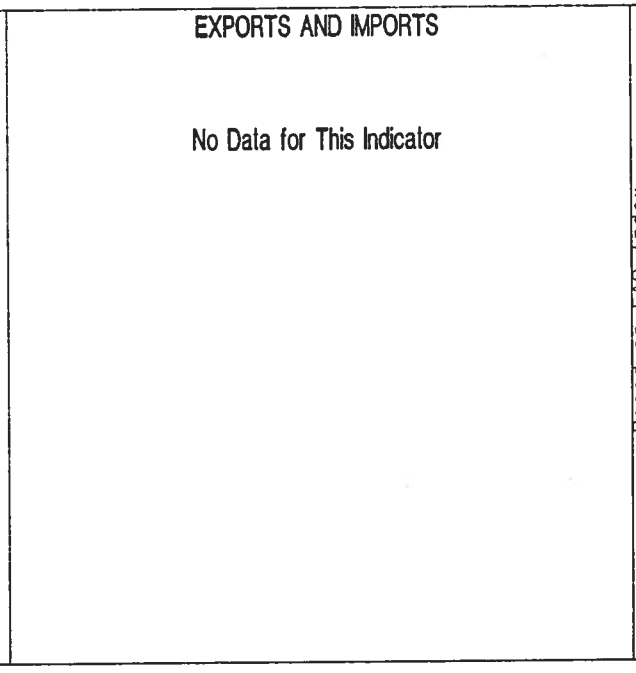
CLevel of effort activity

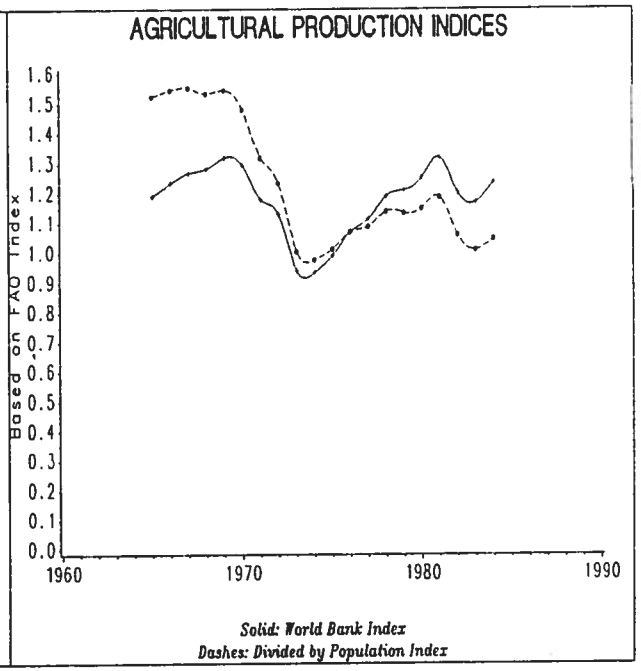
FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

MAURITANIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 141 Million (1954-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.1% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 8.59 (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 420

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 0.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1977) 243 (1978) 231 (1979) 242

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1977) -37 (1978) -19 (1979) -32

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.6 Months of Imports (1985).

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 210%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 78
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 14.6%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1985) 9%

Major Imports(1985)FOODSTUFFS;PETROLEUM PRODS;CAPITAL GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985) 0%

Major Exports(1985)IRON & STEEL;PROCESSED FISH;GUM ARABIC

Trading Partners: FRANCE; SPAIN; ITALY

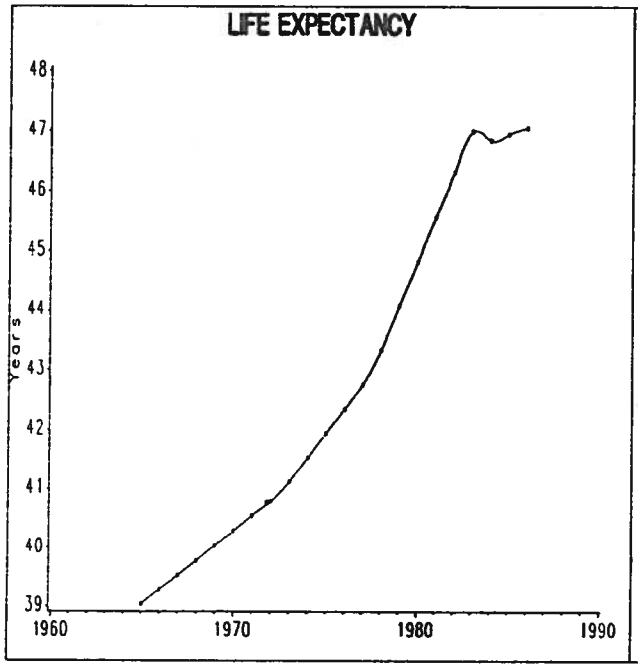
AGRICULTURE

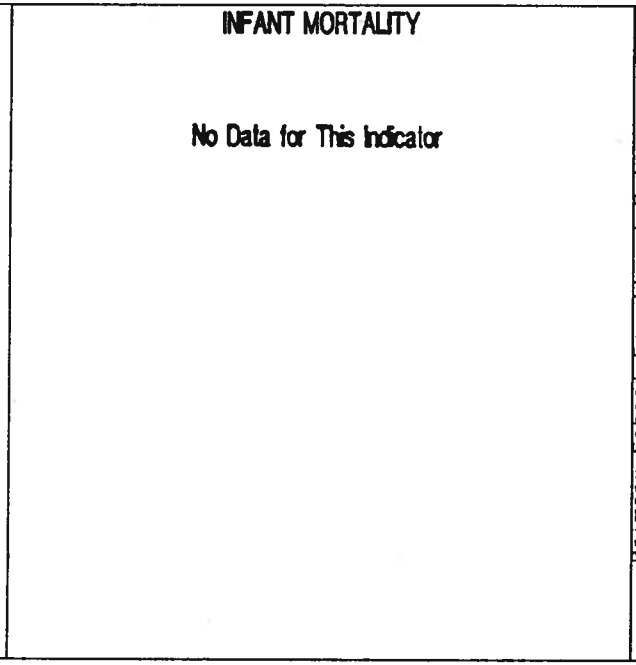
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 28%

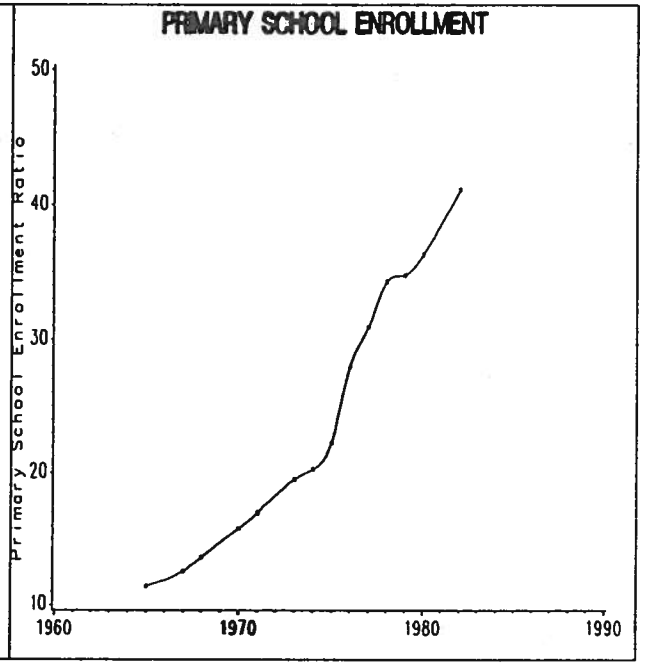
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land
Subsistence: MILLET; SORGHUM; RICE	58% (1986)
Cash: .; .; .	.% (1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)CATTLE; .; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; .

MAURITANIA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 1,863

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.8% (1978) 2.5% (1987) 2.9%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.8% (15-64yrs) 50.4% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1981) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.4 (1987) 7.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
( ) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1978) 55%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 97%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 47.1 Male 45.8 Female 48.3
(1970) Total 40.3 Male 41.5 Female 43.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 100

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 74% (1984) Measles 59% (1984)
Diphtheria(DPT) 21% (1984) Polio(3) 21% (1984)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 84%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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	(.)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
Development Assistance	1,800	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,800	-	-
Development Fund	-	3,000	3,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	1,800	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480 a/	3,056	2,547	2,554
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	3,056	2,547	2,554
TOTALS	4,856	5,547	5,554

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
U.S. National	7	6	6
Foreign National	10	10	10
TOTALS	17	16	16

[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 87 (Actual)			FY 88 (Estimated)			FY 89 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	46	11	57	52	10	62	37	2	39
Bilateral[d]	21	4	25	28	0	28	22	0	22
Regional[e]	25	7	32	24	10	34	15	2	17
Third Country Participants	11	8	19	60	22	82	74	16	90
Bilateral[d]	4	0	4	35	10	45	42	10	52
Regional[e]	7	8	15	25	12	37	32	6	38
TOTALS	57	19	76	112	32	144	111	18	129

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The Mauritanian economy is confronted with serious long term problems as a result of drought, desertification, declining world commodity prices and underdeveloped human resources. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania's (GIRM) Economic and Financial Recovery Plan, currently in its third year of implementation, has made modest progress in redressing the major problems of the country. Agriculture and fisheries sectoral meetings will be held during the first half of 1988 and the IBRD will chair a second Consultative Group meeting at the end of 1988 to review the implementation of the Economic and Financial Recovery Plan.

The 1986/87 record net harvest of 115,000 MT of cereals, more than twice the yield of the previous season, represents only one-third of Mauritania's annual cereals requirement. Early June and July rains gave hopes for a good 1987/1988 crop season; however, modest sporadic rainfall has since resulted in all areas experiencing rainfall deficits and some areas needing second plantings. The government, in its third annual attempt, organized "return to the land" programs to reduce the large numbers of people driven to Nouakchott by persistent drought conditions. These programs have been largely ineffective.

The interests of the United States are to support and strengthen Mauritania as a stable, moderate country 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.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. strategy is to strengthen Mauritania's food security by: (1) providing emergency food shipments as needed during periods of extended drought; (2) helping meet the food consumption needs of a chronic food deficit country through P.L. 480 Title II food grant; (3) conditioning food imports on the adoption by the government of growth-oriented agriculture production policies; and (4) financing a tightly structured development program designed to expand the country's human resource base and promote agricultural production.

Since 1986, a Grasshopper and Locust Control program has been effective in reducing crop losses to acceptable levels. The situation is presently calm but is being carefully monitored in the event that continuing rains alter the intensity of the infestations.

MAURITANIA

The 1987-1989 P.L. 480 Title II Section 206 program has received its first year's shipments of wheat and sorghum. The local currency generations will fund agriculture and food security-related activities, private sector activities and food-for-work projects. A portion of the counterpart funds is pledged to the multi-donor Common Fund and is playing a major role vis-a-vis other donors to maximize the impact of local currencies in support of the Economic and Financial Recovery Plan. Regular P.L. 480 Title II food aid and a P.L. 480 outreach grant have supported the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) maternal child health care program. The PVO, Doulos Community, has taken over five of CRS's maternal child health care centers in Nouakchott. A Section 416 program continues to provide dairy products for free distribution.

The Human Resources Development project (a significant and growing USAID resource) emphasizes training for critically needed technicians and administrators in both the public and private sectors. Over fifty participants now are in long-term training in the U. S., an ambitious program given the size of the country. Returned participants are beginning to make a difference in key ministerial departments.

Construction of the 206 mile rural road in the agriculturally productive area of the Senegal River Valley is completed and the maintenance phase has begun. The road has improved farmers' access to markets and enabled more agricultural inputs to be transported to the area. The road's low cost design is considered a model for West Africa.

The OMVS Agriculture Research II project is focusing on improving farming systems in the Senegal River Valley and strengthening the National Agriculture Research Center. During the project's first year of implementation, on farm trials began ahead of schedule and many Mauritanians were successfully trained. Most importantly, the University of Arizona methodology has increased the respect for research. Farmers have started using research findings on their own, sometimes contacting the research staff directly rather than working through the extension service. Another important accomplishment is the re-establishment of sesame production which was lost a few years ago because of disease and drought.

A one year extension of the Rural Health Services project will allow for the consolidation of improvements made in the delivery of rural health services. To date, over half of the target population has been vaccinated ahead of schedule for this activity. The extension will permit even greater coverage of vaccination services for the population at risk and establishment of a health information system. Following up renewed interest on the part of the GIRM, A.I.D. is supporting family planning, training in demography and statistics, and oral rehydration therapy. There are a number of encouraging recent developments in this area: an A.I.D. sponsored Population and Development Seminar was widely publicized in Nouakchott; GIRM policy makers completed an observation

tour of family planning programs in Tunisia and Morocco, and a RAPID presentation is scheduled in early CY 1988. Shortly, with A.I.D. assistance, the PVO World Vision will begin distribution of Vitamin A capsules to prevent nutrition-related blindness.

In the agriculture production sector, the FY 1988 Mauritania River Valley Development Project will construct a watergate to retain rain runoff and river flood water on the Dirol Plain, thus improving traditional recessional agriculture.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

The requested $3 million from the Development Fund for Africa is primarily to continue support for the the Human Resources Development project ($1.40 million) and for buy-ins to Africa Regional training projects ($1.26 million). The bilateral Program Development and Support (PD&S) project, established in FY 1988, will continue to provide a mechanism for financing project evaluations and support activities ($300,000). 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 available to support the PVO Doulas Community maternal child health care program and new PVO programs.

Mission Director: Arthur Lezin

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MAURITANIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
682-AFGR			AFRICAN GRAD STUDIES											
	SS	G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
682-HRDA			HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS	G	88	C	---	1,160	---	---	---	---	400	400	760	510
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,160	---	---	---	---	400	400	760	510
682-DPRE			PRIVATE ENTERPRISE											
	SS	G	83	92	---	1,060	---	---	---	---	260	40	---	100
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,060	---	---	---	---	260	40	---	100
682-0214			RURAL ROADS IMPROVEMENT											
	SH	G	82	85	11,291	11,291	11,291	6,612	---	1,495	---	1,400	---	1,784
			PROJECT TOTAL:		11,291	11,291	11,291	6,612	---	1,495	---	1,400	---	1,784
682-0230			RURAL HEALTH SERVICES											
	SH	G	83	83	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,799	---	534	---	1,500	---	1,167
			PROJECT TOTAL:		5,000	5,000	5,000	1,799	---	534	---	1,500	---	1,167
682-0232			SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC											
	SH	G	83	C	---	200	160	134	40	39	---	27	---	---
	SS	G	83	C	---	80	---	---	---	---	40	24	40	46
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	280	160	134	40	39	40	51	40	46
682-0233			HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SH	G	78	89	6,591	6,591	4,831	602	1,760	690	---	1,000	---	1,000
	SS	G	78	89	---	1,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	1,000
			PROJECT TOTAL:		6,591	7,991	4,831	602	1,760	690	---	1,000	1,400	2,000
682-0237			MAURITANIA RIVER VALLEY DEVELOPMENT											
	SS	G	88	90	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	700
			PROJECT TOTAL:		---	5,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	---	700
682-0510			PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT											
	SS	G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	300	100	300	200

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MAURITANIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	---	---	---	---	300	100	300	200
682-0957 OMVS AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II		SH G	34	93	3,820	3,820	3,820	611	---	750	---	1,000	---	1,459
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,820	3,820	3,820	611	---	750	---	1,000	---	1,459
COUNTRY TOTALS:					26,702	36,102	25,102	9,758	1,800	3,508	3,000	5,491	3,000	8,466
GRANTS:					26,702	36,102	25,102	9,758	1,800	3,508	3,000	5,491	3,000	8,466
LOANS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----														
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:					26,702	26,902	25,102	9,758	1,800	3,508	---	4,927	---	5,410
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:					---	9,200	---	---	---	---	3,000	564	3,000	3,056
SADACC:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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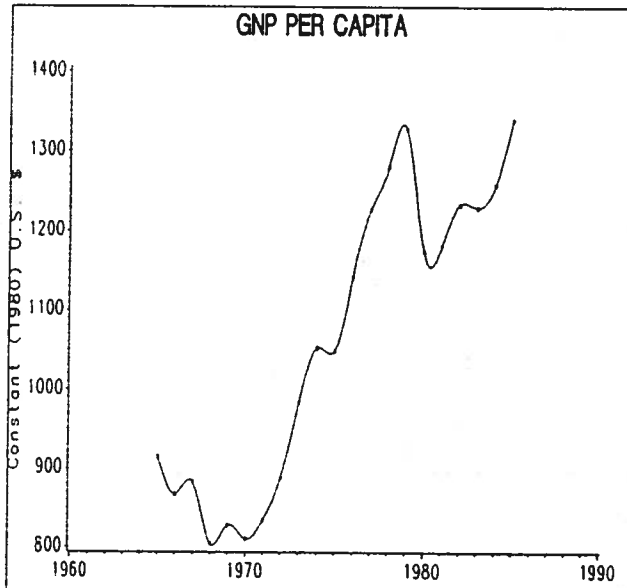
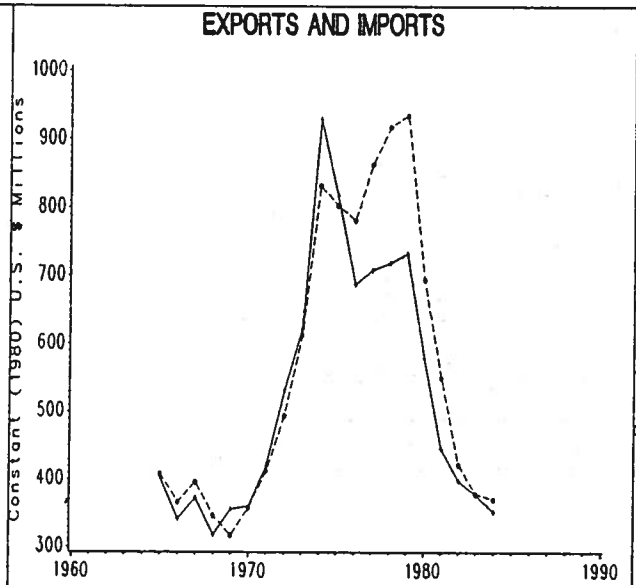
MAURITIUS -- Economic Indicators

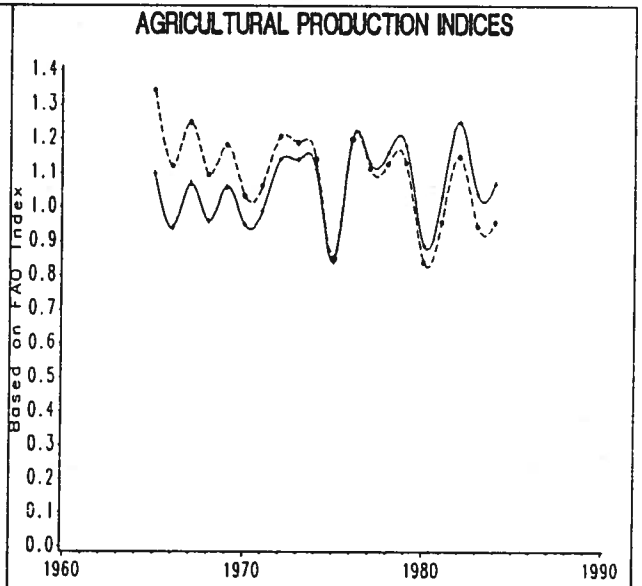
Total U.S. Aid $ 55 Million (1958-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 13.0% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 6.20 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes. Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 1,090

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 2.7%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.9 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 44.1%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 67
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 14.9%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982)	-24(83)	-2(84)	-18
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982)	423(83)	380(84)	371
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986)			3%

Major Imports(1985)FOOD;PETROLEUM PRODS;MFRD. GOODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982)	399(83)	378(84)	352
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986)			22%

Major Exports(1985)SUGAR; ;

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; FRANCE; UNITED STATES

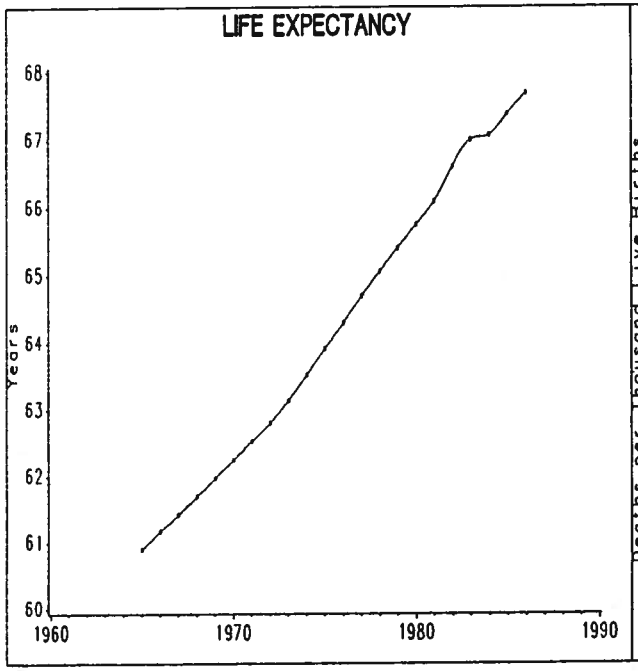
AGRICULTURE

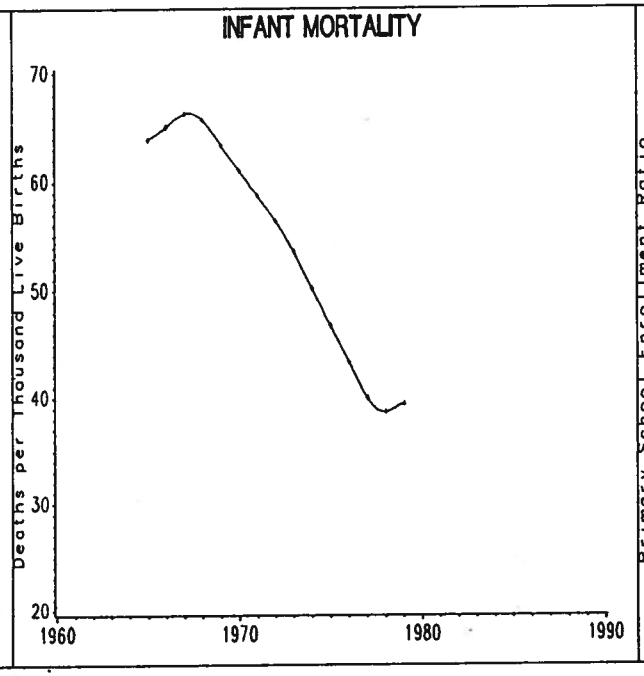
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 11%

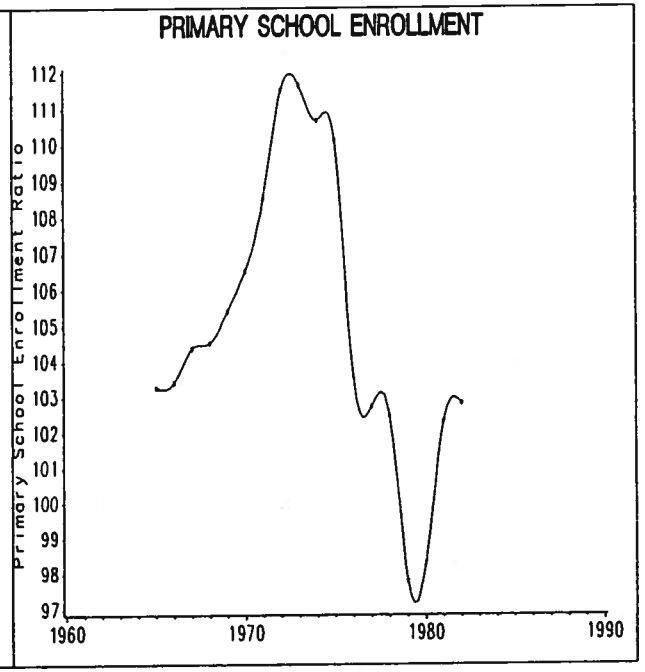
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: VEGETABLES; POTATOES; .	4%	(1986)
Cash: SUGARCANE; TEA; .	95%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)RAW SUGAR; TEA; MOLASSES
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; VEGETABLE OILS

MAURITIUS -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 1,080

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.8% (1987) 1.9%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 31.1% (15-64yrs) 64.3% (65+ yrs) 4.6%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1985) 72.9%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 3.8 (1987) 2.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total % Urban 12.0% Rural 12.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 118%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 67.7 Male 65.8 Female 69.7
(1970) Total 62.2 Male 60.2 Female 64.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 23

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 79% (1985) Measles 61% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 85% (1985) Polio(3) 85% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 99%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 102.8	Male 102.4	Female 103.3
Secondary	(1979)	Total 58.4	Male 60.9	Female 55.8
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total 0.7	Male 1.0	Female 0.4

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 79% Male 86% Female 72%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	1,600	1,500
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	1,000	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,000	1,600	1,500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS a/	1,000	1,600	1,500

a/ See Main Volume PL 480 for country breakout of World Food Program

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	10	10
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	10	-	-	10	10	-	10	10
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	10	10	-	10	10	-	10	10

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

AID 370-2 (8-86)

MAURITIUS

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Mauritius is an island nation covering some 720 square miles with a population of about one million, a per capita GNP of $1,300, and high overall levels of literacy, nutrition, and health care.

The primary economic resources of Mauritius are agriculture, its well-educated population, and a growing export-oriented industrial sector. Prior to the spectacular growth of the export processing zone (EPZ), the Mauritian economy had been dominated by sugarcane production, which accounted for about 90% of the area under cultivation. Three-quarters of the sugar is still purchased by the EEC at preferential prices. The U.S. quota for sugar in 1987 was approximately 10,000 MTs. Today, however, manufacturing has not only surpassed sugar as Mauritius' largest foreign exchange earner but it has swung the country's balance of payments into a surplus.

In 1979 the Government of Mauritius (GOM) entered into a stabilization program with the IMF and World Bank to address a difficult economic situation. Today, nearly ten years later, it is clear that 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 three loans from the World Bank. These efforts have had a major impact. For example, the economy enjoyed a growth rate of over 7% in 1986 and the EPZ employs almost 80,000 people. The EPZ is now both the largest employer and foreign exchange earner. However, economic assistance is still needed to sustain economic growth and support the structural adjustment program that has achieved these impressive results. The GOM has recently concluded negotiations to finance its Industrial Sector Adjustment Program. The loan agreement, signed July 1, 1987, provides Mauritius with $25 million from the World Bank and approximately $40 million from the African Development Bank. This will enable the GOM to continue to undertake policy changes within the industrial sector.

The Government, elected in August 1983, and re-elected in August 1987, 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 serves as a pragmatic example for other nations. The A.I.D. program in Mauritius has been successful and effectively implemented. Program assistance through the financing of vegetable oil imports and a cash grant under the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) have helped Mauritius in its economic structural adjustment program. The local currencies generated under these programs are being used to support agricultural diversification, increase employment, construct rural infrastructure, and promote foreign investment and trade (especially in the EPZ).

MAURITIUS

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

In FY 1987, A.I.D. reviewed government progress under the AEPRP. The review determined that industrial incentives and tariff reductions undertaken in conjunction with the AEPRP had the intended effect of significantly improving Mauritius' export position. Consequently, A.I.D. approved release of the second tranche ($3 million) of the AEPRP.

The results of Mauritius' policy changes were to turn the economic tide from a 10% decline in GDP only 7 years ago, to a positive 7.1% growth rate in 1987--with a balance of payment surplus. This surplus was spearheaded by the export of industrial products.

In both FY 1986 and FY 1987, Mauritius received approximately $1.5 million and $5 million, respectively, under the Section 416, Sugar Quota Compensation Program. Rice and wheat imported from the U.S. were sold and the local currency generated is being programmed under the same procedures developed for the Commodity Import Programs. These funds will finance rural infrastructure construction in support of the GOM's efforts to expand its industrial exports and diversify its agricultural base.

A Housing Investment Guaranty Program of $6 million had previously been approved and by 1987 the GOM had drawn down two-thirds of the loan.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

At this time A.I.D. is requesting $1.5 million from the Development Fund for Africa to continue financing essential imports from the U.S. but we are currently reviewing our program in Mauritius with the intent of adapting it to reflect the rapidly evolving Mauritian economy.

Director (acting), Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Sattish Shah (Resident in Nairobi).

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
642-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	88	C	---	260	---	---	---	---	130	130	130	130
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	260	---	---	---	---	130	130	130	130
642-0007 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	ES G	86	86	1,914	1,914	1,914	---	---	1,914	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,914	1,914	1,914	---	---	1,914	---	---	---	---
642-0008 ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	ES G	85	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	2,000	---	---	---	3,000	---	---
642-0009 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	ES G	87	87	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	300	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	300	---	300
642-0010 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII	SS G	88	88	---	1,470	---	---	---	---	1,470	300	---	470
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,470	---	---	---	---	1,470	300	---	470
642-0011 *COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VIII	SS G	89	89	---	1,370	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,370	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,370	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,370	300
COUNTRY TOTALS:				7,914	11,014	6,914	2,000	1,000	1,914	1,600	3,730	1,500	1,200
GRANTS:				7,914	11,014	6,914	2,000	1,000	1,914	1,600	3,730	1,500	1,200
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	3,100	---	---	---	---	1,600	430	1,500	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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MAURITIUS

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				7,914	7,914	6,914	2,000	1,000	1,914	---	3,300	---	300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column - All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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 VIII)	DFA			FY 1989 1,370	Life of Project Funding 1,370

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
642-0011 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1989	FY 1990

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 vegetable oil imports from the U.S. 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, 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, the agreement for an Industrial Sector Loan, for $25 million from the World Bank and UA 30 million from the African Development Bank, was signed on July 1, 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 commodity, 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	$1,370

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	1,370	-	1,370

Principal Contractors or Agencies: to be determined

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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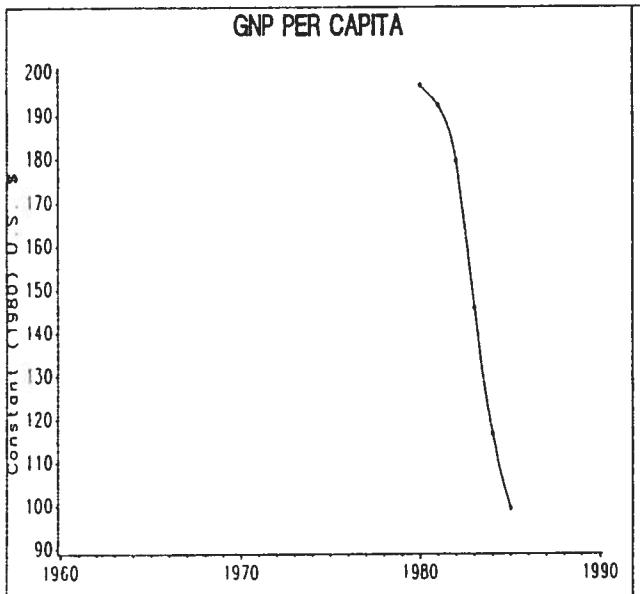
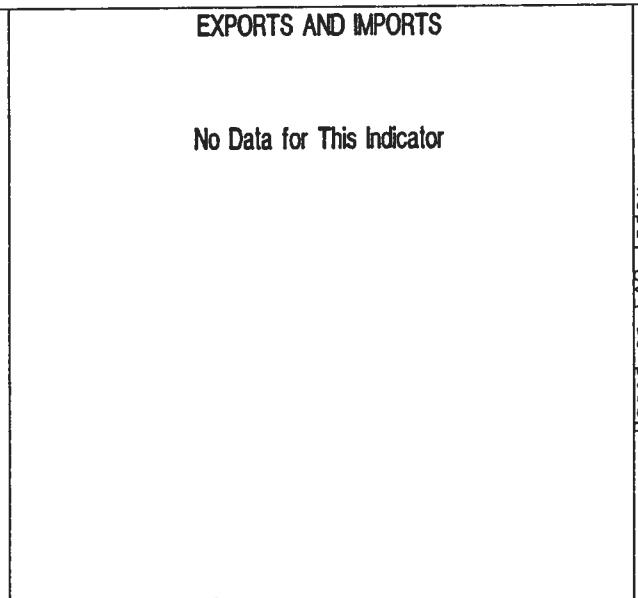
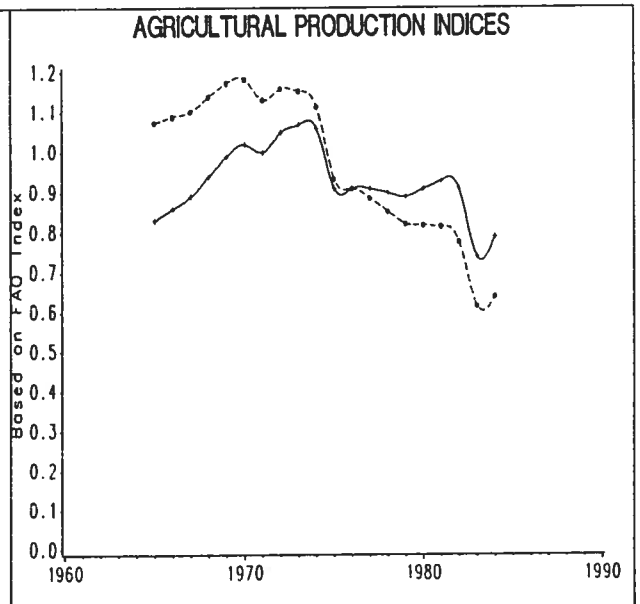
MOZAMBIQUE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 169 Million (1976-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.4% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.27 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.





Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 160

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) (.) (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) (.) (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(.) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (.) .
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Imports(1985)REFINED PETROL.;MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports(1985)CASHEWS;SHRIMP;SUGAR

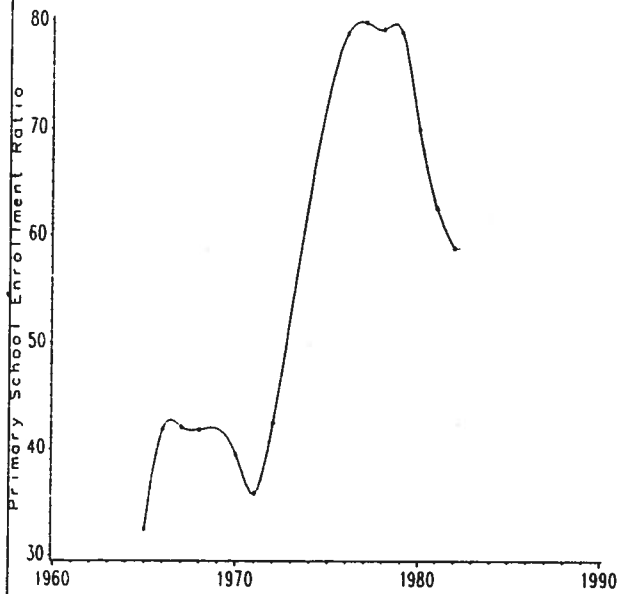
Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; PORTUGAL; FRANCE

AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1983) 37%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; CASSAVA; SORGHUM	28%	(1986)
Cash: CASHEWS IN SHELL; SUGARCANE; TEA	10%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)CASHEWS; TEA; COTTON
Ag. Imports:(1986) CORN; WHEAT; RICE

MOZAMBIQUE -- Social Indicators

LIFE EXPECTANCY	INFANT MORTALITY	PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator	

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 14,536

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1987) 2.6%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.9% (15-64yrs) 52.6% (65+ yrs) 2.5%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1987) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population...(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) . %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 71%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 52.2 Male 50.4 Female 54.0
(1970) Total 41.8 Male 38.6 Female 41.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 147

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 40% (1982) Measles 22% (1982)
Diphtheria(DPT) 16% (1983) Polio(3) 16% (1982)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) . %

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 33% Male 44% Female 23%

MOZAMBIQUE

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	15,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund	10,000	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,000	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	10,000 a/	15,000	15,000
P.L. 480	28,629	20,496	4,487
Title I	-	-	-
Title II b/	28,629	20,496	4,487
TOTALS	38,629	35,496	19,487

Footnotes:
a/ Includes $165,000 local cost support.
b/ See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakout of World Food program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	5	5	5
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	7	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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	8	—	8	8	—	8	8	—	8
Bilateral[d]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional[e]	8	—	8	8	—	8	8	—	8
Third Country Participants	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilateral[d]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional[e]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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).*

AID 370-2 (8-86)

MOZAMBIQUE

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Mozambique, with some of the best natural harbors in Africa, occupies a strategic location along southern Africa's Indian Ocean coast. Its transportation network is key to the economic viability of the landlocked states in southern Africa. It possesses underutilized fertile land, untapped hydroelectric potential and rich, but unexploited, mineral, petroleum, and natural gas deposits.

Yet Mozambique is one of the world's poorest countries. Ten years of civil strife and a series of natural disasters have devastated economic infrastructure, disrupted social services, and seriously affected subsistence agriculture. Poor economic policies after independence seriously hampered economic growth. Per capita income languishes at about $200 per year. Infant mortality is the highest in the world. An estimated 3.5 million people suffer from dislocation and food shortages.

The greatest cause for hope stems from the government's reversal of the economic policies that brought ruin in the eight years following independence. In 1983, Mozambique initiated new economic relationships with western governments, international financial institutions, and private foreign investors. Between 1984 and 1986, the government shifted land from state farms to private commercial and family farmers, increased the availability to private farmers of imported machinery and chemicals, eliminated price controls on almost all fruits and vegetables, and established substantially higher prices for other agricultural products. The early signs of a turnaround in manufacturing and certain parts of the agriculture sector became apparent by mid-1987.

In early 1987, Mozambique's government announced an Economic Rehabilitation Program, developed with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. The Program, which finances priority imports, calls for implementation of policy and institutional reform measures dealing with: (1) trade strategy and foreign exchange allocation; (2) pricing and distribution policies; (3) fiscal policy, including public expenditures; (4) agricultural marketing and producer prices; (5) industrial pricing and efficiency; and (6) the transport sector. To date, the government has met all of this program's implementation targets on schedule. For example, the local currency, the metical, has been devalued three times from 40 per $U.S. in January 1987 to 450 per $U.S. a year later.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s program in Mozambique supports the revitalization of the private sector, particularly private agriculture, and assists the

government in meeting the country's substantial food deficit. Both of these programs are designed to be supportive of the reform measures in Mozambique's Economic Rehabilitation Program. A.I.D. also provides emergency food and other humanitarian assistance to the victims of civil strife and natural disasters.

The Private Sector Rehabilitation Program

The A.I.D. Private Sector Rehabilitation program is composed of two elements: a commodity import program to stimulate private agricultural production, and a small technical assistance and training component to assist private sector rehabilitation. The commodity import program finances agricultural inputs, including capital equipment, seeds and fertilizer, as well as spare parts to rehabilitate older equipment. A.I.D. provided $10 million for this program in FY 1987 and plans to provide another $14.5 million in FY 1988. Technical assistance (funded under FY 85 and 86 grants) 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 technicians to repair agricultural machinery.

Considering the magnitude of Mozambican economic and security problems, and given the limited resources made available, the commodity import program has been a remarkable success. To concentrate the resources and maximize its impact, the target 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. The program will be expanded to portions of a third province - Manica - in FY 1988.

P.L. 480 Programs

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 dependent on imported food aid includes approximately 3.5 million rural inhabitants, plus another 3 million urban dwellers who cannot be fed by Mozambican domestic agriculture in the current circumstances.

P.L. 480 programs have been critical in meeting roughly a third of Mozambique's existing food gap. It is government's policy to sell food aid commodities whenever possible. A.I.D. supports this policy, since it maintains food markets and reduces the recipients'

dependence on free food. At the same time, it generates local currency for development activities. Thus, the majority of Title II emergency food provided to Mozambique is commercialized via private and public retailers.

One problem that A.I.D. and the Government of Mozambique are currently facing is the issue of how to use the local currency that has accumulated from the sale of PL 480 food and (to a lesser extent) commodities imported under the Private Sector Rehabilitation Program. Approximately eight billion meticais in special bank accounts have yet to be budgeted for priority development activities. A.I.D. and the Mozambique Government have nearly completed a comprehensive accounting of these funds and during FY 1988 will develop a plan for spending them in a manner consistent with the guidelines of the country's Economic Recovery Program.

In FY 1988, A.I.D. and the Government of Mozambique will design and implement a PL 480, Title II, Section 206 program. The section 206 agreement will allow A.I.D. to plan food assistance to Mozambique on a multi-year, rather than an emergency, basis. The agreement will include self-help measures -- government reforms aimed at improving food production and distribution. The Section 206 program for FY 1988 is planned for approximately 100,000 metric tons of food. Other Title II emergency resources will be made available through an American PVO.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

For FY 1989, A.I.D. requests $15 million for a new Private Sector Support program (656-0206) to continue revitalizing the private agricultural sector. Building on the success of the current Private Sector Rehabilitation program, this new program will provide foreign exchange for the importation of agricultural inputs, capital equipment, implements for private sector agricultural enterprises (including cooperatives), and raw materials for private factories that manufacture agricultural inputs. Consideration will be given to expanding U.S. assistance to other geographic areas in Mozambique. A.I.D. will continue to explore new means of involving the private sector in importing, transporting, and retailing U.S.-financed commodities.

A P.L. 480 Title II grant program of $4.5 million will provide critically needed food commodities to urban and rural populations.* This food support program represents balance-of-payments assistance, complementing the government's comprehensive economic reform

*In addition, the Section 206 program will also continue in FY 1989, but with funding for the Title II reserve account.

package. The local currency generated through the sale of food will be budgeted to support development activities (especially those helping the private sector) and policy reform measures consistent with the Economic Rehabilitation Program negotiated with the IMF and World Bank.

A.I.D. Representative: Julius Schlotthauer

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
656-CCCD CHILD SURVIVAL	SS G	83	89	---	500	---	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	250	250	250	250
656-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	88	C	---	300	---	---	---	---	150	150	150	150
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	300	---	---	---	---	150	150	150	150
656-OLCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT	ES G	87	87	165	165	---	---	165	81	---	84	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				165	165	---	---	165	81	---	84	---	---
656-0201 PRIVATE SECTOR REHABILITATION	ES G	84	88	39,405	39,405	29,570	11,936	9,835	14,350	---	7,619	---	5,500
	FN G	84	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	143	---	171	---	375	---	311
	SS G	84	88	10,000	14,500	---	---	---	---	14,500	10,000	---	4,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				50,405	54,905	30,570	12,079	9,835	14,521	14,500	17,994	---	10,311
656-0206 *PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT-CIP	SS G	89	91	---	45,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,500	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	45,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,500	10,000
656-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	50	100	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	100	50	100	50
COUNTRY TOTALS:				50,570	100,870	30,570	12,079	10,000	14,602	15,000	18,528	15,000	20,761
GRANTS:				50,570	100,870	30,570	12,079	10,000	14,602	15,000	18,528	15,000	20,761
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				1,000	1,000	1,000	143	---	171	---	375	---	311
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: MOZAMBIQUE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				10,000	60,300	---	---	---	---	15,000	10,450	15,000	14,950
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				39,570	39,570	29,570	11,936	10,000	14,431	---	7,703	---	5,500

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: MOZAMBIQUE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Sector Support Program	DFA			FY 1989 14,500	Life of Project Funding 45,000

Number 656-0206	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1991	FY 1992

Purpose: To stimulate the development and growth of private agricultural production in selected food-producing areas of Mozambique.

Project Description: Since FY 1984, the Private Sector Rehabilitation program has encouraged increased production by the private agricultural sector through a commodity import program (CIP) providing foreign exchange for the purchase of inputs needed by private commercial and family farmers and private manufacturers. Evaluations have confirmed that the private sector has used effectively the inputs provided, dramatically increasing overall production and revitalizing the private sector.

The new Private Sector Support program will continue the importation of agricultural inputs, capital equipment, and implements to the private agricultural sector. The program will also provide raw materials to private factories for the manufacture of agriculture-related tools, implements, and inputs. The objectives of the assistance to the private sector — the keystone of the A.I.D. strategy in Mozambique — are twofold: to demonstrate and expand the productive capacities of private commercial enterprises (both farm and non-farm) and to increase the marketed agricultural output of the private sector in general.

The Private Sector Support program is fundamentally a continuation of the successful Private Sector Rehabilitation program, but with more of an emphasis on sectoral problems and on ensuring that the mix of commodities has the highest potential of value-added in country, especially for earning foreign exchange.

Relationship to A.I.D. Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy stresses the importance of the rapid development and growth of private sector farmers as a critical factor for the increased food production and economic development of the Mozambican economy. This program aims to support and demonstrate the viability of the private sector as a dynamic vehicle for development.

Host Country and Other Donors: The program supports the private sector initiatives of the Government of Mozambique and complements the comprehensive Economic Rehabilitation Program structured in consultation with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Foreign exchange made available, along with that provided by the World Bank, the Netherlands, Great Britain and other donors, will allow producers to obtain essential materials and equipment for production.

Beneficiaries: In the long run, all Mozambicans will benefit from the Private Sector Support program through increased agricultural production and food availability in the marketplace. In the short run, the program will continue to assist private farmers and manufacuturers, but over an expanded geographic area.

Major Outputs:

- Demonstrated private sector capability regarding the production and marketing of food and other agricultural commodities;
- Increased agricultural production in the target areas, as well as increased foodstuffs availabile in rural and urban markets;
- Increased local production and marketing of agricultural tools and implements by private factories and distributors.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Equipment, Fuel & Lubricants	35,000
Raw Materials	10,000
Total	45,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	14,500	30,500	45,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Bank of Mozambique
Ministry of Agriculture

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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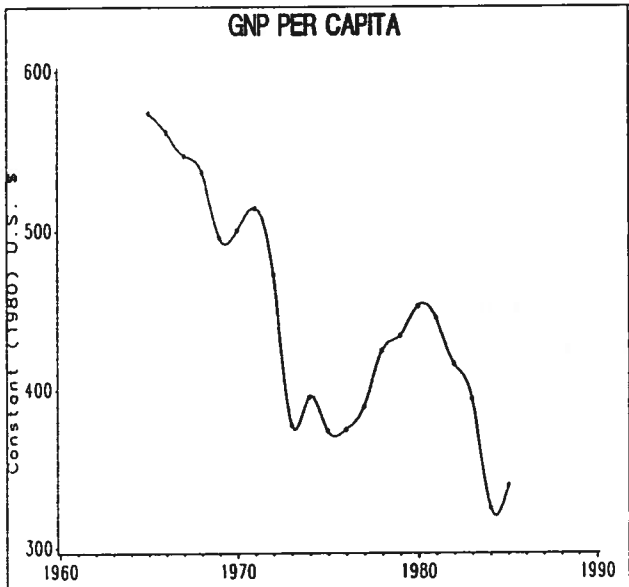
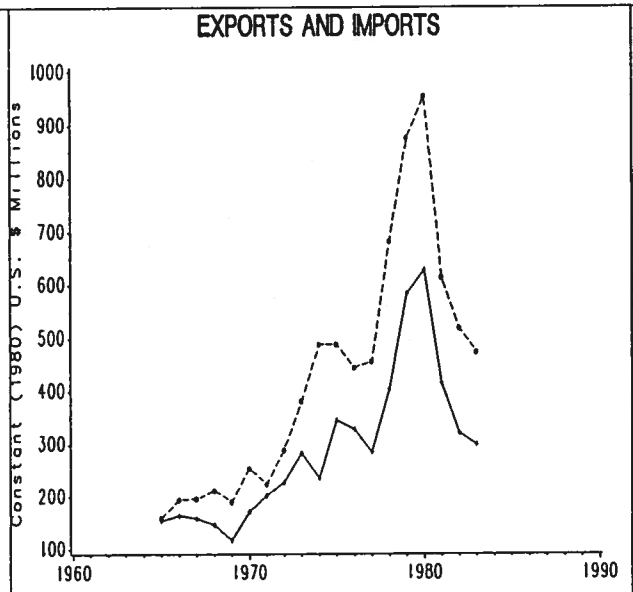
NIGER -- Economic Indicators

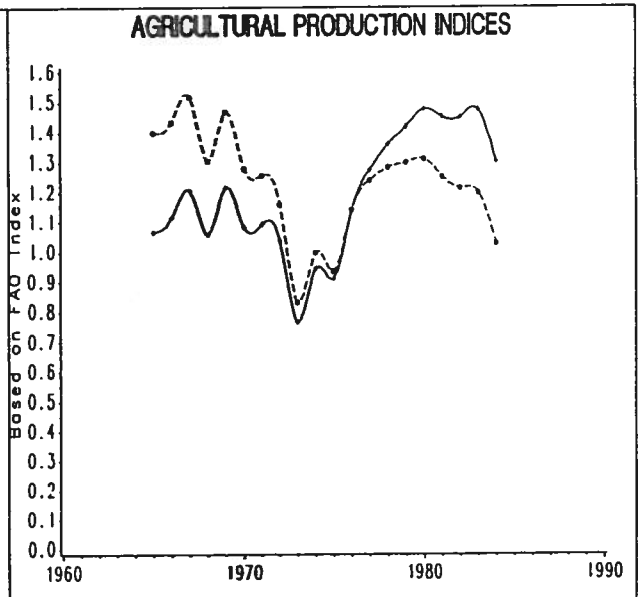
Total U.S. Aid $ 293 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.9% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 4.89 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 250

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -2.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 386 (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1986) 91 (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
4.3 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 64.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US).... ..... (1985) 67
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1983) 18.3%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1981)	-200(82)	-199(83)	-175
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1981)	615(82)	519(83)	474
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986)			1%

Major Imports(1985)PETROLEUM PRODS;PRIMARY MATLS.;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1981)	415(82)	321(83)	299
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986)			5%

Major Exports(1985)URANIUM;LIVESTOCK;COWPEAS

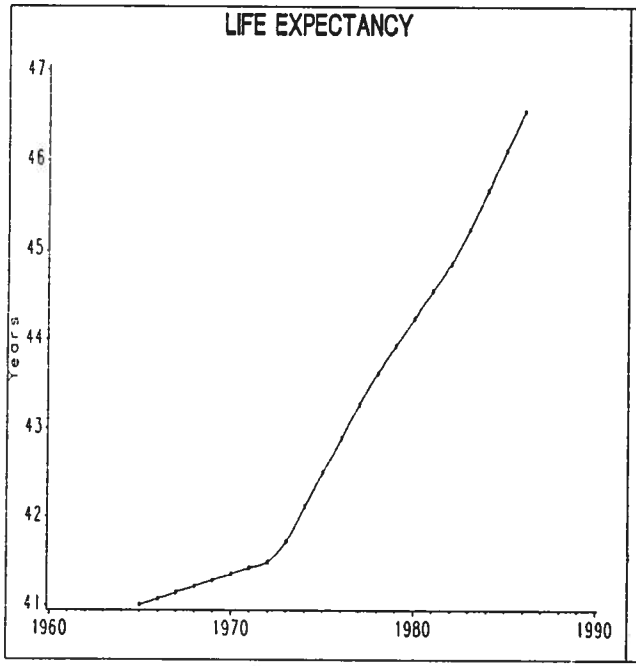
Trading Partners: FRANCE; NIGERIA; JAPAN

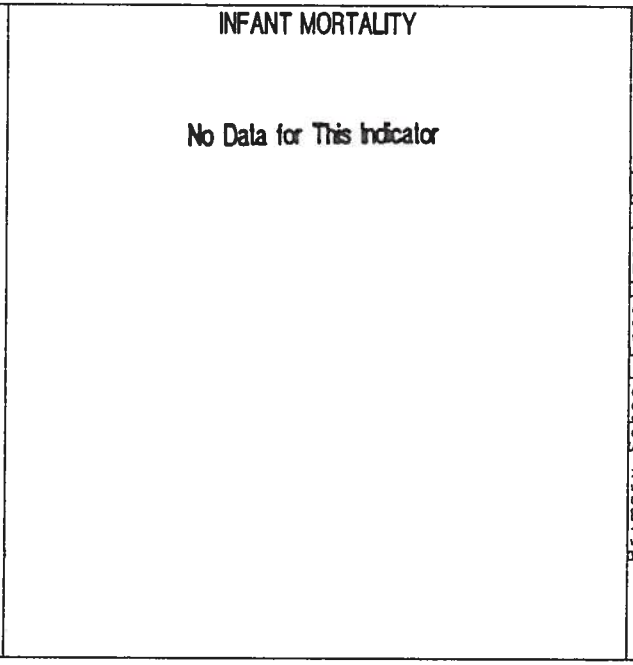
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 47%

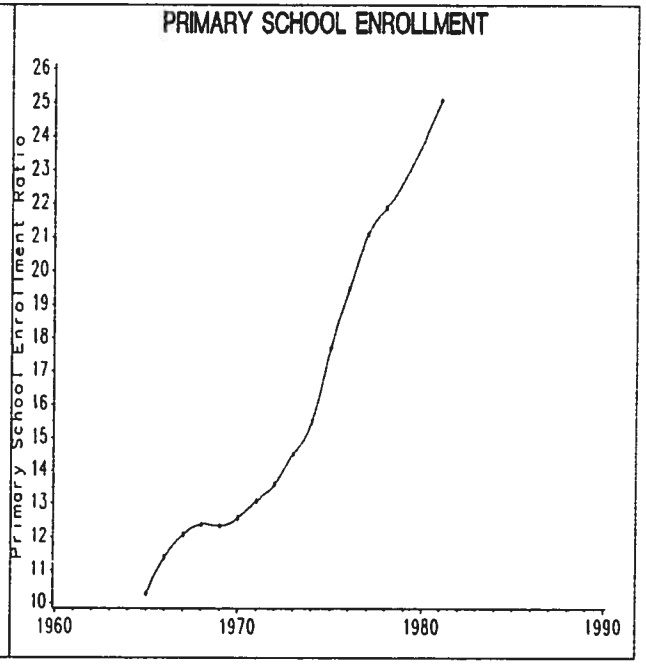
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: MILLET; SORGHUM; .	28%	(1986)
Cash: COWPEAS; .; .	10%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)LIVESTOCK; COWPEAS; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; .

NIGER -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 6,989

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.3% (1987) 3.2%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.4% (15-64yrs) 50.1% (65+ yrs) 2.5%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.8 (1987) 6.8

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1985) 51%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1983) 90%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1985) 100%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 46.5 Male 44.9 Female 48.2
(1970) Total 41.4 Male 40.4 Female 42.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 140

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 28% (1981) Measles 19% (1981)
Diphtheria(DPT) 6% (1981) Polio(3) 6% (1981)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 33%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1984)	Total	28.0	Male	34.0	Female	19.0
Secondary	(1984)	Total	7.0	Male	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.2	Male	0.4	Female	0.1

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 10% Male 14% Female 6%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	19,510 a/	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	19,510	-	-
Development Fund	-	20,924 d/	18,000
Economic Support Fund	2,000 b/	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,000	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	21,510	20,924	18,000
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II c/	-	-	-
TOTALS	21,510	20,924	18,000

a/ Includes $3,010,000 in reobligated Sahel Development Program Funds.
b/ Includes $95,000 in local support.
c/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country World Food Program
d/ Includes $2,924,000 unobligated Sahel Development Program funds carried forward.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	23	22	22
Foreign National	11	11	11
TOTALS	34	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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	62	28	90	53	66	119	43	27	70
Bilateral[d]	48	17	65	38	38	76	26	16	42
Regional[e]	14	11	25	15	28	43	17	11	28
Third Country Participants	51	58	109	58	101	159	53	45	98
Bilateral[d]	42	36	78	38	59	97	22	28	50
Regional[e]	9	22	31	20	42	62	31	17	48
TOTALS	113	86	199	111	167	278	96	72	168

[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

Agriculture Policy Reform

The GON has progressed steadily in its efforts to eliminate the barriers to diversified production in the agricultural sector. It continues the necessary steps to decentralize control, liberalize marketing practices, and improve the efficiency of the remaining public enterprises in the agricultural sector. The price stabilization role of the grain marketing agency has been abolished and its cereals stocks have been reduced significantly. The effort to restructure the entire organization is continuing. The average input subsidy has been reduced well below 15% and totally eliminated for agricultural equipment and insecticides for cotton. The marketing of cereals and cowpeas has been liberalized, so that farmers may now sell to anyone, not just government organizations.

The government through A.I.D. support, has also instituted a system of tender for the purchase of grains to assure competition and, to date, has exceeded the levels set in an agreement. They have also relaxed restrictions on the export of livestock (camels, goats and sheep) but not on the export and slaughter of female cattle. A.I.D. has discussed this contradiction with the Ministers of Animal Resources and Agriculture, and expects a written statement from the GON relaxing the restrictions on female cattle soon.

A.I.D. is completing the design of an African Economic Policy Reform Program to begin in FY 1988. The program will focus on administrative policy reform measures to further improve rural marketing systems and to promote agricultural exports.

Health/Population

Our health/population policy reform objectives look to reasonable fee-for-service programs, cost-recovery and revenue-sharing at the hospital/clinic level, and administrative decentralization to release central government resources for use on materials and supplies essential to improving services.

A.I.D. provides resources for these operational and policy changes through the financing of operating and maintenance costs of already installed health facilities. A.I.D. is finding this to be more cost effective than financing an "integrated" rural health development project. Provisions are also made for an adequate level of support for health services such as maternal and child care. When combined with technical assistance from appropriate regionally and centrally funded projects, the health program will be a more effective device in alleviating key administrative constraints. We are working with the Ministry of Health to start programmatic activities funded by the local currency under the grant.

Effective resource management in the Sahel also requires stabilization of the population. Prior to 1984, Niger did not wish to consider a population

NIGER

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The major development challenge facing Niger, a landlocked, resource poor country subject to harsh environmental constraints, is to increase and diversify agricultural production. Redefining the role of government and encouraging private sector initiative and responsibility are key elements in meeting this challenge. Longer term improvement in living standards also requires attention to the high population growth rates (3.2%) and an efficient health care system.

Throughout the uranium boom of the 1970s, the Government of Niger (GON) used the surge of profits to promote growth in all sectors. Public enterprises expanded to dominate large segments of modern production and commercial activities. The sharp rise in the Nigerien economy ended abruptly in 1981 with a drastic fall in world demand for uranium. Many of the programs, however, continued unabated--creating a severe financial crisis. In addition, the 1984 drought shortly thereafter dramatically demonstrated Niger's very limited physical resource base for agriculture and the pressure of the country's rapidly growing population.

The GON also set about to garner as much assistance as possible from the donor community. During 1987-88 the Government engaged in a series of UNDP-coordinated round table discussions with its principal developmental partners, including the United States, in order to develop a new and more appropriate Five Year Development Plan (1987-91). In addition to its systematic approach to solving economic and social problems, the Plan's attractiveness centers around its provision for private involvement and investment opportunities. As has been the trend in most of the country's planning programs, the Plan stresses the needs of the rural sector.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The goal of the A.I.D. program in Niger is to support the Government's efforts to expand food production and diversify rural income. To achieve this goal, a primary focus on agricultural issues is complemented by a comprehensive approach to improving the health of the rural population.

The Mission's experience in providing development assistance in the past few years has led it to provide a combination of sector grants and traditional technical assistance projects that complement one another. The sectoral assistance supports selected policy reforms instrumental to the government's broader structural adjustment program. The projects reinforce the reform effort in two ways: first, by strengthening institutional capacity for reform implementation (e.g., improved data collection and analysis, better management practices, selective training); and second, by providing needed technology (e.g., adaptive crop research, new extension practices, cold chain for vaccines).

This approach provides relatively quick-disbursing funds for immediate relief from financial constraints. At the same time it promotes policies to correct chronic budgetary imbalances, restore balance between the public and private sectors, release resources to more efficient uses, and improve growth prospects.

The advantage of this approach can be seen most clearly in the case of agricultural input subsidies, marketing and distribution. A.I.D's major agriculture program, the Niger Agricultural Sector Development Grant, is conditioned on implementation of a strict, graduated policy of subsidy reduction and is opening up input distribution to the private/cooperative sector. This program also provides the technical assistance necessary to work out solutions to problems in implementing the long-term restructuring of the supply system. It also provides assistance for cooperative training. Other subsectors, such as institutional development and implementation of agriculture research will require considerable technical assistance and are better suited to project assistance.

Partly as a result of our project assistance, Niger's agriculture sector showed a bumper crop cereal production for 1986, reaching nearly 1.8 million metric tons. In addition, cowpea seed (CB 5, a variety developed in the U.S.) helped to improve the production of cowpeas during the 1986 season to nearly 300,000 metric tons from the less than 200,000 tons produced during 1985. Joint research studies of the GON and A.I.D. have resulted in greater yields in different agro-ecological zones in the country. Participating farmers are now enjoying up to five-fold increases in production compared to the traditional system. Through the A.I.D. cooperative development program, the GON has been able to implement parastatal divestiture and improve agriculture credit. A bank guarantee fund has been functioning for over two agricultural seasons, providing cooperatives access to funding for seasonal inputs and other potentially profitable endeavors. Finally, programs in natural forest management have shown that using proper techniques, government-village cooperation can result in renovation of degraded land, in increased production of fuelwood for urban consumption, and in generation of sufficient additional revenue to pay for the recurrent costs of the management of state-owned forest land. From these successes a growing number of farmers are beginning to realize that continued productivity is highly dependent on their prudent use and conservation of the country's natural resource base. Farmers in three model sites have seen that individual efforts coupled with easily learned technologies on planting trees, managing erosion, replenishing the soil and water resources, controlling woodlands and rangelands can dramatically increase economic benefits. It is evident, however, that in spite of these positive accomplishments it will be a challenge to replicate these experiences and findings in uncontrolled settings in other parts of the country. Continued government and farmer cooperation and the integration of programs with ongoing policy dialogue and agricultural reform efforts will be crucial to future accomplishments.

program. Following certain initiatives (including A.I.D.'s RAPID presentations and Columbia University training programs) as well as the recognition during the 1984 drought that Niger will be perpetually vulnerable to food shortages for its people, the GON has established the most aggressive family planning policy in the Sahel. Fifty health technicians were taught family health service delivery skills in late 1987 at A.I.D. supported workshops in two of the seven departments in Niger.

The GON with A.I.D. support implemented a public education program in November and included audience research and the production of family planning sample cases for use by the rural health workers. Most importantly, the new president is continuing the needed leadership of the population program with the same intensity as did its pioneer, the late President Seyni Kountche.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

In FY 1989 A.I.D. is requesting $18 million from the Sub-Saharan Africa account to assist the GON with sector support policies, and to undertake actions necessary for policy reform and continue efforts to increase the country's productive capacity. Three new projects will start in FY 1989: Agriculture Sector Development Grant II (683-0257), Rural Organization Development (683-0260) and Natural Resources Management (683-0262).

The proposed Agriculture Sector Development Grant II (ASDG II) will continue the policy reform measures begun under ASDG I, adding specific targets to improve resource allocation, decrease public sector costs and encourage privatization of agriculture enterprises. A.I.D. is requesting $7 million in FY 1989 to start ASDG II, a program projected to cost a total of $35 million. This program is also expected to complement the Natural Resources Management project as an important new policy direction.

The proposed bilateral Rural Organization Development (ROD) project ($2,600,000 in FY 1989) will continue the long-term effort required to support the cooperative development activities initiated under the Niamey Department Development and Agriculture Production Support projects. The institution building activities under ROD will directly complement the policy reform dialogue with respect to credit unions which was initiated under the ASDG I project in FY 1989.

The planned Natural Resources Management project ($1,700,000 in FY 1989) will follow up on the work begun in the very successful Forestry and Land Use project. The project will replicate the windbreak and private woodlot models in other geographic locations and continue to reinforce the management and technical training programs.

The FY 1989 request for the Niger Applied Agricultural Research project ($1,000,000) will continue institutionalization of applied agriculture systems research with strong functional linkages to extension.

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Continuing support under the Niger Health support grant ($1,430,000 requested in FY 1989) will enable the Government of Niger to adequately monitor the policy reforms already effected based on project-funded activities and studies. The Family Health and Demography project ($2,420,000 requested in FY 1989) will extend family health service delivery to three additional departments of Niger.

A.I.D. will also provide $140,000 to continue support to the Peace Corps.

Mission Director: George T. Eaton

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
683-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES	SS G	88	C	---	405	---	---	---	---	205	205	200	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	405	---	---	---	---	205	205	200	200
683-CCCD CHILD SURVIVAL	SS G	88	C	---	610	---	---	---	---	300	300	310	310
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	610	---	---	---	---	300	300	310	310
683-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	88	C	---	854	---	---	---	---	454	454	400	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	854	---	---	---	---	454	454	400	400
683-OLAG LOCUST/GRASSHOPPER CONTROL	SS G	88	C	---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	800	---	---	---	---	400	400	400	400
683-OLCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT	ES G	87	87	95	95	---	---	95	84	---	9	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				95	95	---	---	95	84	---	9	---	---
683-0208 RURAL HEALTH IMPROVEMENT	HE G	78	86	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,869	---	40	---	91	---	---
	SH G	78	86	14,329	14,329	14,329	10,026	---	2,593	---	1,000	---	710
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,329	16,329	16,329	11,895	---	2,633	---	1,091	---	710
683-0225 NIGER CEREALS RESEARCH	SH G	82	85	11,660	11,660	11,660	5,818	---	---	---	1,600	---	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,660	11,660	11,660	5,818	---	---	---	1,600	---	1,600
683-0226 RURAL SECTOR HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT	SH G	79	82	4,682	4,682	5,030	3,599	---	---	---	731	---	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,682	4,682	5,030	3,599	---	---	---	731	---	700
683-0229 EVALUATION ASST TO MINISTRY OF PLANNING	SH G	81	82	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,346	---	316	---	338	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	2,000	1,346	---	316	---	338	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
683-0230 FORESTRY AND LAND USE PLANNING													
	SH G	80	83	4,089	4,089	4,089	2,868	---	956	---	265	---	---
	SS G	80	83	---	350	---	---	---	---	350	150	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,089	4,439	4,089	2,868	---	956	350	415	---	100
683-0234 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT													
	SH G	82	87	19,900	19,900	17,789	8,503	2,111	---	---	2,600	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,900	19,900	17,789	8,503	2,111	---	---	2,600	---	3,000
683-0240 NIAMEY DEPARTMENT DEVELOPMENT PHASE II													
	SH G	81	87	14,897	14,897	13,582	9,797	1,315	1,397	---	2,385	---	1,318
PROJECT TOTAL:				14,897	14,897	13,582	9,797	1,315	1,397	---	2,385	---	1,318
683-0242 INTEGRATED LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION													
	SH G	83	85	10,856	10,856	10,856	7,481	---	792	---	1,477	---	1,106
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,856	10,856	10,856	7,481	---	792	---	1,477	---	1,106
683-0246 AGRI SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT													
	SH G	84	88	16,137	16,137	11,127	531	5,010	8,900	---	1,696	---	---
	SS G	84	88	7,400	7,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	1,000	---	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				23,537	23,137	11,127	531	5,010	8,900	7,000	2,696	---	2,500
683-0247 RURAL DEV SECTOR GRANT-ESF													
	ES G	83	87	19,373	19,373	19,373	15,000	---	4,373	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,373	19,373	19,373	15,000	---	4,373	---	---	---	---
683-0249 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC													
	ES G	83	C	---	---	---	---	1,905	---	---	200	---	400
	SH G	83	C	---	---	160	100	100	26	---	80	---	54
	SS G	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	140	30	140	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	160	100	2,005	26	140	310	140	554
683-0254 HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT													
	CS G	86	90	1,500	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	500	---	750
	SH G	86	90	7,007	7,007	3,507	---	3,500	2,134	---	2,500	---	1,500
	SS G	86	90	6,493	6,493	---	---	---	---	3,510	1,000	1,430	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	3,507	---	5,000	2,134	3,510	4,000	1,430	3,450

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

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PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
683-0256 APPLIED AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH													
	SH G	87	91	5,974	5,974	---	---	5,974	---	1,424	1,500	---	1,500
	SS G	87	91	14,026	14,026	---	---	---	---	2,400	700	1,000	1,200
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,000	20,000	---	---	5,974	---	3,824	2,200	1,000	2,700
683-0257 *AGRI SECTOR DEVELOPMENT GRANT II													
	SS G	89	93	---	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	2,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	35,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	2,100
683-0258 FAMILY HEALTH & DEMOGRAPHY													
	SH G	88	92	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	---	---	---
	SS G	83	92	---	6,600	---	---	---	---	2,600	700	2,420	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,100	---	---	---	---	4,100	700	2,420	1,000
683-0260 *RURAL ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT													
	SS G	89	93	---	11,095	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	780
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	11,095	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	780
683-0262 *NATURAL RESOURCES MGT													
	SS G	89	93	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,700	510
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,700	510
683-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	641	120	400	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	641	120	400	200
683-0937 MATERNAL LANGUAGES TEXTS													
	SH G	84	84	---	---	228	225	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	228	225	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGER

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				162,418	225,232	115,730	67,163	21,510	21,611	20,924	22,031	18,000	23,638
GRANTS:				162,413	225,232	115,730	67,163	21,510	21,611	20,924	22,031	18,000	23,638
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				2,000	2,000	2,000	1,869	---	40	---	91	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				1,500	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	500	---	750
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				111,531	113,031	94,357	50,294	18,010	17,114	2,924	16,172	---	11,488
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				27,919	89,233	---	---	---	---	18,000	5,059	18,000	11,000
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				19,468	19,468	19,373	15,000	2,000	4,457	---	209	---	400

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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 1989 7,000	Life of Project Funding 35,000

Number 683-0257	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1993	FY 1994

Purpose: To promote agricultural production by alleviating policy constraints to agricultural development, so as to contribute to the Government of Niger's (GON) structural adjustment objectives and minimize the adverse impact of austerity measures on rural development programs.

Project Description: Niger has made significant progress in addressing institutional and policy constraints in support of agricultural and rural development activities. The first Agricultural Sector Development Support Grant (A.S.D.G.) program, which began in 1984, has addressed policy constraints in six major areas: agricultural input supply and subsidies; agricultural product marketing; cross-border trade; livestock marketing; improved production and marketing; and a more responsive system of agricultural credit. In addition to continuing to address the above policy concerns. ASDG II will further focus on encouraging increased private sector involvement through the transfer of erstwhile parastatal input and product marketing responsibilities to the private cooperatives movement, improved natural resource and land use policies and promoting more applied methods of agricultural research. The program will finance technical assistance to the GON in policy analysis and provide direct resource transfers to the GON conditioned on specifically designated benchmarkes achieved in policy reforms. These funds will be converted to local currency and used for activities in support of the GON's development programs.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s long-term strategy objectives in Niger is to increase food production and crop diversification leading toward food self-reliance and increased rural incomes. Medium-term objectives focus upon agriculture readjustment. This program, 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 while striving to maintain Niger's natural resource base. 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 orientation of expenditures to foster increases in rural income and wealth. France, West Germany 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. Farmers 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;
- elaborating and approval of a national livestock development strategy with appropriate land use planning policies;
- strengthening capacity for human and financial resource planning and allocation;
- improved natural resource management.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	($000)
Grant assistance to promote agriculture 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, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		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)	
Rural Organization Development	DFA			FY 1989 2,600	Life of Project Funding 11,095

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
683-0260 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[■] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1993	FY 1994

Purpose: To increase and diversify agriculture production and rural incomes through strengthened, independent, self-managed cooperatives and the diffusion of improved rural technologies.

Project Description: The project will expand and institutionalize development of participative self-managed cooperatives in all seven departments in Niger and at the national level. The project will strengthen approximately three hundred cooperatives serving some nine hundred thousand small farmers. These organizations will benefit from participating in cooperative development and training, improved agricultural technology, and marketing of both inputs and produce.

The provision of technical assistance and dissemination of technical information to the rural population will ensure a systematic and continuous source of technical advice and exposure to research results generated in Niger or by external sources. The Nigerien Agricultural Extension Service will be supported to ensure that technical recommendations will be available to the small farmers and cooperative members.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is in keeping with A.I.D.'s long-term agricultural strategy objective to increase food production and crop diversification leading toward food self-reliance and increased rural incomes. The creation of strong self-managed cooperatives will lead to increased food production and expanded chances of marketing surpluses.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Niger (GON) is committed to increasing the participation of rural inhabitants in their own development as part of its objective to achieve food self-reliance and increased income for rural households. The cooperative is the primary institutional mechanism for channeling local participation into developmental activities.

Beneficiaries: The target group consists of rural families who would not otherwise benefit from the services provided through cooperatives.

Major Outputs:

-- An expanded national and sub-regional training system for development of participative, self-managed cooperatives established;

-- Expansion and institutionalization of cooperative links on local, sub-regional and national levels, and

-- Parastatal agriculture input distribution agency functions fully transferred to cooperatives and private sector.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
- Technical Assistance	4,000
- Participant Training	1,595
- Commodities	2,000
- Other Direct Costs	3,500
TOTAL	11,095

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	2,600	8,495	11,095

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-86)

PROGRAM: NIGER

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Natural Resources Management	DFA			FY 1987 1,700	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number 683-0262	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1993	FY 1994

Purpose: To develop a sustainable natural resources management system which links local farming organizations with policy-making, research and extension services managed by the Government of Niger.

Project Description: This project brings together the most successful technical, organizational and policy reform components of pilot natural resources management initiatives. The four major components of the project will include: (1) research and development to apply appropriate technologies to integrate management of forests and other stands of perennial vegetation with agricultural production in Niger's harsh Sahelian latitudes; (2) policy reforms to permit Niger's farming majority to enjoy more of the benefits accruing from their increasing participation in the stewardship of the nation's natural resources; (3) development of local groups to increase their capability to share responsibility for management of their vegetative, soil, water and other productive resource potentials on a financially and ecologically sustainable basis; and (4) training, at all levels, in the techniques and institutional procedures required to manage and extend the agronomic, institutional and policy reform measures being developed to maintain an ecological balance between agricultural production and use of renewable natural resources.

The project will extend measures against desertification, including range management and agroforestry, which were undertaken successfully in A.I.D.'s Forest and Land Use Planning Project, and the coordinated efforts of A.I.D., the U.S. Peace Corps and CARE to expand villager maintenance of windbreaks and woodlots. The follow-on project will build on policy changes, encouraged under the Agricultural Sector Development Project, which allowed rural cooperative groups, in cooperation with forest service agents, to harvest wood and replant trees in state forests.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is in keeping with A.I.D.'s long-term strategy to encourage better national resource management and increased efficiency in the use of national resources in the agricultural sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Niger is committed to increasing the participation of rural inhabitants in managing their own productive resources on a sustainable basis so that the nation may achieve its objectives of food self-reliance and increased income for rural households.

Beneficiaries: Inhabitants of Niger's Sahelian farming belt will benefit from both the preservation of soil productivity and the continuous harvesting of sustainably managed forests.

Major Outputs:

-- Identification of appropriate technologies, institutions, and policies that can foster natural resources management;
-- Natural resources management shared by the National Forest Service and a network of local participatory organizations;
-- Policy analysts, government decision-makers, agronomists, extension agents, and local group leaders trained in comprehensive land-use planning and management appropriate to their roles;
-- Establishment and operation of at least three model sites of 100,000 hectares each, which demonstrate the financial and ecological viability of shared, sustained natural resources management.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,000
Training	1,000
Commodities	2,000
Other Direct Costs	1,000
TOTAL	6,000

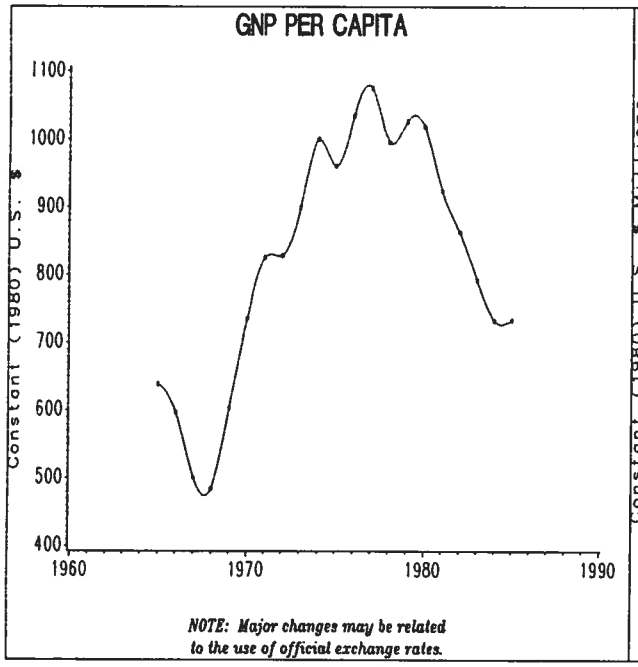
U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	1,700	4,300	6,000

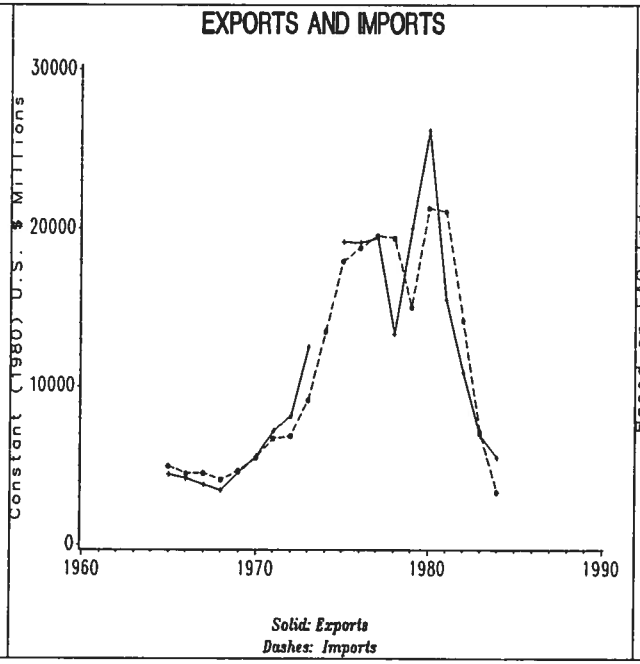
Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be selected

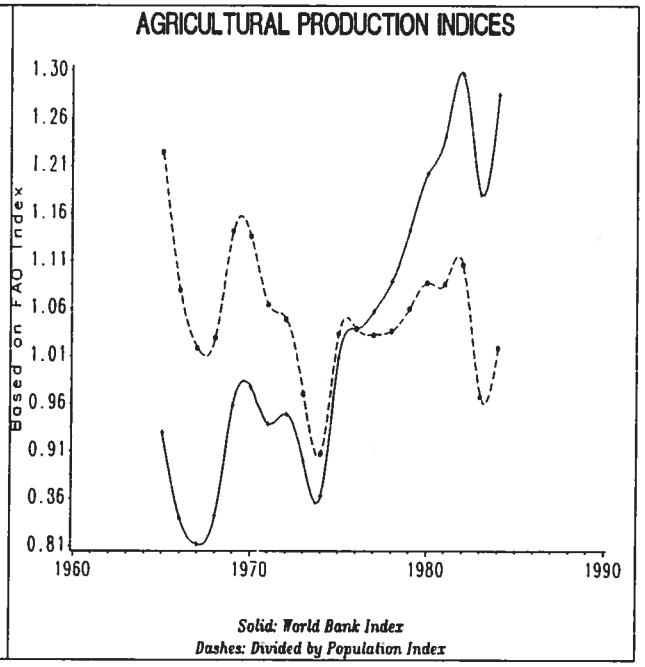
AID 370-7 (11-85)

NIGERIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 466 Million (1952-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 800

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 2.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1981) 8.1%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.2 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 18.4%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 4,004
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 25.7%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982) -3,306(83) -233(84) 2,142

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982) 14,197(83) 7,149(84) 3,352
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 15%

Major Imports(.) ; ;

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982) 10,891(83) 6,917(84) 5,494
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 51%

Major Exports(.) ; ;

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; UNITED KINGDOM

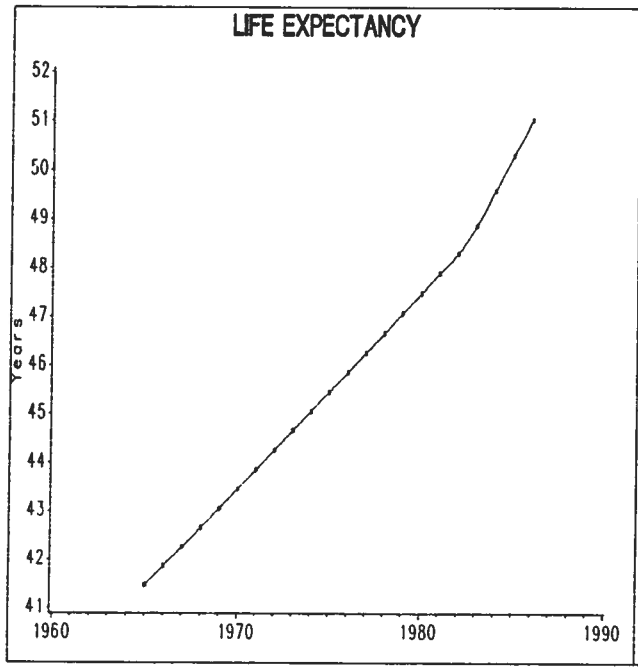
AGRICULTURE

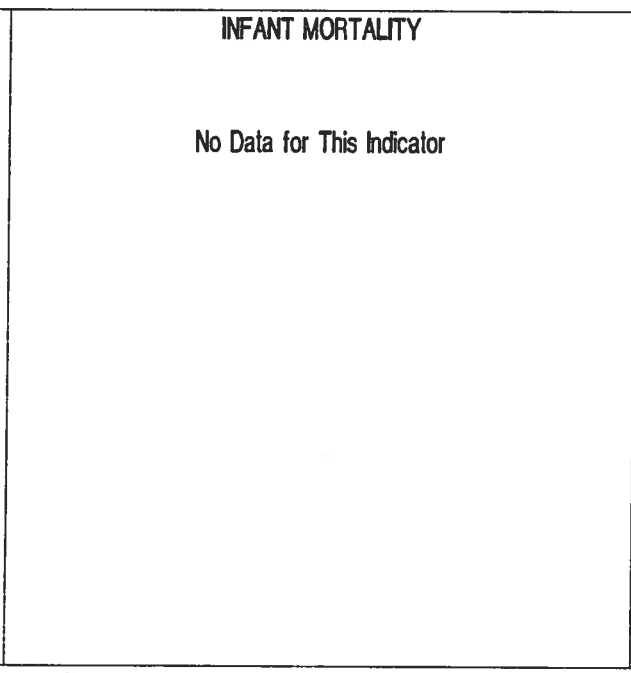
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 31%

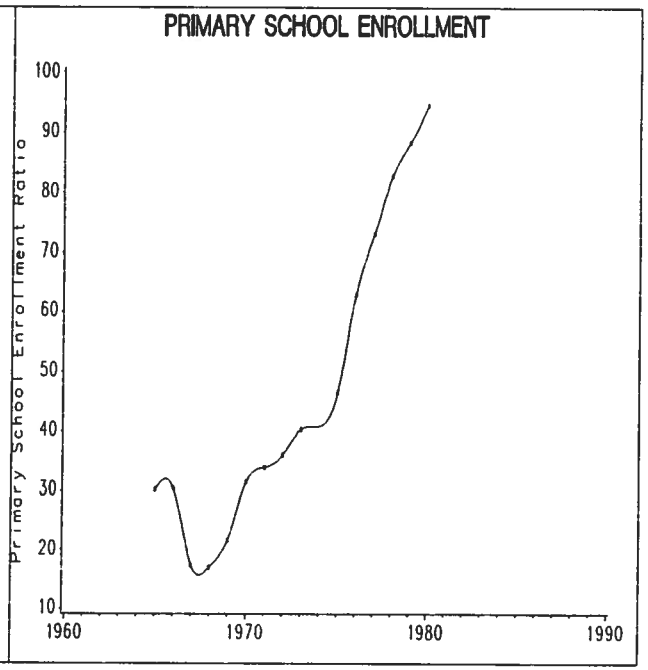
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: SORGHUM; MILLET; CORN	50%	(1986)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; .; .	3%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COCOA BEANS; .; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RAW SUGAR; VEGETABLE OILS

NIGERIA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 108,620

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.1% (1987) 3.0%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.9% (15-64yrs) 53.2% (65+ yrs) 1.9%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1987) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) . %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 86%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 51.0 Male 49.3 Female 52.8
(1970) Total 43.5 Male 41.9 Female 45.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 124

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG) 12% (1985) Measles 6% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 7% (1985) Polio(3) 6% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) . %

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total 94.4	Male .	Female .
Secondary	(1979)	Total 16.2	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 1.6	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 34% Male 46% Female 23%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	11,430	11,500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	11,430	11,500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	11,430	11,500

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	2	2	2
Foreign National	2	2	2
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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	23	23	-	42	42	-	25	25
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	23	23	-	42	42	-	25	25
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	23	23	-	42	42	-	25	25

[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).*

NIGERIA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

In June 1986 the Government of Nigeria embarked on a major economic reform program and has negotiated a stand-by agreement with the International Monetary Fund. The goals of that private sector oriented program are to strengthen demand management policies, encourage the supply side of the economy, restructure the tariff regime, liberalize trade, and reduce administrative controls. As a part of the reform program, Nigeria has adopted a foreign exchange auction system which has resulted in a 60% devaluation in its currency and abolished import license requirements, price controls and agricultural commodity boards, as well as privatized many parastals. In spite of the progress made under the program, much remains to be done. The economy still remains dependent on oil for its foreign exchange earnings and real GDP declined 3.2% in 1986.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s development strategy in Nigeria is concentrated in the areas of family planning and child survival. This assistance has been provided through a non-bilateral program that is designed to help Nigeria reduce the rate of growth of its large population and to reduce the country's child mortality and morbidity rates. Starting with FY 1988, as reflected in the FY 1989 Congressional Presentation, this program is being funded on a bilateral basis.

A.I.D.'s family planning effort in Nigeria is carried out principally under a $67 million Africa regional Family Health Initiatives project, (620-0001) , which is seeking to help the Government implement a nation-wide family planning effort. The project was approved in 1987. Currently, the Mission is in the process of negotiating contracts with the institutions that will be responsible for implementing various elements of this project.

A.I.D.'s principal child survival effort in Nigeria is carried out under the $14.5 million regional Africa Child Survival/Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases Project (698-0421). This activity, which was initiated in August 1986, is strengthening Nigeria's capacity to reduce morbidity and mortality rates in children under five. The project has equipped 304 local government areas and developed technical training materials and training guides. Training materials and supervisory programs have been developed for the diarrheal disease and malaria control programs.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

For FY 1989, $10 million is requested for the Family Health Initiatives Project (620-0001) and $1.5 million under the Africa Child Survival/Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases Project (698-0421).

A.I.D. Affairs Officer: Elizabeth K. MacManus

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
620-0000 CHILD SURVIVAL	SS G	83	C	---	2,930	---	---	---	---	1,430	1,000	1,500	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,930	---	---	---	---	1,430	1,000	1,500	1,000
620-0001 FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES	SS G	88	92	67,000	67,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	3,000	10,000	6,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				67,000	67,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	3,000	10,000	6,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				67,000	69,930	---	---	---	---	11,430	4,000	11,500	7,000
GRANTS:				67,000	69,930	---	---	---	---	11,430	4,000	11,500	7,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				67,000	69,930	---	---	---	---	11,430	4,000	11,500	7,000
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

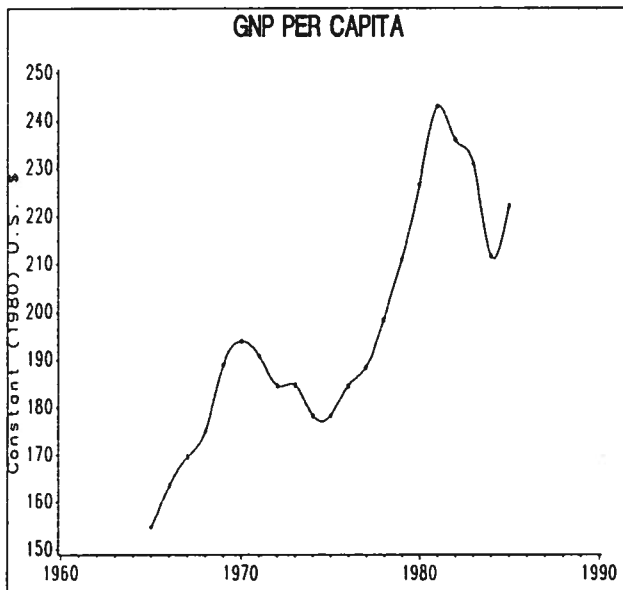
*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

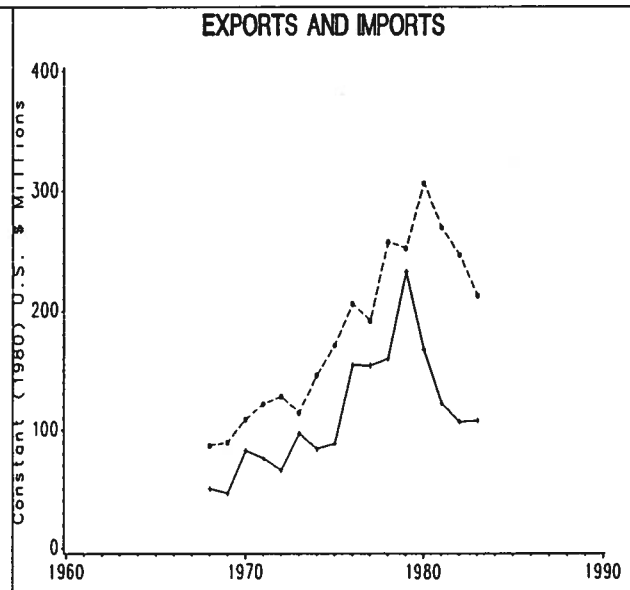
FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

RWANDA -- Economic Indicators

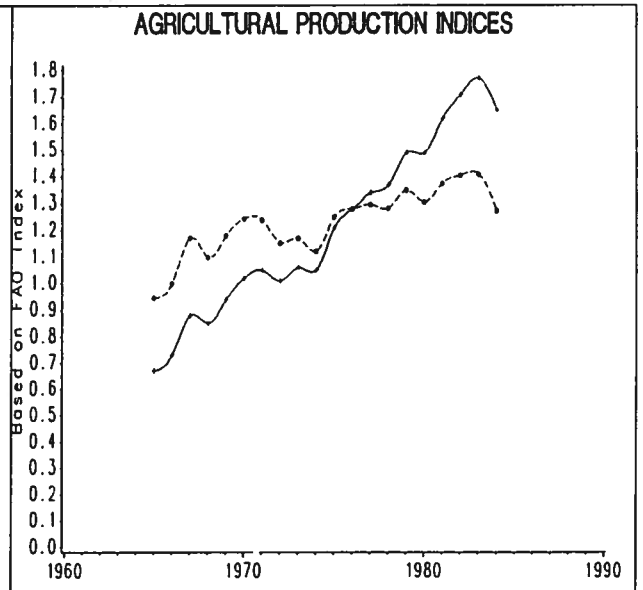
Total U.S. Aid $ 103 Million (1962-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 7.0% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.29 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 280

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 1.8%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1978) 113 (1979) 152 (1980) 169

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1978) -14 (1979) -17 (1980) -20

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
5.2 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 19.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 15
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1983) 5.7%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1981) -148(82) -140(83) -105

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1981) 270(82) 247(83) 213
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 3%

Major Imports(1985)TEXTILES;FOODSTUFFS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1981) 122(82) 107(83) 108
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 8%

Major Exports(1986)COFFEE;TEA;SKINS AND HIDES

Trading Partners: KENYA; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN

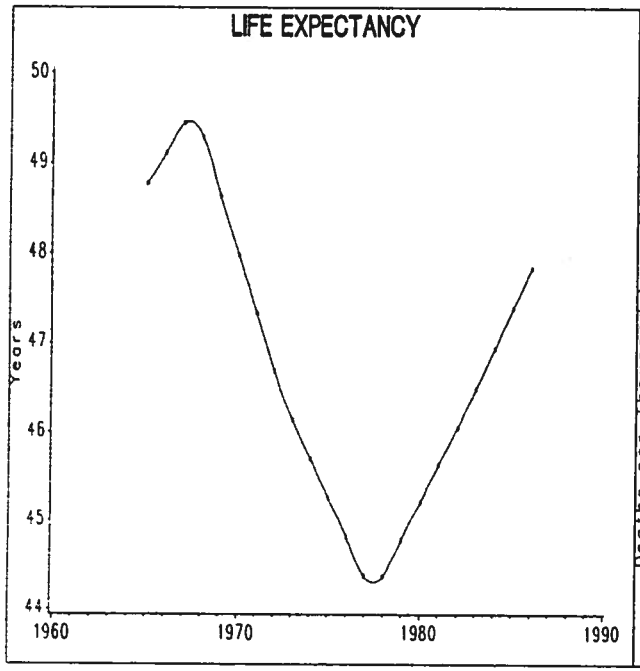
AGRICULTURE

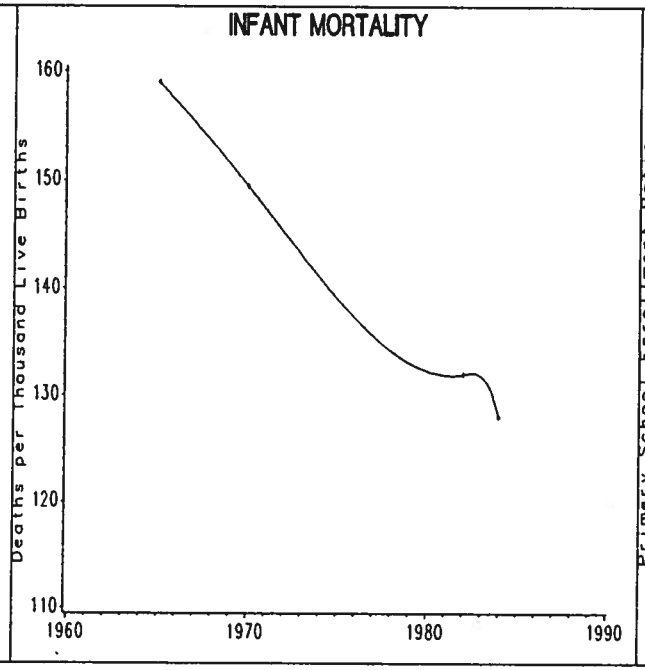
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1981) 46%

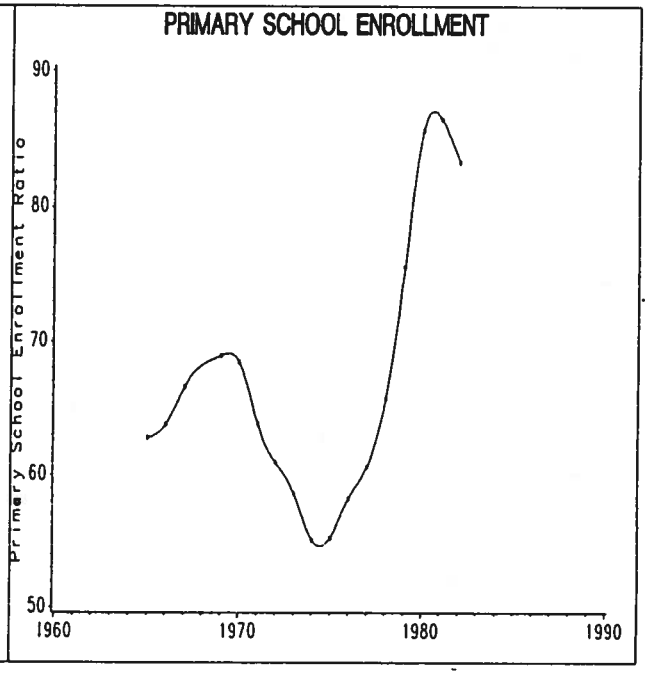
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: PULSES; PLANTAINS; SWEETPOTATOES	81%	(1986)
Cash: COFFEE; TEA; .	3%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COFFEE; TEA; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; CORN; RICE

RWANDA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 6,811

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 3.3% (1987) 3.5%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 49.3% (15-64yrs) 48.0% (65+ yrs) 2.7%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1983) 11.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.7 (1987) 8.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..( ) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1977) Total % Urban 30.0% Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
( ) %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1984) 90%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 98%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 47.8 Male 46.2 Female 49.5
(1970) Total 48.0 Male 46.4 Female 49.6

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 122

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 83% (1985) Measles 52% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 50% (1985) Polio(3) 56% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 54%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 50% Male 61% Female 39%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	6,400		
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	6,400	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	8,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	6,400	8,000	8,000
P.L. 480	2,844	1,252	1,268
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	2,844	1,252	1,268
TOTALS	9,244	9,252	9,268

a/ See Main Volume PL 480 Table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	8	8	8
Foreign National	5	5	5
TOTALS	13	13	13

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	38	21	59	49	25	74	35	23	58
Bilateral[d]	18	5	23	27	7	34	20	5	25
Regional[e]	20	16	16	22	18	40	15	18	33
Third Country Participants	0	13	13	0	20	20	0	14	14
Bilateral[d]	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Regional[e]	0	9	9	0	20	20	0	14	14
TOTALS	38	34	72	49	45	94	35	37	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).*

RWANDA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Few African countries can match Rwanda's record for economic growth since independence in 1962. Despite this admirable record, Rwanda, a small landlocked country with few natural resources, faces serious problems. An economic crisis looms as drastic declines in world market coffee and tea prices are cause for the largest internal and external deficits since independence. This crisis is evidence of fundamental weaknesses in the management and structure of Rwanda's economy. While GDP has grown by almost 6% per year over the past 25 years and increases in average annual agricultural production have exceeded the population growth rate, this degree of growth cannot be sustained without improved economic management and reductions in fertility rates. As the population grows annually at 3.7%, the economy's ability to continue to provide productive employment becomes increasingly uncertain. The extent of future growth will depend on Rwanda's ability to address quantitative and administrative constraints to growth; adopt essential reforms to encourage private investments; improve public sector performance; and increase the level of resources made available for family planning, natural resource management and agriculture.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The goal of the A.I.D. program in Rwanda is to raise per capita income, increase off-farm employment, reduce population growth and increase agricultural production. This is being achieved through the following three program elements:

-- reducing population growth through information, education and family planning assistance;

-- generating off-farm employment through reforms and activities which significantly improve the investment climate; and

-- promoting the development and transfer of technologies needed for a more productive and profitable agriculture, while safeguarding the natural resource base.

A common aspect of all three elements is the need to strengthen the policy analysis, formulation and implementation capabilities of the private and public sectors. As a consequence, A.I.D. emphasizes training and advisory services, particularly in the areas of data collection and analysis, management and technology development. In addition, the A.I.D. program emphasizes the formulation and implementation of appropriate policy changes as part of each program element. These include increasing private sector participation in the rural economy, seeking greater Rwandan contributions to priority development areas, and improving public sector performance.

The Reform Program

With over 60% of the population under 20 years of age, unemployment is growing rapidly, particularly in the 15-24 age category. Through the Economic Support Fund-financed African Economic Policy Reform Program, technical assistance and training is being provided to address key policy issues which support the Government's economic recovery program and provide for greater investment in labor-intensive enterprises. An evaluation completed in FY 1987 pointed out the need to obtain a more precise policy agenda for the Government. Over the next year, A.I.D. expects to encourage key reforms which will directly promote rural employment.

Family Planning

The 25% increase in population since 1978 has made the Government of Rwanda acutely aware of the problem of uncontrolled population growth. A.I.D. has been the primary donor to the National Population Office (ONAPO) which has played a key role in the promulgation of a national family planning policy in this strongly pronatalist country. In addition, Government contributions to ONAPO's operations have increased to almost 40% of total cost and Rwandans have been sensitized to the need for reducing family size. The recent evaluation of the initial family planning project concluded that the project had succeeded in strengthening family planning awareness and in promoting family planning activities. A second family planning project, with initial A.I.D. funding in FY 1988, will emphasize the delivery of family planning services, provide for direct support of Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVO's) involved in family planning activities, initiate family planning education through women's cooperatives and other groups, and market contraceptives through private channels. The FY 1988 project will be facilitated by the recent Government decision to allow private medical practice in Rwanda.

Agriculture Production

The increasing population requires that Rwanda intensify agricultural production while conserving and managing the natural resource base. Through the A.I.D. supported Farming Systems Research Project, some 200 trials have been initiated on farmers' fields, with their participation in evaluating the profitability of improved technologies. A 1986 evaluation helped resolve management issues and resulted in the integration of commodity research with diagnostic surveys and on-farm trials. In addition, as a result of the evaluation, A.I.D. and the Government plan to use a U.S. PVO to mobilize greater local involvement in the project. The Farming Systems Project has developed close links with the Communal Afforestation and the CARE Gituza Forestry projects to increase the application of agroforestry to improve soil fertility and prevent erosion. Past A.I.D. assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture has helped to create what has been called the best agriculture data base in Africa. The Agricultural Surveys and Policy Analysis Project also provides assistance

to the Ministry of Plan and Finance and provides the specific data and analyses needed for price policy formulation, marketing and applied research.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

A total of $8.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa is requested. Of this total, $4.0 million will incrementally fund the Agricultural Surveys and Policy Analysis and the Family Planning projects. The remaining $4.0 million will provide initial funding for the FY 1989 Natural Resource Management Project. This project will focus on enhancing Rwanda's capability to manage its natural resource base for sustainable agricultural production increases. This project will include a major training component and is expected to involve Peace Corps and PVO collaboration.

A.I.D Representative: Emerson J. Melaven

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: RWANDA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
696-HRDA		HUMAN RESOURCE DEV											
	SS G	88	C	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
		PROJECT TOTAL:		---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	500	500	500
696-0107		LOCAL CROP STORAGE											
	FN G	79	80	2,573	2,573	2,573	2,338	---	203	---	32	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,573	2,573	2,573	2,338	---	203	---	32	---	---
696-0109		AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION											
	FN G	79	83	5,126	5,126	5,126	4,645	---	412	---	69	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		5,126	5,126	5,126	4,645	---	412	---	69	---	---
696-0110		FARMING SYSTEMS IMPROVEMENT											
	FN G	84	88	13,000	13,000	7,700	2,353	2,900	1,215	---	2,300	---	2,300
	SS G	84	88	2,700	2,700	---	---	---	---	2,400	---	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		15,700	15,700	7,700	2,353	2,900	1,215	2,400	2,300	---	2,300
696-0112		FISH CULTURE											
	FN G	81	82	2,470	2,450	2,450	1,577	---	346	---	527	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,470	2,450	2,450	1,577	---	346	---	527	---	---
696-0113		MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH / FAMILY PLANNING											
	PN G	81	87	6,650	6,650	6,250	4,371	400	1,344	---	935	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		6,650	6,650	6,250	4,371	400	1,344	---	935	---	---
696-0115		RWANDA AGRICULTURE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS											
	FN G	81	86	3,706	3,706	3,706	2,900	---	411	---	395	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		3,706	3,706	3,706	2,900	---	411	---	395	---	---
696-0116		FOOD STORAGE AND MARKETING II											
	FN G	81	84	2,900	2,900	2,900	1,847	---	764	---	289	---	---
		PROJECT TOTAL:		2,900	2,900	2,900	1,847	---	764	---	289	---	---
696-0121		PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)											
	FN G	84	87	4,064	4,000	2,500	569	1,500	431	---	950	---	950
		PROJECT TOTAL:		4,064	4,000	2,500	569	1,500	431	---	950	---	950

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: RWANDA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / • G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
696-0122 COOPERATIVE CREDIT AND TRAINING (PVO)													
	FN G	85	85	1,500	1,500	1,500	176	---	82	---	500	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	1,500	176	---	82	---	500	---	500
696-0126 AGRI SURVEY POLICY ANALYSIS													
	FN G	86	89	3,100	3,100	1,500	---	1,600	28	---	1,600	---	1,472
	SS G	86	89	3,900	3,900	---	---	---	---	1,600	600	2,300	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,000	7,000	1,500	---	1,600	28	1,600	2,200	2,300	1,472
696-0127 POLICY REFORM INITIATIVE IN MFG & EMPLOY													
	ES G	85	85	12,000	12,000	12,000	3,575	---	1,925	---	3,000	---	3,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	12,000	12,000	3,575	---	1,925	---	3,000	---	3,500
696-0128 FAMILY PLANNING II													
	SS G	88	90	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	3,250	---	3,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	---	3,250	---	3,000	---
696-0129 *NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT													
	SS G	89	92	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	600
696-0130 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	50	200	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	250	50	200	50
COUNTRY TOTALS:				63,689	78,605	48,205	24,351	6,400	7,161	8,000	11,747	8,000	9,872
GRANTS:				63,689	78,605	48,205	24,351	6,400	7,161	8,000	11,747	8,000	9,872
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	38,439	38,355	29,955	16,405	6,000	3,892	---	6,662	---	5,222
POPULATION PLANNING:	6,650	6,650	6,250	4,371	400	1,344	---	935	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: RWANDA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				6,600	21,600	---	---	---	---	8,000	1,150	8,000	1,150
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				12,300	12,000	12,000	3,575	---	1,925	---	3,000	---	3,500

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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)	
Natural Resources Management	DFA			FY 1989 $2,000	Life of Project Funding $7,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
696-0129 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1992	FY 1995

Purpose: To strengthen selected Rwandan institutions and increase popular involvement in resource planning, and technology development and diffusion to address priority natural resource concerns.

Project Description: High fertility rates will give Rwanda an expected population of over 10 million people by the end of the century. This, combined with declining land availability, raises serious questions about the ability of Rwanda to combat environmental degradation. Despite encouraging trends to reforest land and limit population growth, the stress on the nation's natural resource base is already evident. Reduced soil fertility and erosion are seen as land use has become more intensive with formerly marginal lands being brought into cultivation. Despite scattered conservation efforts no consistent national policy exists; there is no coordinated effort to assure that appropriate technologies are developed and promoted with popular participation to fit local conditions. Thus, more focus must be placed on resource management strategies and appropriate technological packages for site-specific interventions.

The proposed project will strengthen key units of ministries and other institutions in the areas of soil conservation, wetland management and natural resource planning; coordinate applied research activities now going on at the national university and agricultural research institute; improve the linkages between applied research and extension; promote sustained agricultural production; and maintain biological diversity. A principal activity will be both in-country and U.S. training. The project will seek to build on the considerable experience of selected U.S. PVOs particularly in the areas of biological diversity and agroforestry and identify a role for Peace Corps.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The A.I.D. development strategy is to reduce the rate of population growth and increase rural incomes. The first objective is being addressed in a major population project; the second has two program elements, to generate rural employment and increase agricultural productivity. This project addresses the latter program concern by seeking ways to assure that agricultural production is sustainable and new rural employment opportunities are created.

Host Country and Other Donors: While there is considerable other donor activity by the Swiss, Germans and IBRD in forestry, there are no donor activities involved in overall natural resource planning and management.

Beneficiaries: The immediate beneficiaries are the farm families which comprise over 90% of Rwanda's 6.5 million population. Project activities are planned in about one-third of rural Rwanda bringing the number of beneficiaries to more than 300,000 families. Other beneficiaries will be the individuals and organizations which receive support through project training and for applied research activities. In the longer view, the whole population of Rwanda, including future generations, are beneficiaries as the natural resource base and food supply are protected and enhanced.

Major Outputs: The project will increase trained staff in the Ministry of Agriculture various other agencies and at the communal level; produce a natural and resource inventory, develop a land-use mapping service; identify and disseminate improved technologies; and support preservation of biological diversity in the afromontane forests.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000s)
Technical Assistance	2,500
Training	2,500
Commodities	1,000
Other Costs	1,000
TOTAL	7,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	–	–	–
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	–	–	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	–	–	–
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year	2,000	5,000	7,000

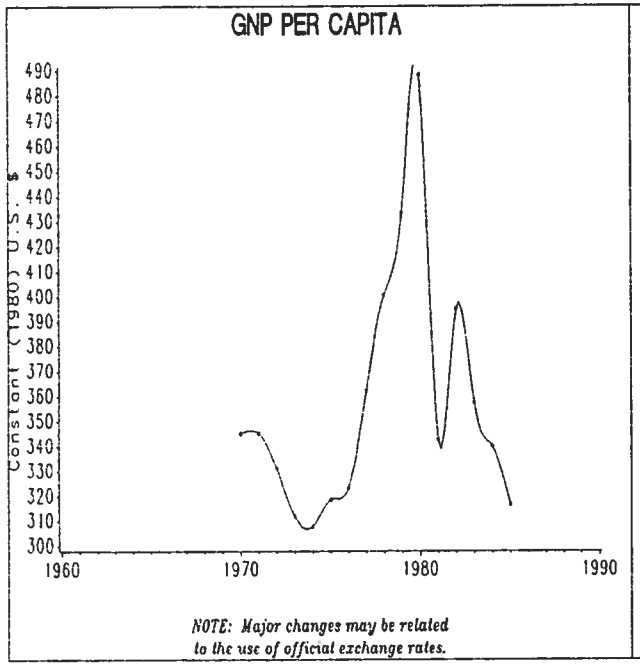
Principal Contractors or Agencies

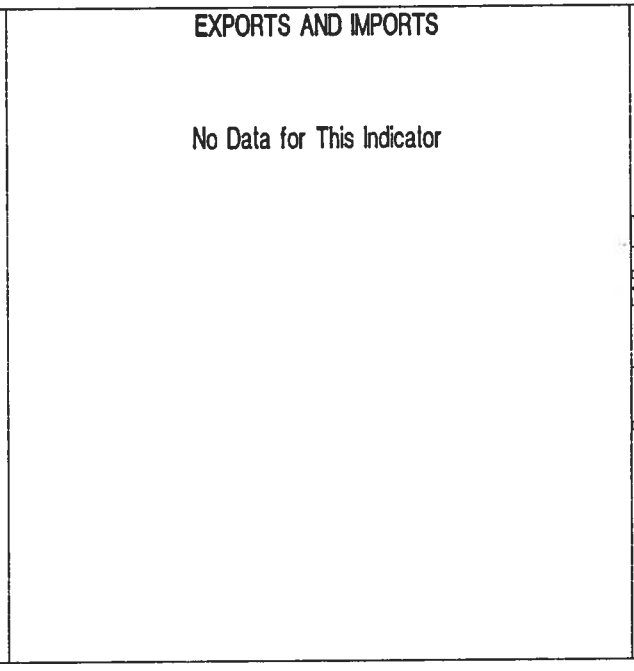
To be Selected.

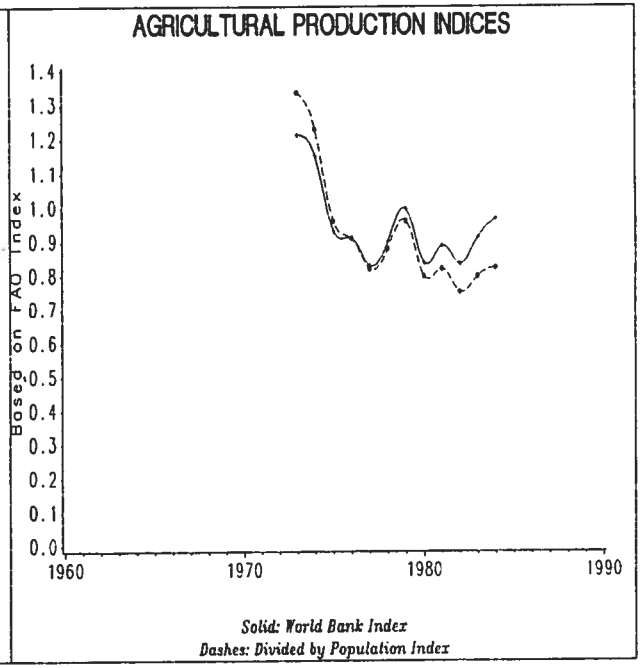
AID 370-7 (11-85)

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $. 5 Million (1977-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.0% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 3.30 (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 320

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . ( ) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . ( ) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
. Months of Imports (.)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 184%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 4
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1977) 7%

Major Imports(1985)FOOD PRODUCTS;MACHINERY;FUELS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.) .%

Major Exports(1985)COCOA;COPRA;COFFEE

Trading Partners: PORTUGAL; NETHERLANDS; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 27%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: ROOTS AND TUBERS; BANANAS;	4%	(1986)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; .; .	90%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COCOA BEANS; COPRA; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; WHEAT; DAIRY PRODUCTS

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE -- Social Indicators

LIFE EXPECTANCY	INFANT MORTALITY	PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
No Data for This Indicator		No Data for This Indicator

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 114

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.2% (1978) 2.9% (1987) 2.9%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 43.3% (15-64yrs) 51.9% (65+ yrs) 4.8%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.6 (1987) 5.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population...(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1981) 30%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 56%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 97%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 66.4 Male 64.5 Female 68.4
(1970) Total . Male . Female 36.3

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 55

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 76% (1983) Measles 22% (1983)
Diphtheria(DPT) 28% (1983) Polio(3) 28% (1983)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1982) 80%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total 110.5	Male 112.3	Female 107.9
Secondary	(1982)	Total 53.1	Male .	Female .
Post Secondary	(.)	Total .	Male .	Female .

Adult Literacy Rate (1981) Total 57% Male 73% Female 42%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	300	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	300	-	-
Development Fund	-	300	300
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	300	300	300
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II[a/]	-	-	-
TOTALS	300	300	300

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3
TOTALS	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The economy of Sao Tome and Principe is heavily dependent on cocoa, which is produced on state owned plantations. The plantations were nationalized at independence and suffered from the 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 country's economy.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s strategy objective is to assist Sao Tome and Principe in increasing production of its main export crop, cocoa, and to encourage the eventual movement towards private sector administration of the plantations.

The Agricultural Training Project (658-0002), which was approved in late 1986, is being implemented on a trilateral basis by the Governments of Sao Tome and Principe, Portugal, and the United States. The project, which is just beginning implementation, will provide training for first line supervisors and foremen of a number of cocoa plantations and encourages the eventual private administration of these plantations.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting $200,000 of assistance from the Development Fund for Africa for the Sao Tome and Principe program in FY 1989 in order to provide additional funds for the ongoing Agricultural Training Project. Another $100,000 will be used to buy-in to the Africa Bureau regional Human Resources Development program.

Mission Director: Arthur M. Fell (Director, REDSO/WCA and resident in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire)

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SAO TOME/PRINCIPE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
658-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV													
	SS G	88	C	---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	200	---	---	---	---	100	100	100	100
658-0002 AGRICULTURAL TRAINING													
	FN G	86	90	900	900	600	---	300	---	---	250	---	200
	SS G	86	90	600	600	---	---	---	---	200	60	200	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	1,500	600	---	300	---	200	310	200	450
COUNTRY TOTALS:				1,500	1,700	600	---	300	---	300	410	300	550
GRANTS:				1,500	1,700	600	---	300	---	300	410	300	550
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				900	900	600	---	300	---	---	250	---	200
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				600	800	---	---	---	---	300	160	300	350
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

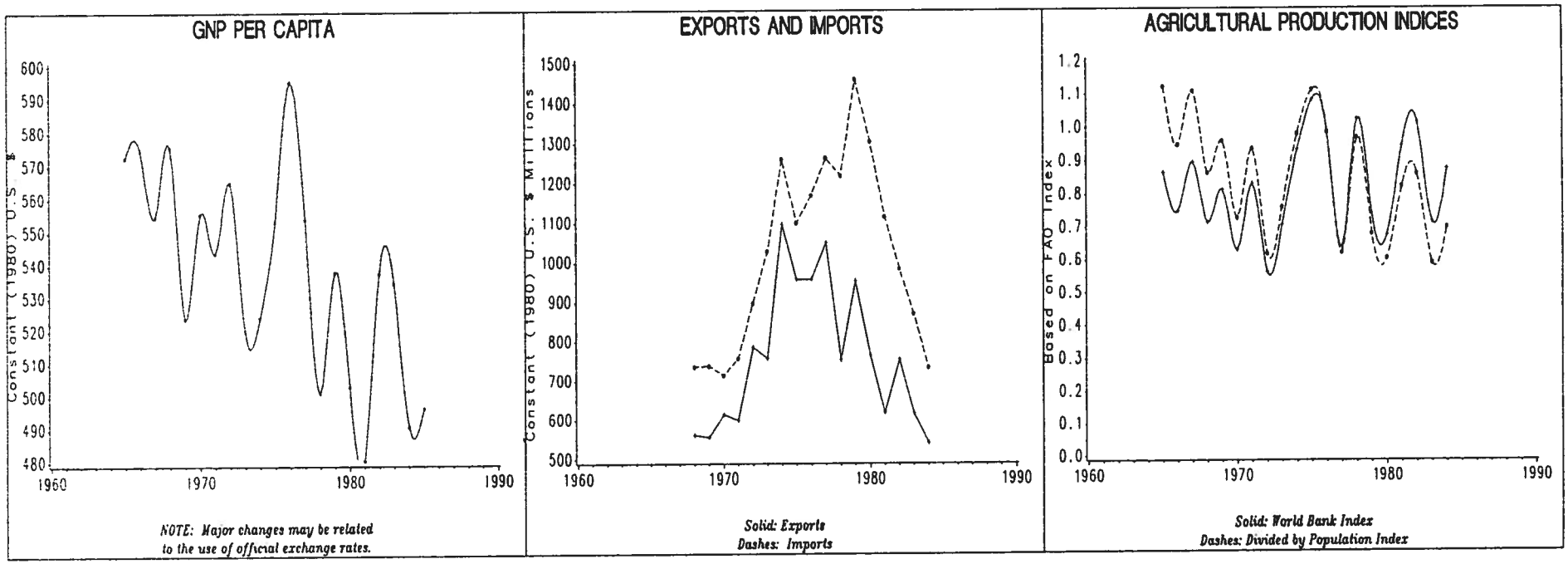
*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column— All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SENEGAL -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 423 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.1% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 6.62 (1982-85)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 370

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -0.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1985) 539 (1986) 688 (1987) 846

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1985) -81 (1986) -73 (1987) -36

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.1 Months of Imports (1984)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 82.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 231
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985) 32.5%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982) -229(83) -253(84) -193

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982) 984(83) 870(84) 735
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1984) 7%

Major Imports(1985)FOOD;CONSUMER GOODS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982) 755(83) 618(84) 542
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1984) 0%

Major Exports(1985)PEANUTS;PHOS. ROCK;FISH

Trading Partners: FRANCE; COTE D'IVOIRE; UNITED KINGDOM

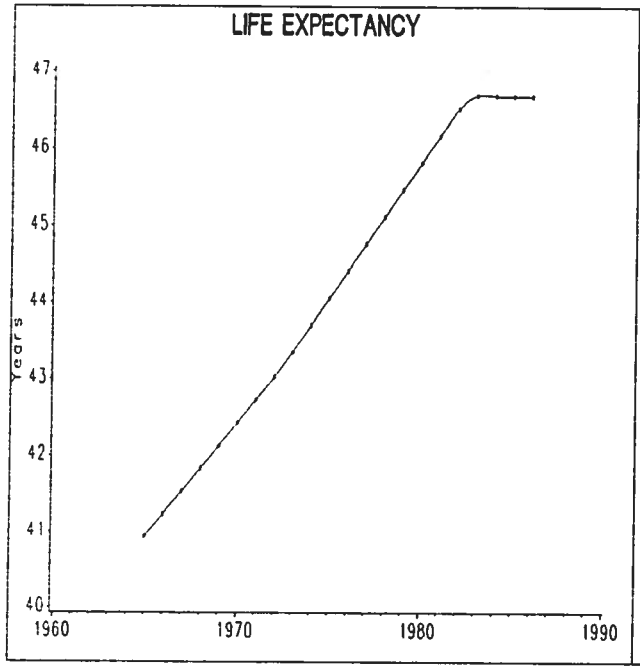
AGRICULTURE

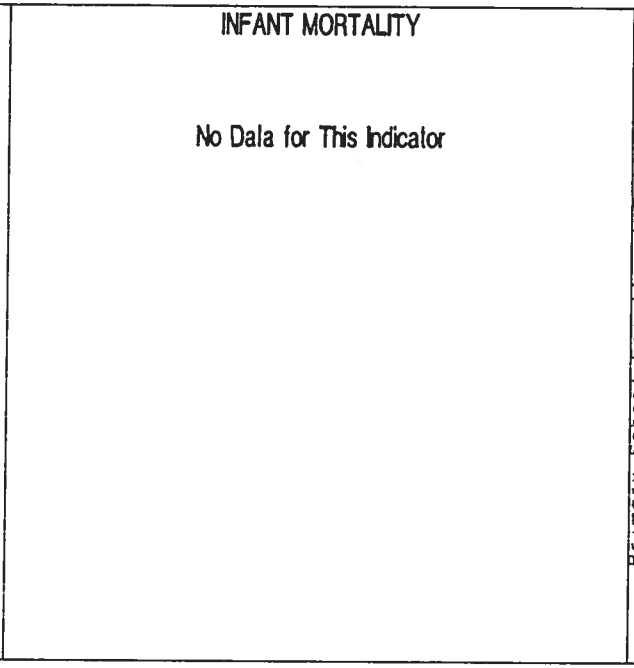
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 18%

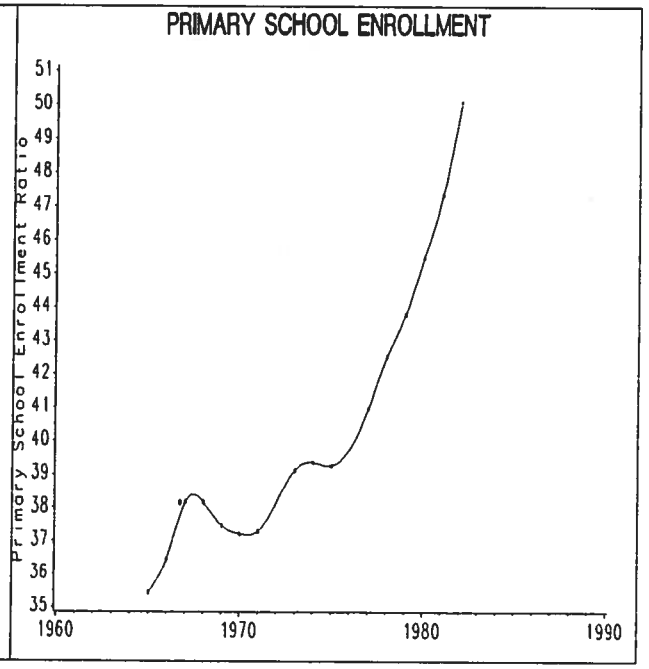
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: MILLET; CORN; RICE	35%	(1986)
Cash: PEANUTS; COTTON; .	20%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)PEANUT OIL; .; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; WHEAT; .

SENEGAL -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 7,064

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.9% (1978) 2.9% (1987) 3.0%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 46.3% (15-64yrs) 50.6% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1986) 11.7%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.4 (1987) 6.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
( ) Total % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 81%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 102%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 46.7 Male 45.7 Female 47.7
(1970) Total 42.4 Male 41.5 Female 43.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 99

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 32% (1985) Measles 40% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 54% (1985) Polio(3) 54% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 42%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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

Adult Literacy Rate (1985) Total .% Male 37% Female 19%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	17,808	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	17,808		
Development Fund	-	22,654 c/	22,000
Economic Support Fund	12,000 a/	10,000	10,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	12,000	10,000	10,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	29,808	32,654	32,000
P.L. 480	12,677	8,675	7,495
Title I	10,000	5,000	5,000
Title II b/	2,677	3,675	2,495
TOTALS	42,485	41,329	39,495

a/ Includes $425,000 for local cost support.
b/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.
c/ Includes $654,000 unobligated Sahel Development Program funds carried forward.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	29.8 (*)	33.0 (**)	33.0 (**)
Foreign National	16.0	18.0	18.0
TOTALS	45.8	51.0	51.0

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

(*) Includes 8.9 workyears for Regional Inspector General's Office Personnel.
(**) Includes 10.0 workyears for Regional Inspector General's Office Personnel.

PARTICIPANT TRAINING DATA[a]									
Category	FY (Actual)			FY (Estimated)			FY (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	20	77	97	42	110	152	34	148	182
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	1	37	38	4	117	121	4	187	201
Regional[e]	7	-	7	5	-	5	1	-	-
TOTALS	28	114	142	51	227	278	39	345	384

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The most significant development problem in Senegal is the continuation of the financial and economic crisis in the country's agricultural sector. Since independence in 1960, Senegal's GDP growth rate has averaged 2.3% per annum -- the lowest rate of any Sub-Saharan state not affected by war or political strife. The crisis stems from the coincidence of a catastrophic series of drought over the periods 1969-1973 and 1979-1984, a rapid increase in population, declines in the world price of peanuts, OPEC-mandated rises in energy prices of 1973 and 1979, and a panoply of counter-productive economic policies. Difficulties became especially acute when the government responded to the short-lived boom in peanuts and phosphate earnings in the mid-1970s through the adoption of over ambitious development plans and nationalization policies.

In the agricultural sector, the government established rural development agencies to market agricultural produce and provide credit, extension services and inputs such as fertilizer and seeds. Because these parastatals subsidized inputs, failed to collect repayment on loans taken out by farmers, and often paid higher prices for crops than they could sell them for, they became increasingly indebted to suppliers and the banking system and, finally, bankrupt. Their fall had serious repercussions on the entire Senegalese economy, leading to high foreign debt service, lack of credit and potential failure of the banking system. It also led to the government's inability to provide services to the agricultural sector.

ONCAD, the large, inefficient and overstaffed parastatal charged with oversight of the government's entire agricultural program, became the outstanding symbol of excess. It provided credit to farmers for essential agricultural inputs - farm equipment, fertilizer, pesticide and seed. On four occasions during the 1970s, farmer debt had been forgiven following particularly poor harvests. This contributed greatly to accumulated indebtedness on the part of the parastatal, which had to borrow from the commercial banking system, thereby sapping the banks of funds that could have been lent to the private sector. With debts totalling more than $300 million, the parastatal was dismantled in December 1980. In 1981, ONCAD's successor, SONAR, was created to provide fertilizer and seed for the principal cash crop, peanuts. In 1985, it, too, was dismantled. The elimination of these parastatals has left a major void in the agricultural system, but one that was unavoidable. This has curtailed farmer access to essential inputs.

To overcome its overall economic problems the government adopted in 1983 a comprehensive economic reform program to improve its fiscal and financial situation, increase agricultural output and productivity, and make domestic industry competitive with foreign producers. The program has been aided by significant A.I.D. financial support, three World Bank structural adjustment loans, several International Monetary Fund stand-by agreements and generous support from other donors, e.g., the French.

Other problems of importance are environmental degradation and rapid population growth -- nearly three percent per annum. Farmers continue to practice agricultural methods that do not meet the challenge of preserving soil productivity in the face of recurrent drought, inadequate rainfall, and insect infestations. Consequently, the desert is encroaching on arable lands. According to projections, by the year 2010 Senegal's population will increase from 7 million to 15 million; cereals requirements will greatly exceed current productive capability.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

A.I.D.'s assistance strategy, which aims to lay a foundation for sustainable growth with equity, has four main elements: key structural and financial reforms; increased agricultural production, especially of cereals; environmental stabilization; and family health, including balanced population growth. This strategy is implemented through an interrelated combination of program assistance, food aid, and project assistance.

Following the 1984 Consultative Group meeting, A.I.D. pursued an aggressive policy dialogue aimed at reducing the role of the state and promoting the free play of market forces. Specific foci of the policy dialogue have been improvement of fiscal performance, with allocation of resources to productive sectors; implementation of a coherent strategy for food self-reliance; liberalization of cereals marketing; promotion of the private sector as a substitute for defunct government agencies in providing farmers with needed services; reduction of the role of agricultural development agencies to provision of extension advice to farmers; and restoration of bank liquidity and use of better banking practices.

Key Structural and Financial Reform. The private sector cannot be a viable alternative if it does not have access to financial resources from the banking system. A.I.D. program assistance -- the bilateral Economic Support Program and P.L. 480 Title I -- is being used to help deal with the country's liquidity crunch. The greater amount of local currency generated under non-project assistance has been programmed to repay the debt of the defunct parastatals to the private sector and banks. A.I.D. also is assisting the government in developing an action plan for banking reform.

The Africa Economic Policy Reform Program, begun in August 1986, has promoted simplification of the tax system, reduced the cost of doing business in Senegal through reduction of customs duties and elimination of administrative restrictions on imports, and encouraged competition through facilitating the adoption of a new investment code.

Since 1985, policy reform has begun to show positive results, especially at the macroeconomic level. Real growth rose 3.8% in 1985 and 4.6% in 1986, with resultant increases in real per capita income; inflation has fallen from 13.0% in 1985 to 5.6% in 1987; the current account deficit in the balance of

payments fell from 18.6% of GDP to 10.8% in the same period; and the fiscal deficit has been reduced sharply from 9.2% of GDP in 1983 to 1.0% of GDP in 1987. The program has been effective in reducing the role of the state and promoting the free play of market forces. Civil servant rolls have been pared from 72,000 to 68,000. However, while gains have also been made in the agricultural sector, problems have surfaced. The sector now is in the difficult transition period of movement from state control to a market, private-sector orientation.

Agricultural Liberalization. A.I.D. has weighed in behind the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in encouraging reform of the rural development agencies. The agency in charge of development of new territories has been liquidated. The government has moved aggressively to curtail the operations of the Peanut Basin Development Agency by severely cutting staff. Restructuring is occurring of the northern Senegal River basin development agency, which specializes in irrigated rice production. In 1986, the agency sold fertilizer on credit without a subsidy; in 1987, it sold fertilizer on a cash basis only; and this year it will not sell fertilizer at all, leaving that task entirely to private merchants.

Liberalization of the marketing of coarse grains - millet, sorghum and maize - also has been a goal of the reform program. The government has removed restrictions, including geographic impediments such as police checkpoints. Producers now may sell their output to anyone. The liberalization of marketing, together with higher official prices and better rains, have generated production and income gains. In the 1984/85 agricultural campaign, the gross value of agricultural output increased by approximately 43%; the increase for the 1985/86 campaign was on the order of 50%.

While gains have been made in the agricultural sector, problems have surfaced. The sector now is in the difficult transition period of movement from state control to a market, private-sector orientation. The private sector represents the only viable alternative. The country's old agricultural system had broken down. It was unsustainable. The government could no longer afford the massive subsidies. A.I.D. has been supporting the restructuring of the system through encouragement of the private sector, a task that has not been easy.

An encouraging success has been the pilot credit program initiated by A.I.D. under the Community and Enterprise Development project. Under the pilot effort, administered by a private voluntary organization, more than 120 small-scale enterprises, primarily in the agricultural sector, have received loans totalling $450,000. The credit component of the project is experiencing less than a four percent default rate. Already 28 loans have been completely repaid. In borrowing, the small enterprises, which would not have been eligible for commercial loans, have paid the market interest rate of 24% -- a rate far above the commercial ceiling of 13.5%. The project is

demonstrating that an unmet demand for credit exists and that the government does not need to subsidize credit. A.I.D. is seeking means to replicate the credit program model into existing Senegalese financial entities.

Environmental Stabilization. To deal with desertification and preserve soil productivity, A.I.D. is proceeding with a reforestation project which (a) emphasizes the income-generating potential of trees, and (b) aims at mobilizing large-scale popular participation in tree planting by using local and private resources. A.I.D. is also planning activities to reduce salinization of land in the southern Casamance area, the most productive agricultural zone in Senegal. To achieve returns over the longer term, research on productivity-enhancing and drought-resistant technologies will continue. In addition, A.I.D. is assisting both the government and the regional organization of the member states of Senegal, Mali and Mauritania to formulate a master plan for development of the Senegal River Basin, including the Diama and Manantali Dams.

Family Health. A.I.D. is seeking to encourage greater efficiency in public resources management in areas other than agriculture. For example, A.I.D. is striving to promote innovative forms of self-financing in the health sector. User fees in health can ease the pressure on the public coffers. User fees also help prevent waste in the provision of health services by limiting overconsumption. In Senegal, health traditionally has accounted for five percent of all government expenditures.

A revolving drug fund has been started under A.I.D.'s Rural Health Services Delivery Project in two pilot regions. The project gave a gift of drugs to each health care hut equivalent to $70. The village health workers sold the drugs with the monies utilized by the local health committee to replenish the drug supplies. So far, 70% of the participating health huts are continuing to replenish their drug supplies.

While establishing that a revolving drug fund can be used successfully in Senegal, the project more importantly has encouraged the government to issue an executive order authorizing user fees at the national level. Fees, albeit quite modest - 30 cents per adult - are to be collected for each visit to outpatient facilities. The monies collected are to be managed by the local health committee and used to buy drug supplies, in addition to covering personnel and general operating expenses.

A.I.D. places equal emphasis, in its program of assistance to Senegal's primary health care infrastructure, on the introduction of preventive child survival interventions and family planning services. Child survival programs include growth monitoring, immunizations for young children, oral rehydration therapy and malaria prevention. The national oral rehydration program has developed radio spot announcements in six local languages and French and has trained over 2,000 health workers in the techniques of the program.

SENEGAL

Progress is being made in efforts to arrest Senegal's rapid population growth. Preliminary tables from the demographic and health survey conducted in 1986 reveal a substantial increase in knowledge of modern contraception (a change from 11% for 1978 to 69% for 1986 among women of reproductive age). Regular radio spot announcements on family planning topics, broadcast in local languages and sponsored by A.I.D., have markedly raised the awareness of the public. Current use of modern contraception rose from the low figure of one percent for 1978 to four percent for 1986. Of a total of 45 clinics serving some 20,000 acceptors, ten are in the private sector. The present willingness of the government, and the public in general, to discuss the issue of family planning denotes rising support for limiting population growth, a trend on which A.I.D. will capitalize in its on-going family health program.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

The FY 1989 program will continue to help Senegal implement structural reforms in agriculture, banking and industry through a $10 million Economic Support Fund program and a $5 million P.L. 480 Title I program with conditionality, self-help measures and local currency programming supportive of on-going reform efforts. A.I.D. will continue to meet regularly with the government and other donors in order to monitor management and progress in the reform program, the response of consumers and the need for changes in direction.

The new Strengthening Agricultural Research project (685-0285) represents a third phase of a long-term institution-building effort with the Senegalese National Institute for Agricultural Research (ISRA), which will build upon the accomplishments of the Agricultural Research and Planning Project (685-0223) and the Senegal Agricultural Research II Project (685-0957). ISRA's five-year strategic plan (1989-1993) provides a framework, specifying research priorities and plans for the medium term.

The new Child Survival Project (685-0286) will build on the success of the Rural Health Delivery Services II Project and help reorient the Ministry of Health toward a national child survival program based on a primary health care system that is locally financed and operated and supported by effective management systems.

The new PVO Co-Financing Project (685-0284) will assist local communities and rural small businesses to participate in projects which contribute to their own development and economic recovery.

Mission Director: Sarah Jane Littlefield

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
625-OMVS OMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEV	SS G	85	C	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000	500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,500	---	---	---	---	2,000	2,000	500	500
635-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	83	C	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	750	750	750	750
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	---	---	---	---	750	750	750	750
685-OLCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT	ES G	87	87	425	425	---	---	425	425	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				425	425	---	---	425	425	---	---	---	---
685-0205 CASAMANCE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT	SH G	78	84	21,427	21,427	21,427	21,091	---	299	---	37	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				21,427	21,427	21,427	21,091	---	299	---	37	---	---
685-0223 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PLANNING	SH G	81	85	5,350	5,350	5,350	4,592	---	78	---	680	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,350	5,350	5,350	4,592	---	78	---	680	---	---
685-0235 SENEGAL CEREALS PRODUCTION PHASE II	SH G	80	83	7,700	7,700	7,700	5,681	---	507	---	1,000	---	512
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,700	7,700	7,700	5,681	---	507	---	1,000	---	512
685-0242 RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY SERVICES II	SH G	84	87	10,125	10,125	9,225	2,392	900	1,695	---	3,000	---	3,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,125	10,125	9,225	2,392	900	1,695	---	3,000	---	3,000
685-0248 FAMILY HEALTH AND POPULATION	SH G	85	87	20,600	20,600	20,000	1,679	600	2,895	---	2,500	---	2,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				20,600	20,600	20,000	1,679	600	2,895	---	2,500	---	2,500
685-0256 RURAL MANAGEMENT TRAINING (ENEA)	SH G	82	84	3,365	3,365	3,365	2,074	---	752	---	539	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,365	3,365	3,365	2,074	---	752	---	539	---	---
685-0260 COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (PVO)													

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
	SH G	84	84	9,000	9,000	9,000	1,189	---	2,889	---	2,500	---	2,422
	PROJECT TOTAL:			9,000	9,000	9,000	1,189	---	2,889	---	2,500	---	2,422
685-0269	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SUPPORT												
	SH G	87	89	9,000	9,000	---	---	9,000	9	---	3,000	---	3,000
	SS G	87	89	11,000	11,000	---	---	---	---	6,300	2,500	4,700	3,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			20,000	20,000	---	---	9,000	9	6,300	5,500	4,700	6,000
685-0270	SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE-AID/PC												
	SH G	83	C	---	---	160	157	40	20	---	23	---	---
	SS G	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	20	40	40
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	160	157	40	20	40	43	40	40
685-0280	IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT												
	SH G	85	88	8,500	8,500	8,000	419	500	623	---	2,000	---	2,000
	SS G	85	88	500	500	---	---	---	---	500	100	---	250
	PROJECT TOTAL:			9,000	9,000	8,000	419	500	623	500	2,100	---	2,250
685-0281	TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY												
	SH G	85	89	5,000	10,000	2,435	194	2,268	861	---	1,500	---	2,000
	SS G	85	89	5,297	5,297	---	---	---	---	3,910	---	1,490	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,297	15,297	2,435	194	2,268	861	3,910	1,500	1,490	3,000
685-0283	REFORESTATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION												
	SH G	86	87	10,000	10,000	5,500	---	4,500	124	---	1,600	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,000	10,000	5,500	---	4,500	124	---	1,600	---	2,000
685-0284	*PVO CO-FINANCING												
	SS G	89	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	600
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	600
685-0285	*STRENGTHENING AGRI RESEARCH												
	SS G	89	93	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,000	1,500
685-0286	*CHILD SURVIVAL PROGRAM												
	SS G	89	92	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	500
685-0288 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND IV		ES G	86	86	12,484	12,484	12,484	11,484	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,484	12,484	12,484	11,484	---	1,000	---	---	---	---
685-0289 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND V		ES G	87	87	11,575	11,575	---	---	11,575	6,000	---	5,275	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:					11,575	11,575	---	---	11,575	6,000	---	5,275	---	300
685-0290 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VI		ES G	88	88	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	6,000	---	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	10,000	---	---	---	---	10,000	6,000	---	4,000
685-0291 ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM		ES G	86	86	15,000	15,000	15,000	5,000	---	6,000	---	4,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					15,000	15,000	15,000	5,000	---	6,000	---	4,000	---	---
685-0293 ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND VII	*	ES G	89	89	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	10,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	10,000
685-0294 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT		SH G	88	C	---	654	---	---	---	---	654	654	---	---
		SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,520	600
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	654	---	---	---	---	654	654	1,520	600
685-0295 SOUTHERN ZONE WATER MANAGEMENT		SS G	88	91	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	1,000	---	2,100
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	---	---	---	---	7,000	1,000	---	2,100
685-0957 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH II		SH G	84	88	2,043	2,043	2,043	59	---	262	---	1,000	---	722
		SS G	84	88	1,500	1,500	---	---	---	---	1,500	500	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,543	3,543	2,043	59	---	262	1,500	1,500	---	1,722

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SENEGAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				169,891	264,545	121,689	56,011	29,808	24,439	33,308	42,832	32,000	44,296
GRANTS:				169,891	264,545	121,689	56,011	29,808	24,439	33,308	42,832	32,000	44,296
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				112,110	117,764	94,205	39,527	17,808	11,014	654	20,033	---	18,156
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				18,297	37,297	---	---	---	---	22,000	6,870	22,000	11,840
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				39,484	59,484	27,484	16,484	12,000	13,425	10,000	15,275	10,000	14,300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column-- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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)	
PVO Co-Financing	DFA			FY 1989 2,000	Life of Project Funding 5,000

Number 685-0284	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1991	FY 1995

Purpose: To assist local communities and rural small businesses to participate, in association with indigenous and international PVOs, in projects which contribute to their own development and economic recovery.

Project Description: This project will increase the interest and involvement of GOS in NGO activities and enhance the opportunity of local communities and rural small enterprises to work with indigenous and U.S. PVOs toward their own development. The major objectives of this project will be: (a) to generate local solutions to local problems with local resources; (b) to increase participation of all segments of society in the development process; (c) to create income earning and employment opportunities; (d) to improve other aspects of poor living conditions including health and nutrition; and (e) to create the village-level capacity to carry out development activities without outside assistance.

The project will be implemented with the GOS Ministry of Social Development through A.I.D. sub-grants or matching grants to a variety of local and U.S. PVOs in Senegal for small scale, rural based projects. The PVO sponsor and/or indigenous affiliate must contribute at least 25 percent of total project costs. Proposals must fully demonstrate the nature and magnitude of participation by the local community and be consistent with and supportive of GOS policy.

Relationships of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project is consistent with the USAID/Senegal strategy of accelerating development in rural areas through strengthening of local and private resources, while reducing governmental controls.

Host Country and Other Donors: This project will be implemented in association with the GOS Ministry of Social Development (MSD) which is responsible for both coordination of PVO activities and community development. There are 20 U.S. PVOs (including Missionary-based operations) now operating in Senegal and others (there are currently 100 PVOs, both foreign and indigenous, registered with MSD) which have expressed interest in working with indigenous PVOs and which could qualify for assistance through this project.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries of this project will be people living in poor rural and urban communities with per capita incomes significantly below the national average of about $450/annum.

Major Outputs:

-Mobilization of local communities and rural small enterprises for expanded income and employment opportunities.
-Strengthening of indigenous PVOs.
-Greater private sector involvement in local development.
-Assistance to village level organizations.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,500
Training	500
Matching grants/credits/sub-grants	3,000
Total	5,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	2,000	3,000	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Strengthening Agricultural Research	DFA			FY 1989 6,000	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number 685-0285	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1993	FY 1997

Purpose: This project will help to strengthen Senegalese institutional capacity to plan, manage and conduct agricultural research and effectively disseminate the results.

Project Description: The project will help ISRA (Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles) complete its reorganization and build the institutional capacity to carry out research in areas of high national priority. The project will emphasize cereals, forestry/agroforestry, water management research, and applied, policy-relevant economic research, and will strengthen both on-station research and the dissemination of research findings to farmers and to policy makers. The project will also be designed to enhance the linkages between technology generation and technology dissemination. The project will support research that is of high priority to the GOS's efforts to achieve the goals of the Cereals Plan and the New Agricultural Policy. The project will be designed utilizing the Collaborative Assistance Mode of Contracting. Title XII institutions will be contracted to carry out PP development as well as project implementation.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is fully consistent with both the Agency's agricultural research priorities and the Africa Bureau's "Plan for Supporting Agricultural Research and Faculties of Agriculture" (May, 1985). Senegal was identified in the Africa Bureau's Plan as one of eight "technology-producing" countries in Africa and the most appropriate for the Sahelian zone. This project will improve Senegal's agricultural technology and accelerate the national rate of economic recovery and growth. The project is an essential part of USAID's program for helping Senegal achieve food self-reliance. It will improve Senegal's capability for national policy analysis in agriculture.

Host Country and Other Donors: The project will be developed in close consultation with the World Bank and France which are also planning major interventions for the second phase of assistance to ISRA.

Beneficiaries: Senegalese farmers will benefit directly from the project as a result of increased production and income arising from utilizing improved technology. Indirectly, consumers will benefit from increased food availability at lower relative prices.

Major Outputs:
- Improved cereals production technology.
- Resource allocation consistent with national research priorities.
- Linkages established between applied, adaptive and on-farm research and active dissemination of research results to farmers.
- Senegalese researchers and technicians trained at various levels.
- ISRA restructuring completed with cereals research fully integrated into research agenda.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project $000
Technical Assistance/Research Specialists	10,000
Commodities/Equipment	2,500
Training	3,000
Program Operational Support	2,500
Dissemination, Monitoring, Evaluation	1,000
Construction/upgrading facilities	1,000
Total	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	6,000	14,000	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Child Survival Program	DFA			FY 1989 $5,000	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
685-0286 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1992	FY 1994

Purpose: To help establish nationwide an efficient and financially sustainable primary health care system capable of treating the most common causes of child mortality and morbidity.

Project Description: An effective Child Survival strategy for Senegal requires a reorientation at the Ministry of Health (MOH) and improved health care management. The Ministry of Health (MOH) needs to focus its attention (a) on how it can define and reach clearly stated objectives in the area of child survival, and (b) on how it can develop the capacity to sustain these efforts over the long-term.

Senegal offers a unique opportunity to undertake a comprehensive child survival program because of its willingness to confront those policies which currently inhibit effective health care delivery and for its initiative in developing health care structures which allow for delivery of these services at the local level. Our proposed project will build on the current Rural Health Services II Project (685-0242) which is helping the MOH to refine a model system of primary health care in two regions of Senegal and to set in place primary health care interventions such as ORT, malaria presumptive treatment, nutrition, and growth monitoring and immunizations.

The project will be designed to move from a re-examination of systems to definition and implementation of various public as well as private intervention strategies covering, but not limited to: immunization, diarrheal disease/ORT, malaria prevention, nutrition, birth spacing, respiratory disease.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: USAID's health assistance strategy emphasizes child survival, primary health care services and family planning. U.S. health project assistance through USAID has demonstrated at the regional level in Senegal the feasibility of a user-financed and user-controlled primary health care delivery system.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with other donors, has several programs which directly or indirectly serve child survival objectives. The other main actor in primary health care/child survival activities is the UNICEF organization in Senegal.

Beneficiaries: The direct beneficiaries of this U.S.-financed Child Survival project will be infants and young children between the ages of six months and five years who will have increasing access to both public and private primary health care programs directly or indirectly made possible by this project.

Major outputs:
Restructured MOH Primary Health Care Division and improved management systems in place for provision of primary health services for Child Survival.

New laws, policies and practices concerning PHC financing, control and services for expanded roles for the private sector in selected primary health care service categories.

New or strengthened national programs and action plans for both public and private PHC interventions.

A.I.D-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	8,000
Commodities/Supplies	4,000
Research	3,000
Training	5,000
Total	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	5,000	15,000	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SENEGAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Economic Support Fund VII	ESF			FY 1989 10,000	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number 685-0293	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1989	FY 1992

Purpose: Assist the Government of Senegal (GOS) to implement agricultural structural reforms needed to stabilize the economy and sustain economic growth.

Project Background: From 1978 Senegal's economy was thrown into disarray by 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. In response, Senegal announced a New Agricultural Policy aimed at reducing the GOS 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, the first of a three-year program, was linked during FY 1986 to initial privatization of the importation and sale of rice. ESF-V focused more closely in FY 1987 on the broader aspects of damping consumption of imported rice, reducing agricultural sector deficits, encouraging private sector agro-industry, and improving economic policy reform management. ESF-VI in FY 1988 carries these concerns further.

ESF-VII, for which a $10.0 million grant is proposed for FY 1989, will focus again on Senegal's agricultural sector and progressive implementation of the GOS's New Agricultural Policy, carrying still further USAID/Senegal's policy dialogue with the GOS on structural adjustment in agriculture. The specific areas of concentration that we foresee at present are the following:

- implementation of a coherent rice import and pricing policy;
- implementation of an action plan for privatizing the SAED rice mill at Ross Bethio (Fleuve Region);
- elimination of the official monopoly of SAED and SONAGRI for the purchase of rice grown in Senegal;
- implementation of a plan for adjusting the floor procurement price for peanuts in Senegal to the world market price.

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 that focused reforms on a market-orientation for the agricultural sector was developed late 1983 by the GOS and presented to the major donors at the December 1984 Senegal Consultative Group (CG) meeting. The initial package was reinforced by a Cereals Plan endorsed by a donors' meeting held in Dakar in June 1986 and at the second CG meeting held in Paris in April 1987. Assistance since 1983 from the major donors - France, the IMF, the World Bank, and the U.S. - has been and continues to be conditioned on GOS implementation of agricultural sector reforms.

Beneficiaries: Farmers and private agro-industrial enterprises engaged in producing, processing and refining food crops.

Major Outputs: Adoption and implementation by the GOS of a series of policies leading to economic stabilization and recovery through the reform effort.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Budgetary Support to GOS	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	10,000	10,000	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: N/A

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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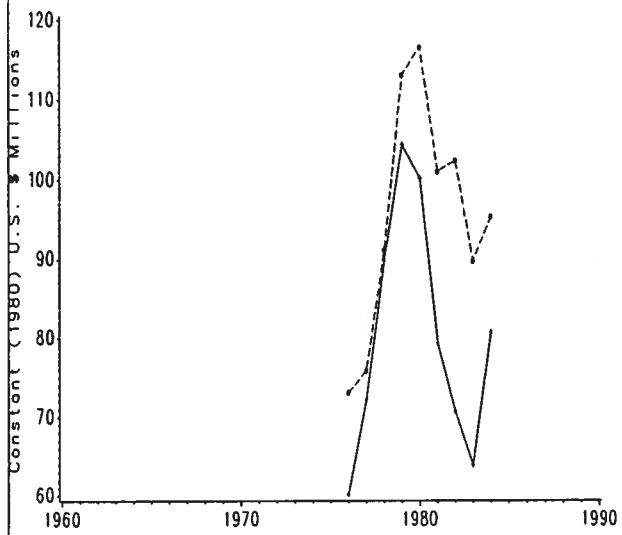
SEYCHELLES -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 17 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 14.0% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 38.10 (1982-85)

GNP PER CAPITA

No Data for This Indicator

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INDICES

No Data for This Indicator

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.7 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1983) 27.9%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 6
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 3.9%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982)	-32(83)	-26(84)	-15
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982)	102(83)	90(84)	95
Of Which % From U.S. .....(.)			.%
Major Imports(1985)MFRD. GOODS;FOOD;TOBACCO			
Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982)	71(83)	64(84)	81
Of Which % to U.S. .....(.)			.%
Major Exports(1985)FISH;COPRA;CINNAMON BARK			

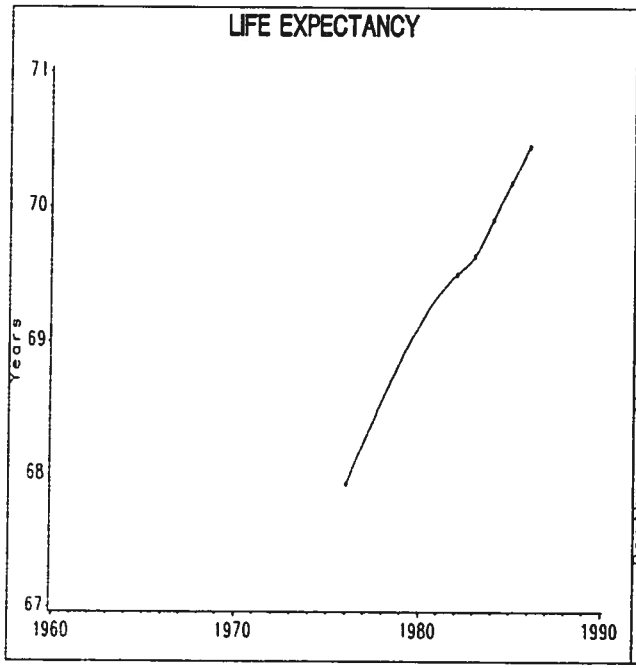
Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; BAHRAIN; ITALY

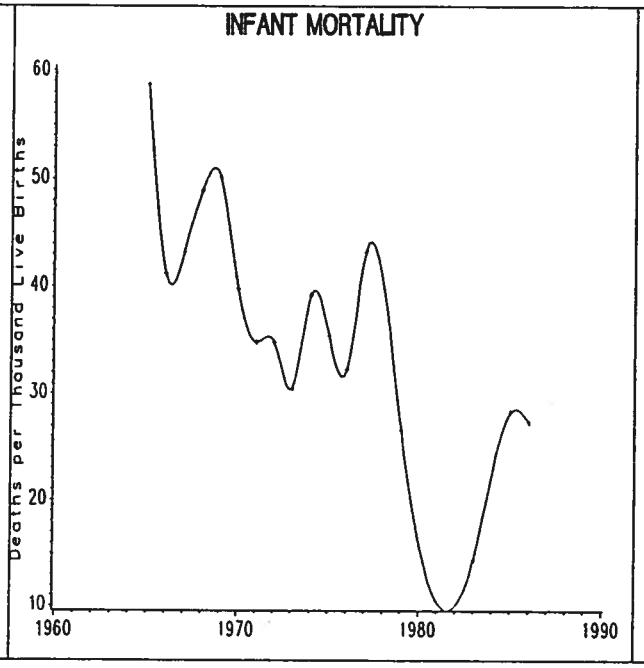
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(.) .%

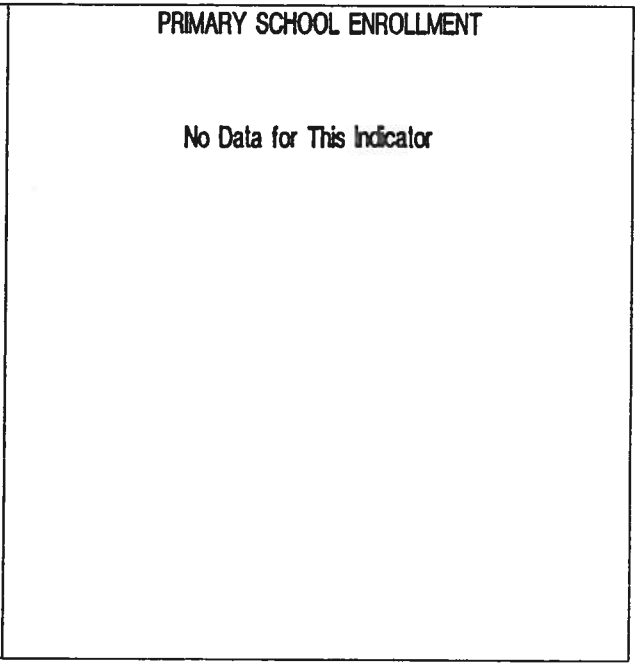
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: COCONUTS; .;	65%	(1986)
Cash: COCONUTS; CINNAMON;	65%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COPRA; CINNAMON; COCONUTS
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; RAW SUGAR; DAIRY PRODUCTS

SEYCHELLES -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 68

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 0.5% (1987) 1.5%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 36.2% (15-64yrs) 57.4% (65+ yrs) 6.4%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.5 (1987) 3.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
( ) Total % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1980) 47%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1977) 20%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(.) .%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 70.4 Male 68.5 Female 72.5
(1970) Total . Male . Female 47.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 26

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 99% (1985) Measles 90% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 90% (1985) Polio(3) 90% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 82%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	153.1	Male .	Female	.
Secondary	(1982)	Total	33.5	Male .	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1981)	Total	2.3	Male .	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	2,375	3,000	3,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	2,375	3,000	3,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	2,375	3,000	3,000
P.L. 480	109	109	63
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	109	109	63
TOTALS	2,484	3,109	3,063

a/ See Main Volume PL 480 for country breakout of World Food Program

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	-	-	-
Foreign National	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	-	-

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Third Country Participants	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	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).*

SEYCHELLES

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Seychelles is a middle-income country ($2,670 GNP per capita in 1986) with a population of about 66,000 persons, 88% of whom live on the island of Mahe. Health conditions are similar to those in 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, but this 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. The number of visitors rose to approximately 67,000 in 1986 from a low of 47,000 in 1982. 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 1987 amounted to 21% of total expenditures. This required a significant increase in borrowing from the domestic banking system. The balance of payments situation was difficult. 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 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 expand the sector's contribution to GDP from 3% to 10%.

The U.S. interest in the Seychelles relates to its strategic location in the Indian Ocean and the presence of a U.S. satellite tracking station. A stable socio-economic environment and government are compatible with U.S. interests.

The GOS faces severe budgetary and balance of payments constraints. In response to these problems A.I.D. has financed six successive Commodity Import Programs (CIP) in the Seychelles since 1982. These provided balance-of-payments support and generated local currencies for development activities. The rationale for these programs is directly related to the maintenance of U.S. interests in Seychelles and the larger Indian Ocean region.

SEYCHELLES

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The performance of the Seychelles Commodity Import Programs has been very good. These programs financed petroleum products used for power generation. Counterpart funds from the sales are allocated to fifty development activities. Most of these projects have involved improving or expanding upon Seychelles' infrastructure including land reclamation activities on the East Coast, road rehabilitation projects; outer islands development projects; and projects for developing the indigenous fishing industry.

Maternal/child health and school feeding programs are also currently in operation under the auspices of Catholic Relief Services (CRS), utilizing P.L. 480 Title II resources. Commodities valued at $119,000 were provided in FY 1987 and a level of $78;000 is planned for FY 1988.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $3 million from the Economic Support Fund to finance petroleum imports to be used for the generation of electric power, and P.L. 480 Title II commodities valued at $44,000 for the last year of the CRS maternal/child health and school feeding program.

Director (acting), Regional Economic Development Services Office, East and Southern Africa (REDSO/ESA): Sattish Shah (Resident in Nairobi).

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SEYCHELLES

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
662-0006 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	ES G	85	85	2,000	2,000	2,000	1,405	---	595	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	2,000	1,405	---	595	---	---	---	---
662-0007 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	ES G	86	86	1,914	1,914	1,914	---	---	1,914	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,914	1,914	1,914	---	---	1,914	---	---	---	---
662-0008 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	ES G	87	87	2,375	2,375	---	---	2,375	---	---	700	---	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,375	2,375	---	---	2,375	---	---	700	---	700
662-0009 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII	ES G	88	88	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	1,000
662-0010 *COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VIII	ES G	89	89	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				6,289	12,289	3,914	1,405	2,375	2,509	3,000	700	3,000	1,700
GRANTS:				6,289	12,289	3,914	1,405	2,375	2,509	3,000	700	3,000	1,700
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
«GR.» RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				6,289	12,289	3,914	1,405	2,375	2,509	3,000	700	3,000	1,700

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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 VIII)	ESF			FY 1989 3,000	Life of Project Funding 3,000

Number 662-0010	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1989	FY 1989

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 road and transportation facility maintenance, and employment generating activities will 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 balanced 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 transportation infrastructure, and expanded employment opportunities.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Commodity grant	3,000

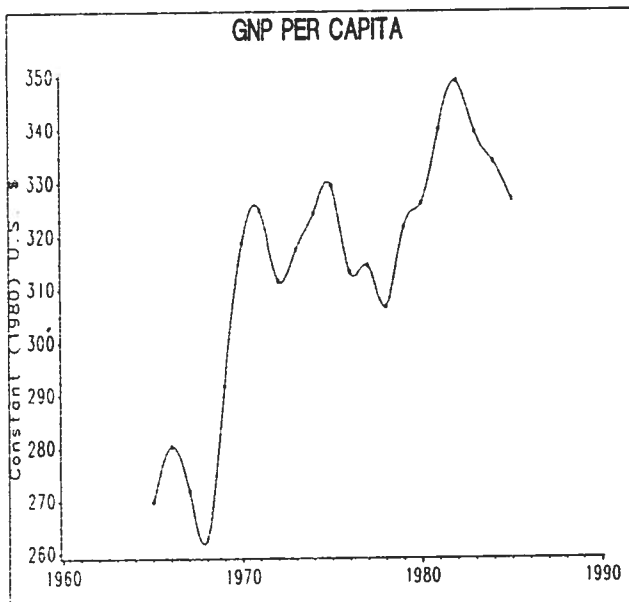
U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	3,000	-	3,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

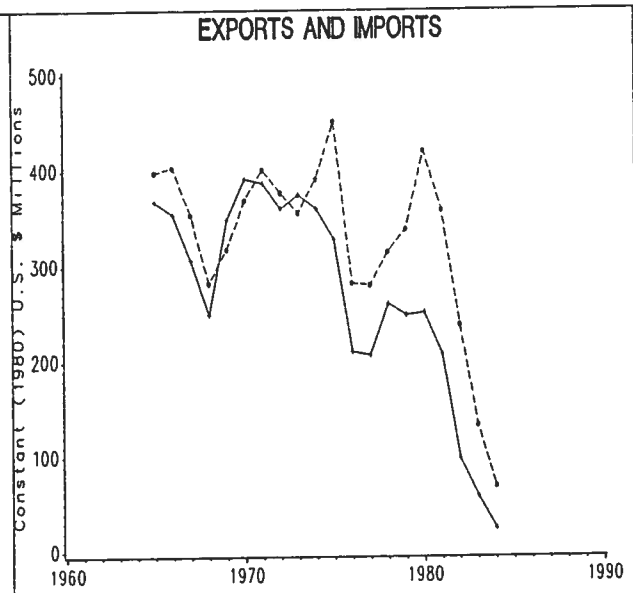
AID 370-7 (11-85)

SIERRA LEONE -- Economic Indicators

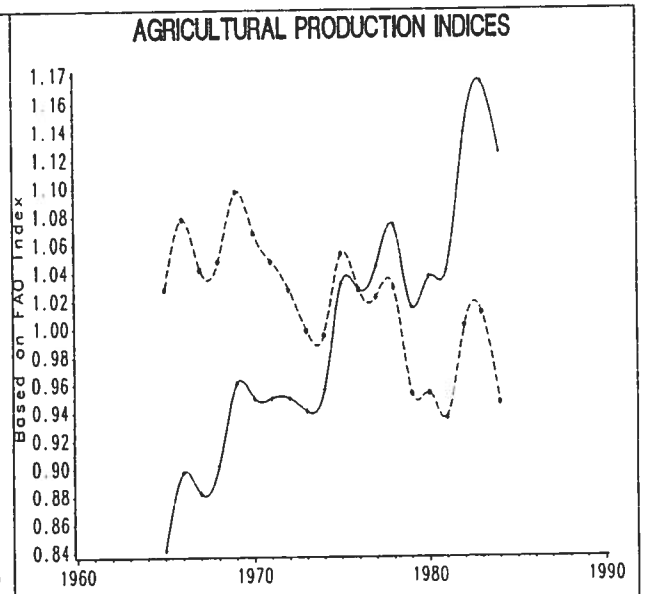
Total U.S. Aid $ 143 Million (1952-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 10.9% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.58 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 350

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 1.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1982) 22.9%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.6 Months of Imports (1985)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 55.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 10
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 18.0%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982)	-141(83)	-75(84)	-46
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982)	239(83)	133(84)	69
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1985)			5%
Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982)	98(83)	58(84)	24
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985)			14%

Major Imports(1985)MACHINERY;MFRD. GOODS;FOODSTUFFS

Major Exports(1985)DIAMONDS;IRON & STEEL;PALM KERNELS

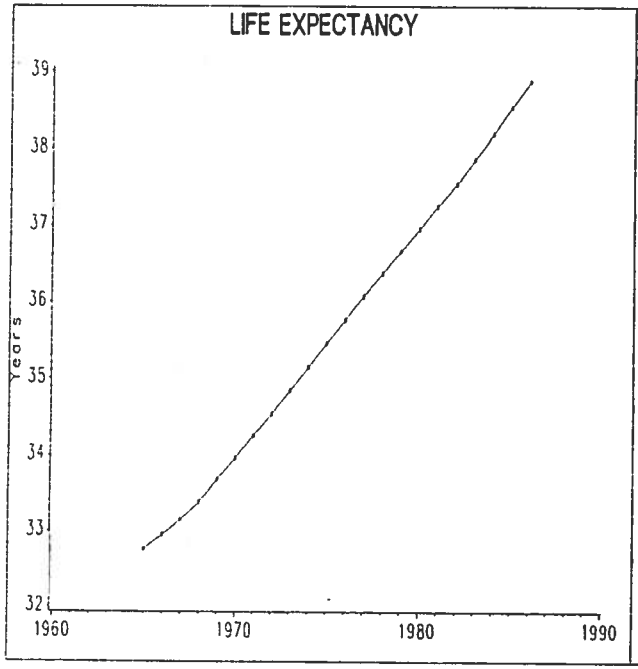
Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; NIGERIA

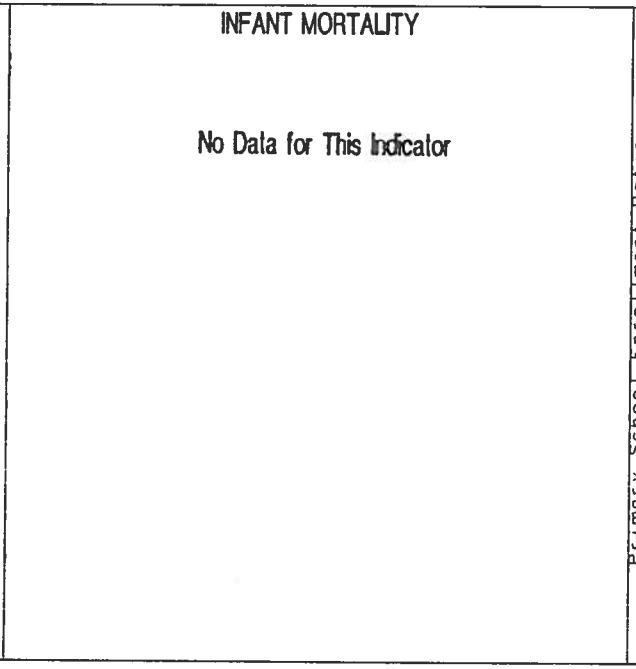
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 33%

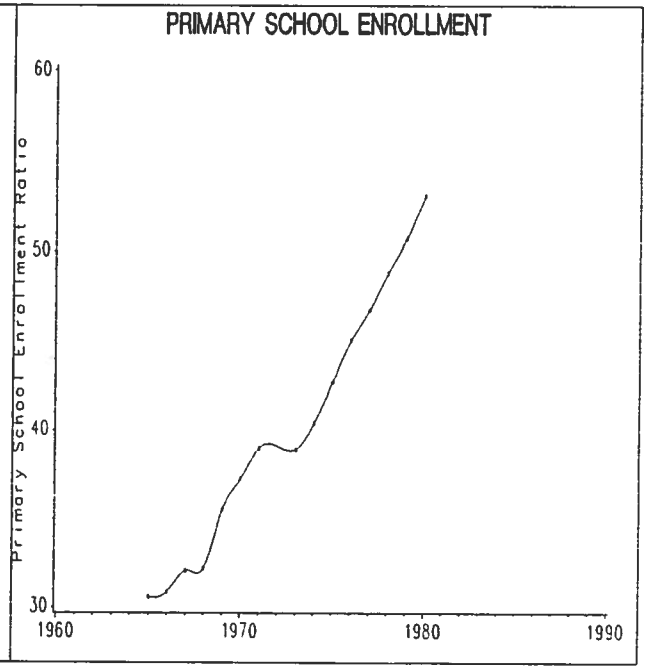
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: RICE; MILLET/SORGHUM;	35%	(1986)
Cash: PALM KERNELS; COCOA BEANS; COFFEE	.%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; PALM KERNELS
Ag. Imports:(1986) RICE; WHEAT; .

SIERRA LEONE -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 3,868

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 1.6% (1978) 1.8% (1987) 2.4%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 42.6% (15-64yrs) 54.0% (65+ yrs) 3.4%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.2 (1987) 6.2 .

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total % Urban . % Rural 65.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 91%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 38.9 Male 38.1 Female 39.7
(1970) Total 34.0 Male 33.5 Female 34.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 163

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 45% (1986) Measles 21% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 12% (1986) Polio(3) 9% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 16%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1980)	Total	53.1	Male .	Female	.
Secondary	(1979)	Total	15.4	Male 20.4	Female	9.3
Post Secondary	(.)	Total	.	Male .	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	500	500
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	500	500
P.L. 480	8,878	5,372	4,774
Title I	8,000	4,000	4,000
Title II a/	878	1,372	774
TOTALS	8,878	5,872	5,274

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	1	1	1
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	5	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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	14	28	42	13	15	28	13	15	28
Bilateral[d]	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	9	28	37	13	15	28	13	15	28
Third Country Participants	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	5	5
TOTALS	14	28	42	13	20	33	13	20	33

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

[b]Academic: degree seeking.

[c]Technical: non-degree seeking.

[d]Participants funded under bilateral programs.

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

SIERRA LEONE

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Sierra Leone is trying to cope with a long-term economic crisis characterized by a severe balance of payments deficit and low productivity in all sectors, especially in the agriculture sector. The country is suffering from a severe shortage of foreign exchange, an unserviceable foreign debt and a bad credit record among the financial and donor communities. To address its economic problems, Sierra Leone announced a number of reform measures in 1986 but has failed to meet the conditions established by the International Monetary Fund in its stand-by agreements. The Government is also behind on debt payments to both the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. program in Sierra Leone is focused on achieving policy reforms to improve the marketing of agricultural products. A.I.D. will continue to utilize the P.L.-480 Title I program to promote policy dialogue aimed at the liberalization of agricultural marketing and policy.

The A.I.D. program in Sierra Leone is being reviewed as a part of the small country program exercise to determine if the program can be implemented through a Private Voluntary Organization. A.I.D. is consulting with various Private Voluntary Organizaions and will review their program proposals and make a selection of one or two of these program proposals for funding in FYs 1988 and FY 1989.

The Adaptive Crop Research and Extension Project (ACRE), which was completed in FY 1987, provided Sierra Leone with a viable adaptive food crop research facility linked to the country's major agricultural university. The project has developed extension methodologies to introduce adaptive technologies to small farmers and has helped the Government of Sierra Leone to create a national body responsible for the coordination of agricultural research. The project has successfully created linkages with other international agricultural research centers.

Participant training under the African Manpower Development II Project (698-0433) has continued to provide opportunities for improving the technical and managerial skills of Sierra Leonean personnel engaged in various development activities.

In FY 1988, A.I.D. will provide $4 million in P.L.-480 Title I and $1,372,000 in P.L.-480 Title II commodities. Title I food grain commodities will meet part of the country's annual food deficit and continue to encourage economic policy reforms. The local currency generated from the P.L.-480 Title I program to date has provided a means to finance high priority food production activities and to finance the expansion of agro-business opportunities for local entrepreneurs. Local

currency generations from this program have been used to support activities of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) involved in rural development activities, such as, agriculture, child survival, nutrition, and natural resource management. Commodities provided under the P.L.-480 Title II program, which are being distributed by Catholic Relief Services, a U.S. private voluntary organization, have improved maternal and child nutrition programs.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

Under the Development Fund for Africa, $500,000 is requested for FY 1989 to provide incremental funds to cover the costs of the Private Voluntary Organizations program proposals selected to be carried out for Sierra Leone. In addition, training will be provided under the Africa Bureau's regionally funded Human Resources Development for Africa project (698-0463). P.L.-480 Title I assistance is expected to continue at a level of $4 million, and $774,000 will be provided 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

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SIERRA LEONE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
636-0102 ADAPTIVE CROP RESEARCH AND EXTENSION													
	FN G	78	84	9,063	9,063	8,063	7,291	---	521	---	251	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,063	9,063	8,063	7,291	---	521	---	251	---	---
636-0171 PRIVATE VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATION													
	SS G	88	92	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	500	200	500	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	500	200	500	400
COUNTRY TOTALS:				9,063	12,063	8,063	7,291	---	521	500	451	500	400
GRANTS:				9,063	12,063	8,063	7,291	---	521	500	451	500	400
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				9,063	9,063	8,063	7,291	---	521	---	251	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	3,000	---	---	---	---	500	200	500	400
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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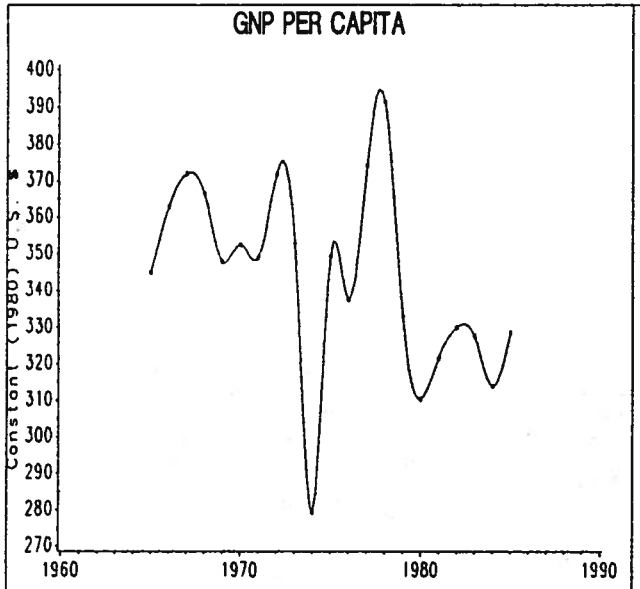
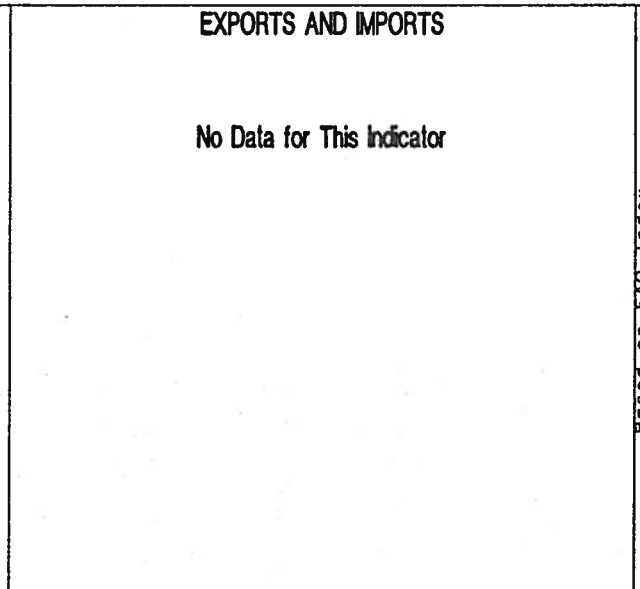
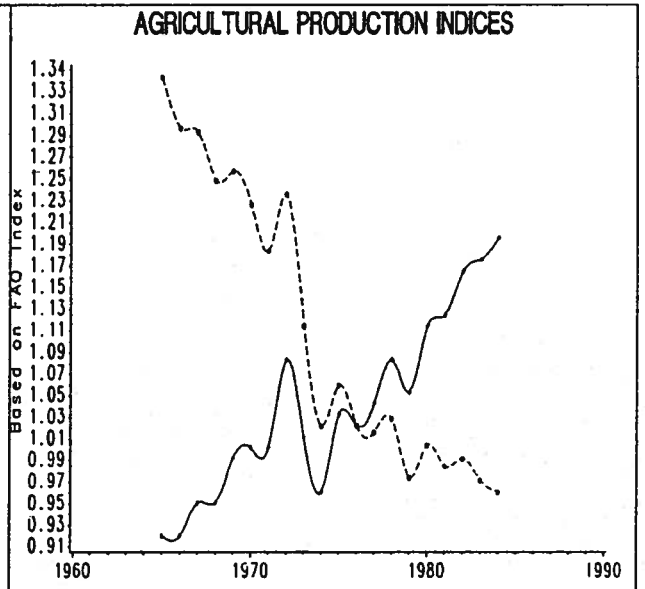
SOMALIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 623 Million (1954-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 17.3% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 10.07 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.





Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 280

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -0.7%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1979) 518 (1980) 489 (1981) 547

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1979) 231 (1980) 188 (1981) 152

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.2 Months of Imports (1985)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1984) 93.7%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 57
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1985) 20%

Major Imports(1985)TEXTILES;CEREALS;TRANSPORT EQUIP

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985) 2%

Major Exports(1985)LIVESTOCK;HIDES & SKINS;BANANAS

Trading Partners: ITALY; SAUDI ARABIA; UNITED STATES

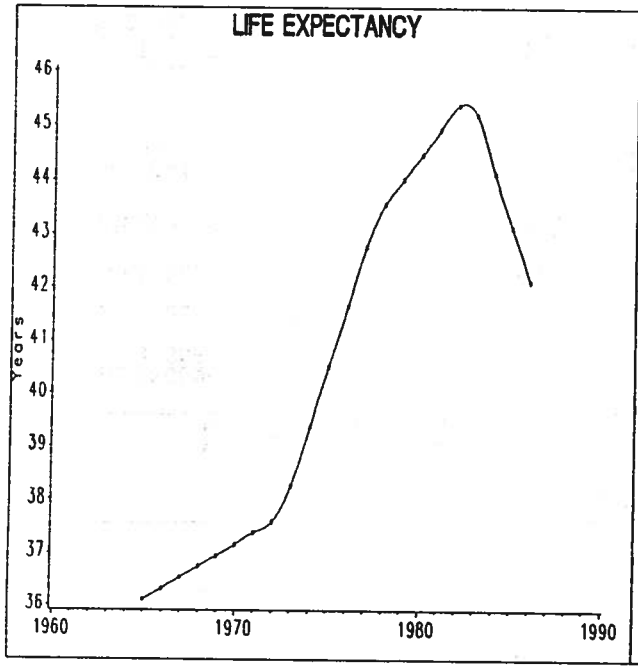
AGRICULTURE

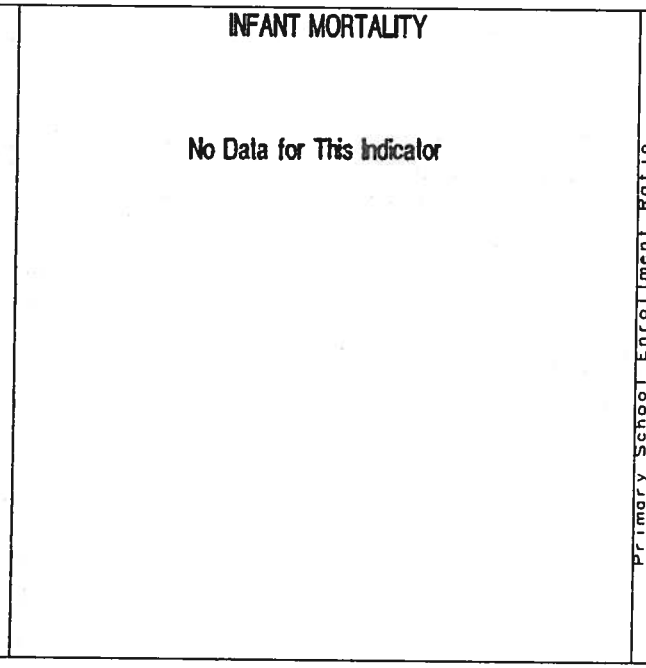
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1982) 44%

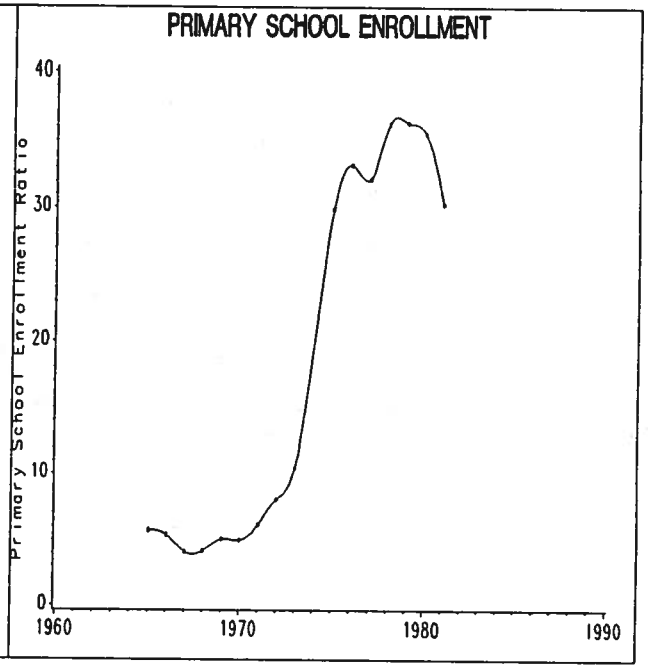
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; SORGHUM; MILK	50%	(1986)
Cash: GOATS; SHEEP; BANANAS	1%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)LIVESTOCK; BANANAS;
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; DAIRY PRODUCTS

SOMALIA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 5,600

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.3% (1978) 3.0% (1987) 3.1%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.7% (15-64yrs) 51.7% (65+ yrs) 3.6%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1987) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.3 (1987) 7.3

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 40.0% Rural 70.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 89%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 42.1 Male 41.3 Female 43.0
(1970) Total 37.2 Male 36.6 Female 37.7

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 133

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 30% (1985) Measles 35% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 22% (1985) Polio(3) 22% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 33%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 6% Male 11% Female 3%

SOMALIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	14,279	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	14,279	-	-
Development Fund	-	6,000	4,000
Economic Support Fund	17,125a/	25,000	23,000
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	17,125	25,000	23,000
Other*	4,000d/		
TOTALS	35,404	31,000	27,000
P.L. 480	10,407	4,900	2,000
Title I	- b/	4,900	2,000
Title II c/	10,407	-	-
TOTALS	45,811	35,900	29,000

Footnotes:
a/ Includes $455,000 in local support costs
b/ Agreement signed in FY 1987, but may be credited to FY 1988 due to late shipping date.
c/ Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.
d/ Includes $4.0 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (PL97-121).

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	25	26	26
Foreign National	10	6	6
TOTALS	35	32	32

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	28	28	56	44	41	85	57	42	99
Bilateral[d]	20	23	43	26	19	45	35	7	42
Regional[e]	8	5	13	18	22	40	22	35	57
Third Country Participants	11	31	42	17	44	61	23	47	70
Bilateral[d]	4	27	31	6	26	32	9	25	34
Regional[e]	7	4	11	11	18	29	14	22	36
TOTALS	39	59	98	61	85	146	80	89	169

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Limited natural and human resources, as well as a harsh and variable climate, constrain economic development efforts in Somalia. About 70% of the population earns its living from agriculture, primarily by nomadic herding. Livestock provides approximately 75% of exports. The major agricultural crop is sorghum, followed closely by corn. Manufacturing provides only about 10% of total GDP.

The two most critical economic problems facing Somalia are external debt and a severe trade imbalance. With an overwhelming external debt of $1.9 billion, the country started 1987 with arrears of over $150 million on debt service payments owed in 1986. The severe trade deficit cannot easily be corrected since imports are approximately four times the level of exports ($100 million). Somalia must continue to rely heavily on donor assistance to meet its basic import requirements.

The economy stagnated during the 1970's as a result of a policy of "scientific socialism," a severe drought in 1974-75, hostilities with Ethiopia 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.

Events in 1987 have raised questions about the outlook for Somali economic reform. Very liberal debt rescheduling terms were reached at the Paris Club rescheduling session in July 1987. However, on September 17, 1987, the government cancelled the foreign exchange auction and fixed the exchange rate at an artificially low level. Simultaneously, it announced and, in early 1988, implemented controls on prices of certain food commodities. However, it is too early to assess the full impact of this action. These measures violated the IMF standby agreement and resulted in the suspension of planned disbursements to the auction by the World Bank, A.I.D. and other donors. The internal debate still continues concerning the new foreign exchange system, with the outcome as yet unclear.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The objective of U.S. economic assistance is to support the establishment of necessary policies and institutional capacities to relieve Somalia's current economic constraints and promote growth and stability. A.I.D. project and program interventions are directed to both short- and long-term objectives and, where possible, seek to be mutually reinforcing. The short-term macroeconomic stabilization program assists with balance of payments and government budgetary deficit problems, while seeking to maintain the momentum of economic reforms. 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.

The long-term development program focuses on changing underlying policies

and institutional structures, especially in agriculture, which offers the greatest potential for achieving economic growth. Longer-term development is being assisted through agriculture, livestock, health, and education projects to promote private sector development and improve the efficiency of the public sector.

The Reform Program

Both the ESF and PL 480 programs in Somalia are designed to alleviate balance of payments difficulties and support policy dialogue and reform efforts. The FY 1986 and FY 1987 Foreign Exchange Market Support Program (649-K-605 and 649-K-606) provided foreign exchange to the private and public sectors while initiating and sustaining essential policy reforms, such as maintaining a realistic exchange rate. Through August 1987, the program successfully contributed to the establishment of a unified, market-oriented exchange rate based on a foreign exchange auction. Given recent decisions on the foreign exchange rate, the FY 1987 ESF agreement has been suspended. A.I.D., with other donors, is seeking to identify with the GSDR an acceptable market-oriented exchange system, which will enable the donors to continue support for reform activities and the IMF to negotiate a new standby agreement.

The PL 480 program helps meet balance of payments and basic commodity requirements, while promoting long-term development. Under the $20 million FY 1986 PL 480 Title I program, the GSDR auctioned 45% of the Title I food to the private sector. This percentage was increased to 59% under the $13 million FY 1987 Title II, Section 206 program. The local currency generated by both ESF and PL 480 is jointly programmed by A.I.D. and the GSDR for development activities, including the local cost components of A.I.D.-funded projects.

Expansion of Domestic Production

Agriculture and livestock activities support improved production and productivity which will lead to increased export earnings and import savings. A June 1987 evaluation of the Central Rangelands Development project (649-0108) concluded that the project "is making a valuable contribution to the educational, scientific, and technological bases for future implementation of improved rangeland management practices in central Somalia." A particularly successful aspect of this multi-donor effort is the range management department at the Somali National University, created by the project, which has graduated 26 B.A. degree holders to date. The Livestock Marketing and Health project (649-0109) is building three quarantine stations, establishing a Livestock Investment Fund, and analyzing opportunities for expanding livestock exports.

The Bay Region Development project (649-0113) has demonstrated sorghum yield increases of 100% and introduced soybeans, safflower, sunflowers, mung beans, and cowpeas to Somali smallholders. A new irrigated agriculture project, Shebelli Water Management (649-0129), is just getting

underway. It will rehabilitate existing irrigation systems and address key water rights and land tenure issues. The Juba Valley Development Analytical Studies project (649-0134) is gathering and analyzing data on soil and land use and the socioeconomic and physical environment of the Juba River Valley in anticipation of downstream development resulting from the construction of the proposed Bardera Dam. The data will be used in the development of a master plan to optimize resource use in the valley once the dam is built and to investigate and protect endangered indigenous flora and fauna. An April 1987 evaluation of this project found that the soil and land use classification work was 90% complete and that environmental and socioeconomic research was progressing more or less on target. In addition, the evaluation found that Somali staff research and planning capabilities were being enhanced and expanded by the project.

Construction activities on the Kismayo Port Rehabilitation project (649-0114) are on schedule and within budget. Two rehabilitated berths opened in July 1987 and are now being used; rehabilitation of the other two berths will be completed by June 1988. This will improve Somalia's export marketing capabilities, particularly of livestock.

Human Resources Development

The Somalia Management Training and Development project (649-0119) is building a base for future private and public sector productivity. Training began in August 1987 for up to 240 Somalis selected from both the public and private sectors. At least 210 of these students will complete the program with Master's degrees in public and business administration. The private sector also receives assistance under the Policy Initiatives and Privatization project (649-0132). Already, 77 businesses have received technical assistance in improved management practices.

The PVO Development Partners project (649-0138) continues to foster increased productivity at the grass roots level. It provides grants to PVOs which will benefit over 300,000 Somalis in remote regions by improving human resources and developing land, water and infrastructure resources.

The Family Health Services project (649-0131) is supporting improved family health care services throughout the country. In addition, it is providing training in health "information-education-communication" techniques and family planning. The project also was largely responsible for the successful implementation of the 1986-87 Somali population census. A March 1987 evaluation of this project notes that there had been substantial progress to date toward strengthening the capabilities of all participating organizations to promote, support and coordinate family health programs.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

A.I.D. requests $11.545 million in FY 1989 ESF funds to continue program assistance efforts focused on short-term economic stability, and $5.0 million to continue the Shebelli Water Management Project (649-0129). Two

million dollars is requested to continue PL 480 activities.

A major new activity, the Somalia Economic Rehabilitation (SECOR) program (649-0143), is scheduled to begin in FY 1989 at a funding level of $5.5 million in ESF. SECOR will focus on the GSDR's severe recurrent budget problem and on Civil Service reform. Somalia cannot finance the recurrent costs of its present development activities, let alone proposed new ones. This problem, which was discussed at the April 1987 Consultative Group Meeting, is recognized by the Somali Government and major donors. A related widely recognized problem is the need for civil service reform. At present, civil servants are paid so poorly ($5 - $20 per month) that they have little or no incentive to perform and must have outside jobs or other income sources to support their families. As a result, the effectiveness of public sector agencies is very low, and the quality of necessary services is declining. SECOR will address this issue by assisting government to reform taxes, increase revenues, rationalize the budgeting process, and reform the civil service, which will take a decade or more.

A $1 million request is made for FY 1989 DFA resources to initiate the proposed new Livestock Development project (649-0146). This effort will focus on the integration of livestock and crop production activities.

A.I.D. also requests for FY 1989 $3 million from the DFA and $955,000 from ESF as incremental funding for ongoing development projects.

Mission Director - Lois C. Richards

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
649-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	83	C	---	160	---	---	---	---	160	160	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	160	---	---	---	---	160	160	---	---
649-K603 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM II	ES G	83	83	16,000	16,000	16,000	15,463	---	261	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,000	16,000	16,000	15,463	---	261	---	---	---	---
649-K604 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	ES G	85	85	27,000	27,000	27,000	23,934	---	2,330	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,000	27,000	27,000	23,934	---	2,330	---	---	---	---
649-K605 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET SUPPORT PROGRAM	ES G	86	86	21,011	21,011	21,011	---	---	21,011	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				21,011	21,011	21,011	---	---	21,011	---	---	---	---
649-K606 FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET SUPPORT II	ES G	87	87	15,500	15,125	---	---	15,125	---	---	10,000	---	5,125
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,500	15,125	---	---	15,125	---	---	10,000	---	5,125
649-K607 PROGRAM ASSISTANCE I	ES G	88	88	---	19,600	---	---	---	---	19,600	7,000	---	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	19,600	---	---	---	---	19,600	7,000	---	5,000
649-K608 *PROGRAM ASSISTANCE II	ES G	89	89	---	11,545	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,545	4,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	11,545	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,545	4,000
649-OLCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT	ES G	87	87	455	455	---	---	455	336	---	119	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				455	455	---	---	455	336	---	119	---	---
649-0102 RURAL HEALTH DELIVERY	HE G	79	83	15,200	8,876	8,876	8,732	---	27	---	117	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,200	8,876	8,876	8,732	---	27	---	117	---	---
649-0104 COMPREHENSIVE GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT													

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in the column with an initial obligation date before December 31,1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPEN-DITURES
	FN	G	79	84	12,244	11,944	11,944	9,897	---	1,111	---	936	---	---
	HE	G	79	84	6,556	6,556	6,556	6,470	---	44	---	42	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				18,800	18,500	18,500	16,367	---	1,155	---	978	---	---
649-0108	CENTRAL RANGELANDS DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	79	83	14,944	14,444	14,444	9,024	---	1,517	---	2,000	---	1,903
	PROJECT TOTAL:				14,944	14,444	14,444	9,024	---	1,517	---	2,000	---	1,903
649-0109	LIVESTOCK MARKETING & HEALTH													
	FN	G	84	87	17,500	17,000	13,800	645	3,200	1,244	---	3,500	---	6,855
	PROJECT TOTAL:				17,500	17,000	13,800	645	3,200	1,244	---	3,500	---	6,855
649-0112	AGRICULTURAL DELIVERY SYSTEMS													
	FN	G	79	83	8,635	8,435	8,435	7,839	---	492	---	104	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				8,635	8,435	8,435	7,839	---	492	---	104	---	---
649-0113	BAY REGION DEVELOPMENT													
	FN	G	80	83	11,171	10,671	10,671	7,330	---	1,621	---	1,720	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:				11,171	10,671	10,671	7,330	---	1,621	---	1,720	---	---
649-0114	KISMAYO PORT REHABILITATION													
	ES	G	82	85	42,000	36,000	36,000	15,537	---	3,753	---	9,998	---	6,712
	PROJECT TOTAL:				42,000	36,000	36,000	15,537	---	3,753	---	9,998	---	6,712
649-0119	MANAGEMENT TRAINING FOR DEV													
	EH	G	85	91	7,700	7,700	4,700	512	3,000	970	---	3,000	---	2,186
	SS	G	85	91	10,800	10,800	---	---	---	---	1,940	1,000	2,500	814
	PROJECT TOTAL:				18,500	18,500	4,700	512	3,000	970	1,940	4,000	2,500	3,000
649-0129	SHEBELLI WATER MANAGEMENT													
	ES	G	87	91	---	9,400	---	---	---	---	4,400	2,500	5,000	2,500
	FN	G	87	91	3,548	3,548	---	---	3,548	---	---	3,548	---	---
	SS	G	87	91	19,052	9,652	---	---	---	---	2,850	1,500	---	1,350
	PROJECT TOTAL:				22,600	22,600	---	---	3,548	---	7,250	7,548	5,000	3,850
649-0131	FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES													
	PN	G	84	86	10,100	10,100	10,100	1,856	---	2,132	---	3,000	---	3,112

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					10,100	10,100	10,100	1,856	---	2,132	---	3,000	---	3,112
649-0132 POLICY INITIATIVE & PRIVATIZ STUDIES														
		ES G	83	89	7,000	7,000	3,500	1,687	1,545	1,393	1,000	1,500	955	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:					7,000	7,000	3,500	1,687	1,545	1,393	1,000	1,500	955	1,500
649-0134 JUBA DEVELOPMENT ANALYTICAL STUDIES														
		FN G	83	86	8,550	8,550	8,550	3,843	---	2,051	---	2,656	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					8,550	8,550	8,550	3,843	---	2,051	---	2,656	---	---
649-0138 PVO DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS														
		FN G	85	88	9,350	9,350	6,334	---	3,016	107	---	1,200	---	3,200
		HE G	85	88	7,600	7,600	6,600	---	1,000	540	---	1,500	---	1,500
		SD G	85	88	1,000	1,000	1,000	37	---	168	---	200	---	200
		SS G	85	88	250	250	---	---	---	---	250	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					18,200	18,200	13,934	37	4,016	815	250	2,900	---	4,900
649-0143 *ECONOMIC REHABILITATION														
		ES G	89	91	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,500	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,500	2,000
649-0146 *LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT														
		SS G	89	93	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	300
649-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT														
		FN G	85	C	---	---	750	75	400	663	---	412	---	---
		HE G	85	C	---	---	200	186	100	66	---	48	---	---
		SD G	85	C	---	---	---	---	15	---	---	15	---	---
		SS G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	800	120	500	200
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	950	261	515	729	800	595	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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				293,166	339,772	216,471	113,067	31,404	41,837	31,000	57,895	27,000	48,457
GRANTS:				293,166	339,772	216,471	113,067	31,404	41,837	31,000	57,895	27,000	48,457
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				35,942	33,942	74,928	38,653	10,164	8,806	---	16,076	---	11,958
POPULATION PLANNING:				10,100	10,100	10,100	1,856	---	2,132	---	3,000	---	3,112
HEALTH:				29,356	23,032	22,232	15,388	1,100	677	---	1,707	---	1,500
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				7,700	7,700	4,700	512	3,000	970	---	3,000	---	2,186
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				1,000	1,000	1,000	37	15	168	---	215	---	200
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				30,102	40,862	---	---	---	---	6,000	2,780	4,000	2,664
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				128,966	173,136	103,511	56,621	17,125	29,084	25,000	31,117	23,000	26,837

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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)	
Somalia Economic Rehabilitation	ESF			FY 1989 5,500	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
649-0143	☐ NEW				FY 1989	FY 1991	FY 1996
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To improve the performance of the Somali Government (GSDR) revenue, budget and civil service systems.

Program Description: Somalia's serious economic problems will remain virtually unmanageable until more disciplined spending and management practices can be introduced into the public sector. Government expenditures are now more than double the revenue from taxes and fees. Donor-generated local currency and money creations fund the difference. Tax administration has been improved, nevertheless, Somalia still has one of the lowest levels of tax effort in the world. Complete revision of the tax structure will be necessary for the GSDR to increase revenues sufficiently to fund necessary expenditures without heavy reliance on donors. While the GSDR is presently trying to reduce expenditures, overall GSDR budgetary practices are in serious need of rationalization.

Low tax collections and general budget difficulties are linked with a need for civil service reform. The performance of GSDR institutions is seriously hampered by the lack of an adequate civil service system, including compensation levels and job classifications. The lack of effective budget, revenue and civil service systems is a major obstacle to virtually all development efforts as well as the performance of the private sector which must depend on the public sector for such vital services as power, road construction and maintenance, basic education, communications, etc.

To address this vital development concern, SECOR will provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Finance and Revenue to implement improved revenue and budgeting and civil service systems and to the Ministry of Labor and Sports and other GSDR agencies involved with improvements to the civil service system. SECOR also will finance a limited amount of commodities, such as computers, to support the improved revenue, budget and civil service systems.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: SECOR will support the Mission's long-term strategy by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, which currently is a severe constraint to efforts to build a sound foundation for future increases in productivity in an outwardly-oriented economy. SECOR will also develop systems designed to help the GSDR reduce its large budget deficit.

Host Country and Other Donors: The GSDR will require considerable donor assistance to promote efforts to reform and improve revenue, budget and civil service systems. Other donors have indicated that they support such reform efforts.

Beneficiaries: The economy as a whole will benefit from a better balanced GSDR budget. Public sector agencies will benefit directly through a more professional and motivated civil service. The private sector and public at large will benefit indirectly through improved public sector services.

Major Outputs: 1. A more effective and responsive civil service and 2. GSDR operating with a unified, rational budget system.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	8,500
Commodities	1,500
Total	10,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	5,500	4,500	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
ESF Program Assistance II	ESF			FY ~~1989~~ 11,545	Life of Project Funding 11,545

Number	NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
649-0145 649-K608 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1989	FY 1990

Purpose: To assist with balance of payments problems and to support economic reform efforts.

Program Description: Since 1981 the Somali Government (GSDR) has instituted a number of economic reforms including decontrol of agricultural prices, reduction or elimination of government monopoly enterprises, liberalization of exports and imports, decontrol of inter-regional food shipments, initiation of civil service reforms, and, perhaps most importantly, legalization of a unified, free market exchange system. As a result, food production increased, farmer incomes rose, the private sector expanded, inflation was controlled and exports increased.

Beginning with the FY 86 ESF program, A.I.D. supported Somalia's reform program, especially the liberalization of the foreign exchange regime, by providing cash to the private sector through a foreign exchange auction system. Somalia's relatively impressive record of reform may have been set back by a September 17, 1987 announcement cancelling cash auctions and fixing the exchange rate at an artificially low level. Other measures such as controlling prices on essential food commodities were announced, but have not been implemented. An internal debate continues in Somalia concerning whether to maintain the 100-to-one rate or to establish a new and more realistic exchange system which would signal a return to the reform program, a re-establishment of a relationship with the IMF, and a resumption of donor balance of payments assistance.

The proposed FY 1989 ESF program assistance is based on the assumption that Somalia restores appropriate reform policies. Possible forms that the program assistance might take include direct cash transfer to the GSDR, supply of foreign exchange to an acceptable exchange system which would make dollars available to private importers or a commodity import program.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s dual-track strategy is aimed at addressing critical short-term economic problems, while building the base for future productivity through a more diversified and efficient economic system. The proposed program focuses directly on the first track by providing balance of payments support. It will also contribute to the second track by encouraging a policy dialogue aimed at improving understanding of factors that aggravate economic problems and inhibit increased productivity over the long-term.

Host Country and Other Donors: The proposed program complements, and will be developed in coordination with, other balance of payments and policy reform activities including the PL 480 program.

Beneficiaries: The proposed program will contribute to improving Somalia's macroeconomic situation which should benefit all Somalis.

Major Outputs: Foreign exchange provided to help alleviate a critical foreign exchange shortage.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Balance of payments support	11,545

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	11,545	-	11,545

Principal Contractors or Agencies
To Be Selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SOMALIA

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Livestock Development	DFA			FY 1989 1,000	Life of Project Funding 20,000

Number 649-0146	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1993	FY 1994

Purpose: To improve livestock productivity throughout Somalia through the development of integrated livestock and crop production activities.

Project Description: Recent research in agricultural areas indicates that most small farmers in Somalia maintain significant livestock holdings; in addition, many Somali herders are engaged in at least some form of part-time cultivation. In an effort to expand Somalia's food production and export capabilities, the linkages between livestock and crop production need to be explored and exploited to a much greater extent. This project will support research and extension work in livestock and crop by-products, forage, and other related areas. These activities will require training of Somali researchers and extension workers as well as efforts to increase the cooperation and coordination between such Somali institutions as the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MLFR), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and Somali National University (SNU).

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: A.I.D.'s long-term objective in assistance to Somalia is to build a base for greater productivity in a diversified and outward oriented economy. As livestock is and will continue to be a major factor in the Somali economy (75% of exports) and as other agriculture exports grow in importance, the combination of these two activities is important to Somalia's overall economic growth and development. For the past several years, A.I.D. has funded two major livestock projects in Somalia. Both of these projects will end in the late 1980's. As A.I.D. expands its efforts into a new irrigated agriculture project, the need to build on livestock achievements and to integrate livestock development more closely with crop development becomes more critical.

Host Country and Other Donors: A number of other donors are currently involved with A.I.D. in the Central Rangelands development. These include: World Bank, GTZ, World Food Program, and IFAD. The MLFR has been the recipient of this and related projects that have served to increase its capabilities. This project will build on existing and previous project efforts in livestock with the MLFR and enhance closer linkages with the MOA.

Beneficiaries: Small farmers and herders will be the ultimate beneficiaries of this project. MLFR and MOA staff, as well as University faculty, will also benefit from training and expanding research capabilities.

Major Outputs: The primary outputs will be improved extension to small farmers on livestock/crop integration and the means to improve livestock productivity. This will be achieved through improved coordination and cooperation among MLFR, MOA and SNU regarding livestock/crop integration.

A.I.D.-Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	8,000
Training	6,000
Commodities	6,000
Total	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)

	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	1,000	19,000	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To Be Selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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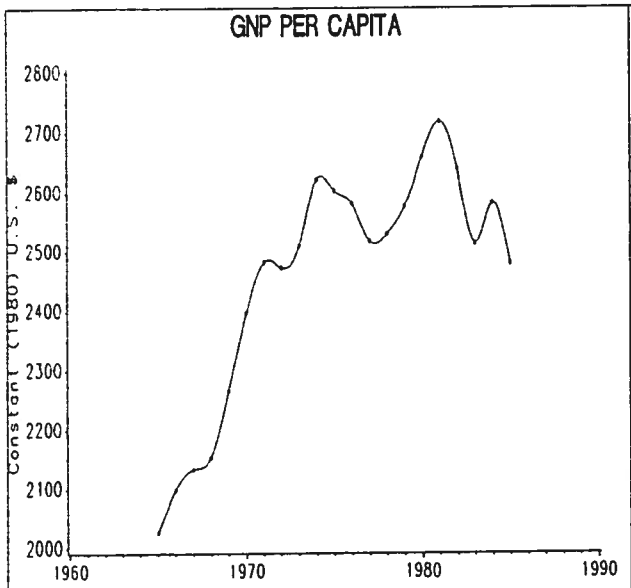
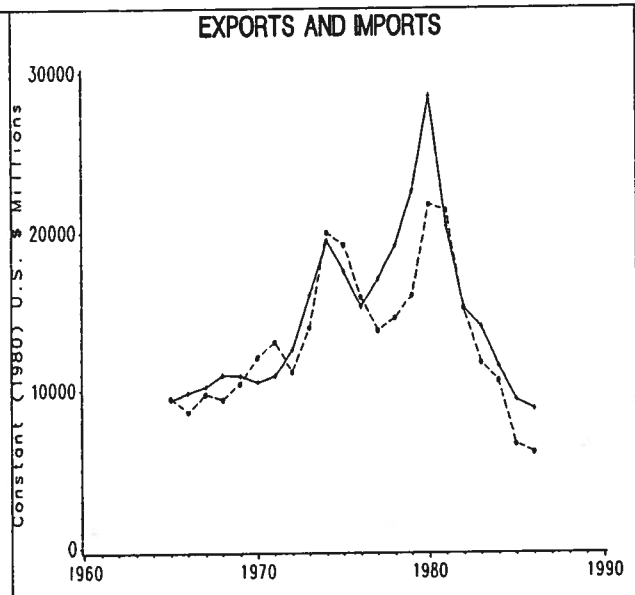
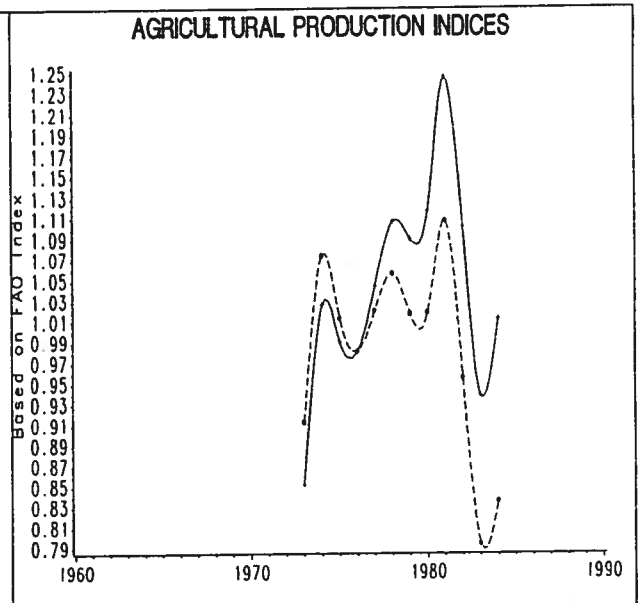
SOUTH AFRICA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 16 Million (1947-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA . % (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $. (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 2,010

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 1.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 29.6%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1981) 21,508 (1982) 20,557 (1983) 23,854

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1981) -3,202 (1982) -2,838 (1983) -4,282

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.5 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...( ) . %

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... ( ) .
As % of Total Export Earnings..... ( ) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1984) 953(85) 2,818(86) 2,738

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1984) 10,608(85) 6,593(86) 6,090
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 17%

Major Imports(1985)MACHINERY;MOTOR VEH. PART;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1984) 11,561(85) 9,411(86) 8,828
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 15%

Major Exports(1985)GOLD;COAL;DIAMONDS

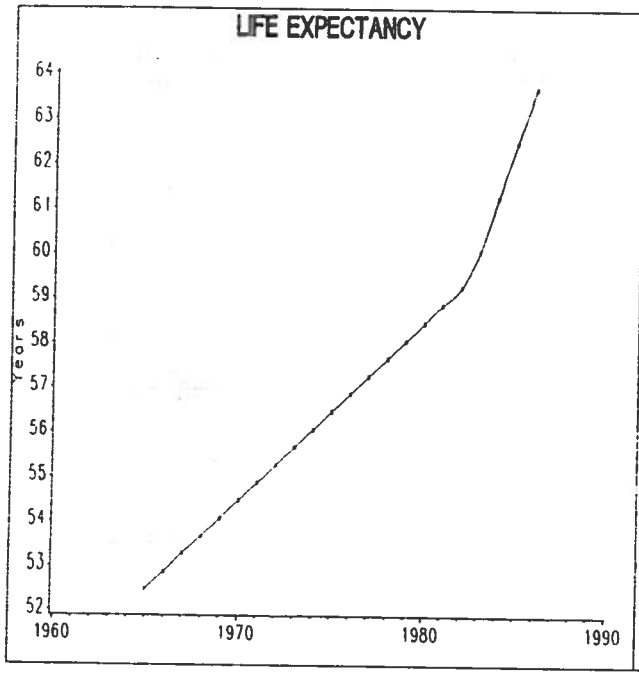
Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER

AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 5%

Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; SORGHUM; CATTLE	30%	(1986)
Cash: CORN; BEEF AND VEAL; POULTRY MEAT	28%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)FRUIT; GREASE WOOL; RAW SUGAR
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; VEGETABLE OILS

SOUTH AFRICA -- Social Indicators



INFANT MORTALITY

No Data for This Indicator

PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

No Data for This Indicator

POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 34,313

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 2.5% (1987) 2.3%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 38.4% (15-64yrs) 57.4% (65+ yrs) 4.2%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...( ) %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 5.4 (1987) 4.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population...( ) %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
( ) Total % Urban % Rural %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
( ) %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...( ) %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 118%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 63.7 Male 61.9 Female 65.6
(1970) Total 54.5 Male 56.1 Female 58.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 66

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) .% ( ) Measles .% ( )
Diphtheria(DPT) .% ( ) Polio(3) .% ( )

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
( ) %

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:
Primary ( ) Total Male Female
Secondary ( ) Total Male Female
Post Secondary ( ) Total Male Female

Adult Literacy Rate ( ) Total % Male % Female %

SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	7,351	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	7,351	-	-
Development Fund	-	21,600	21,600
Economic Support Fund	3,054 a/	3,400	3,300
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,054	3,400	3,300
Other*	(9,400) b/	-	-
TOTALS	10,405 b/	25,000	24,900
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	10,405 (9,400) 19,805 c/	25,000	24,900

Footnotes:

a/ Above total includes $1,314,000 of deobligated funds for total reobligation of $1,314,000.

b/ Non-add figures in parenthesis represent South Africa program activities funded by Southern Africa Regional Account.

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 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	4	10	10
Foreign National	2	2	2
TOTALS	6	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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	450	--	450	490	--	490	490	40	530
Bilateral[d]	450	--	450	490	--	490	490	40	530
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Third Country Participants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bilateral[d]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTALS	450	--	450	490	--	490	490	40	530

[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)

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Apartheid has created in South Africa 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 Africa is not in doubt; the process has already begun. What remains unclear is how fast and by what method change will occur -- whether it will be characterized by increasing violence and bloodshed, or whether dialogue and negotiation will permit peaceful evolution of a non-racial democracy.

Clearly, direct dialogue across racial lines is paramount to effective and meaningful negotiation. All sides need to define their interests and articulate them clearly if negotiations are to succeed. Initiatives which seek to facilitate this process are badly needed at all levels and in all sectors of South African society. Blacks need to be allowed the opportunity to define priorities for their own communities. Whites need to seek assurances that they will have a place in a post-apartheid South Africa. Both need to develop confidence in genuinely democratic processes and in the other's commitment to those processes.

In the past year, progress toward establishing such foundations for meaningful negotiations has been disappointing. In November 1987, selected political prisoners were released, but the government's ban on reporting their statements minimizes their potential contributions to facilitating dialogue. The state of emergency was extended and toughened in June 1987 to bypass earlier court decisions mitigating its impact. Between June 1986 and December 1987, approximately 30,000 persons were at some point detained, generally without charge, including large numbers of minors. The new emergency regulations also consolidated earlier ad hoc restrictions on freedom of the press, against introducing non-racial educational materials into public schools, and against encouraging participation in democratically elected community organizations. Some formal racial barriers to black participation in the economy have been removed, but the legacy of legislative, attitudinal and regulatory restrictions on black control of resources continues to ensure that economic, as well as political, power is apportioned according to race.

In this climate, both the demand for and the challenges confronting a foreign assistance program are acute. Initiatives seeking to protect basic human rights, facilitate face-to-face dialogue across racial lines, and advance the rule of law cannot meet growing needs. Increasingly, those victimized by apartheid are attempting to assert greater control over their own lives through programs to promote community development, improve educational opportunities, and enhance black participation in the economy. The traditional lack of control allowed blacks over financial and human resources

has also increased the importance of private enterprise to build economic power and thereby begin to erode the economic ramifications of racial discrimination. Change will not come easily. Yet such programs, if instituted now, may help promote meaningful, direct dialogue between blacks and whites, advance the process of peaceful change, and establish institutional and human resource foundations for a post-apartheid society.

As an integral component of United States policy toward South Africa, the A.I.D. program commits the United States to help in concrete ways to promote an end to apartheid and the emergence of a non-racial democracy. These fundamental precepts of U.S. policy are well documented in the President's September 1985 Executive Order on South Africa, the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, the President's five-year assistance strategy for South Africa, and official U.S. policy statements. The A.I.D. program contributes to these broader goals by seeking to:

1. build bridges between the United States and the legally disadvantaged;

2. promote communication and cooperation within black communities and between blacks and whites in South Africa;

3. support the development of future South African leaders through education, training and scholarship programs, as well as through institutional development;

4. enhance and expand black participation in the South African economy, particularly to combat apartheid-related distortions of free enterprise;

5. support black organizations and institutions in undertaking sound and effective programs and projects they have identified as priorities; and

6. promote non-violent political and social change in South Africa that leads to the end of apartheid and to the formation of a democratic political system based on the consent of the governed.

Pursuit of these objectives has resulted in a program that works strictly through non-governmental organizations committed to creating, through peaceful means, a non-racial, democratic South Africa. To the extent possible, the program taps the technical skills of legally disadvantaged South Africans to facilitate its design and implementation.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

Education Programs

Scholarships for academic study in the United States and South Africa have been a major element of the A.I.D. program. Since

FY 1982, the principal vehicle for U.S. training has been the $52.6 million* Training for Disadvantaged South Africans project (674-0213), which also draws significant corporate and university contributions through the efforts of two U.S. contractors, including a minority firm. In FY 1987, virtually all A.I.D.-sponsored students received full or partial tuition waivers. Students are selected on the basis of merit by two non-governmental organizations in South Africa. Continuously throughout the program, approximately 300 students will be pursuing U.S. graduate and undergraduate degrees. Already, over 200 students have been graduated. In FY 1988, A.I.D. plans to obligate $5.6 million for this program.

University training in South Africa is financed through the $18 million South Africa Bursaries project (674-0230). The number of students has increased from 76 participants in 1986 to over 250 new students attending 19 black and open (multi-racial) universities in 1987. Presently, the program is receiving 35,000 applicants annually. Two South African non-governmental organizations handle student selection and placement, while an advisory board of prominent South Africans provides policy guidance. In FY 1988, A.I.D. expects to obligate $5 million for this program.

Recognizing that the core problems in black education occur before the university level, A.I.D. authorized in FY 1986 the $6 million Educational Support and Training project (674-0302). The project finances educational activities which: help disadvantaged South Africans cope with the inadequacies of apartheid education; are non-racial, yet affirm black culture and history; may influence the political debate on educational priorities; promote community involvement in education; or provide a foundation for non-racial education in a post-apartheid society. To date, A.I.D. has assisted approximately 1,000 students in secondary studies in community schools. The project is also providing educational opportunities for hundreds of black adults too old to be eligible for full-time state schools. New publications offering non-racial educational materials and promoting dialogue on educational issues will reach numerous community organizations, education projects and community leaders. Also, A.I.D. is helping to develop and test models for non-racial, community-based education from preschool to high school. A.I.D. plans a $3.35 million obligation in FY 1988 to continue this activity.

* Prior to FY 1988, portions of the assistance to disadvantaged South Africans were funded under the Southern Africa Regional Program. The table at the end of this narrative shows project funding combining both the South Africa (674) and Southern Africa Regional (690) programs.

SOUTH AFRICA (Disadvantaged South Africans)

Human Rights

Since 1984, the Foreign Assistance Act has authorized and earmarked funds for a Human Rights Fund (674-0305) to "be used for grants to non-governmental organizations in South Africa promoting political, economic, social, juridical and humanitarian efforts to foster a just society and to help the victims of apartheid." To date, approximately 485 grants have been made, totalling over $4.5 million. By far, the majority of grants awarded under this program are below $10,000, and are largely provided to community-based organizations. Human Rights Fund obligations for FY 1988 are planned at the $1.5 million level specified in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act.

Section 202(b) of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, designed to sharpen the focus of the Human Rights Fund and help achieve its objectives, required that: (a) not less than $500,000 be used for direct legal and other assistance to detainees and their families and to support non-violent black community opposition to apartheid policies; (b) $175,000 be used for direct assistance to families of victims of violence; and (c) $175,000 be made available to black groups actively working through non-violent, constructive means toward a non-racial solution to the sharing of political power. In FY 1987, these three legislatively mandated targets were met.

Activities assisted under the FY 1987 human rights program include: establishment of a human rights training center for black law students; legal services for human rights cases in the Eastern Cape; and rural legal services to combat apartheid laws. Grants under the legal assistance component totalled over $725,000 and supported organizations representing a broad spectrum of political opinion and geographic location. Their work encompasses legal aid clinics, advice centers, black professional societies, direct litigation and other legal services.

Labor

Since 1983, A.I.D. has provided $4.2 million to the black labor union movement through the Labor Union Training project (674-0223). Consistent with U.S. policy in Africa, the project is implemented by the Afro-American Labor Center (AALC), an affiliate of the AFL-CIO. The project has helped black trade unions in areas such as union organization, collective bargaining, membership drives, grievance handling, and health and occupational safety issues. It has also supported trade union education and skills training programs. Funding in FY 1988 is planned at $1.7 million.

Private Enterprise

Support for black private enterprise is central to the U.S. assistance program in South Africa. A seven-year Black Private Enterprise Development (BPED) project (674-0303), was authorized in

FY 1987 at $19.5 million. The project strengthens the institutional development and advocacy capabilities of black business institutions, provides support for micro and small black enterprise, and facilitates black participation in the mainstream economy.

In FY 1987, BPED financed: over $1 million in credit to be disbursed over five years for thousands of micro and small-scale entrepreneurs who cannot obtain credit from regular banks; approximately $500,000 to strengthen indigenous black business lobbying; $300,000 to create affirmative action programs to surmount regulatory and institutional barriers to black corporate advancement; and $200,000 to implement programs to upgrade educational and professional opportunities for blacks entering the accounting profession. The project also began investigating means to leverage increasing black involvement in the mainstream economy through loan guarantees and innovative ownership schemes. FY 1988 ESF obligations for this project are planned to increase to $3.4 million, from $1.9 million in FY 1987.

A.I.D. also continued to implement a number of private enterprise projects fully funded in previous years. Through the International Executive Service Corps (690-0235.74), the Mission linked black businesspersons with experienced white entrepreneurs in an exchange across racial lines. More formal training for black businesspeople was provided under the Entrepreneurial Training for Disadvantaged South Africans project (674-0220), which provides counselling to black entrepreneurs and upgrades their basic skills and operating efficiency. Finally, the Mission continued to work with the Sullivan Signatory Association (690-0235.75) to enhance black participation in the latter's small business development efforts.

Community Development

In response to the emergence of grassroots community development organizations and leaders, A.I.D. authorized in FY 1986 the Community Outreach and Leadership Development project (674-0301) at $6 million. The project seeks to strengthen the leadership and institutions of disadvantaged communities, so that they can (1) pursue their priorities for peaceful social change and (2) exercise democratic principles by deciding upon, planning and implementing community-based activities. To date, assistance has been provided directly to numerous community organizations and through three larger agreements that will reach more than 30 additional organizations through subcontractual arrangements. The project provided $3.25 million in grants in FY 1987, including, for example, over $450,000 for training in advice and mediation skills, over $200,000 for youth development and training activities, and approximately $450,000 to support the role of women in the processes of change in South Africa. A.I.D. plans a $3.4 million obligation for this project in FY 1988.

In FY 1987, A.I.D. also continued its programs with the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). A.I.D. obligated $650,000 for NED's Building Democratic Institutions project (674-0306), which supports activities promoting indigenous democratic community initiatives, dialogue on democratic principles and models, and mediation and reconciliation. In FY 1987, the ICRC project (674-0307) focused on a program to organize volunteers to respond to medical emergencies in situations of political unrest, mediate in crisis situations, organize relief efforts for displaced people, and advance the principles of neutrality and impartiality. FY 1988 obligations of $500,000 and $200,000, respectively, are planned for NED and ICRC.

A.I.D. also funds extremely small-scale, grassroots community projects through the Special Self-Help Development Fund (674-0304). In FY 1987, this fund made 62 grants averaging $5,650 to grantees throughout South Africa. Projects have focused on development activities in education, agriculture and marketing cooperatives. A.I.D. plans $350,000 in FY 1988 funding for this project.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

The FY 1989 South Africa program will continue activities in education, human rights, labor, private enterprise and community development at a proposed level of $24.9 million. 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 priority. $5.8 million is requested to continue U.S. scholarship programs under Training for Disadvantaged South Africans (674-0213); $5 million is requested for internal scholarships under the South Africa Bursaries project (674-0230); and $3.35 million is requested for Educational Support and Training (674-0302).

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 will be $750,000. Labor Union Training (674-0223) will also require $1.5 million to support black trade unions, increasingly through direct union to union contacts.

The Black Private Enterprise Development project (674-0303), will require $3.3 million in FY 1989 to accelerate financial and technical assistance to black businesses, increase capitalization of credit funds, and continue training programs.

Community support programs will be continued through the Community Outreach and Leadership Development project (674-0301) at $3.4 million, Building Democratic Institutions (674-0306) at $500,000, the International Committee of the Red Cross (674-0307) at $200,000, and the Special Self-Help Fund (674-0304) at $350,000.

Mission Director: Timothy J. Bork

PROGRAM FOR DISADVANTAGED SOUTH AFRICANS
COMBINED SOUTH AFRICA (674) AND SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL (690) FUNDING
(IN $000)

PROJECT NAME & NO.	LIFE OF PROJECT AUTHD	LIFE OF PROJECT PLANNED	OBLIGATIONS THRU FY 86	ACTUAL FY 87	ESTIMATED FY 88	PROPOSED FY 89
Training for Disadvantaged South Africans						
674-0213	1,500	26,319	0	1,500	5,600	5,800
690-0213	26,281	26,281	22,281	4,000	0	0
Total	27,781	52,600	22,281	5,500	5,600	5,800
Entrepreneurian Training for Disadvantaged South Africans						
690-0220	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0	0
University Preparation Program						
690-0222	2,078	2,078	2,078	0	0	0
Labor Union Training for South Africans						
674-0223	2,300	5,500	1,500	800	1,700	1,500
690-0223	1,893	1,893	0	0	0	0
Total	4,193	7,393	1,500	800	1,700	1,500
South Africa Bursaries Program						
674-0230	7,140	10,500	500	0	5,000	5,000
690-0230	10,860	10,860	6,860	4,000	0	0
Total	18,000	21,360	7,360	4,000	5,000	5,000
Community Outreach & Leadership Development						
674-0301	6,000	25,000	2,260	3,250	3,400	3,400
Educational Support & Training						
674-0302	6,000	25,000	550	1,900	3,350	3,350
Black Private Enterprise Development						
674-0303	18,100	18,100	0	500	3,400	3,300
690-0303	1,400	1,400	0	1,400	0	0
Total	19,500	19,500	0	1,900	3,400	3,300
Self Help -- South Africa						
674-0304	C	1,050	0	350	350	350
690-9901.74	C	1,158	1,158	0	0	0
		2,208	1,158	350	350	350
Human Rights -- South Africa						
674-0305	C	4,500	0	1,500	1,500	1,500
690-9801.74	C	3,410	3,410	0	0	0
Total		7,910	3,410	1,500	1,500	1,500
Building Democratic Institutions						
674-0306	1,000	1,817	212	605	500	500
International Committee of the Red Cross						
674-0307	1,000	1,000	500	0	200	200
Program Total	88,552	168,866	44,309	19,805	25,000	24,900

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTH AFRICA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
674-0213 TRNG OF DISADVANTAGED													
	EH G	87	96	1,500	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	500	---	500
	SS G	87	96	---	24,819	---	---	---	---	5,600	3,000	5,800	1,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,500	26,319	---	---	1,500	---	5,600	3,500	5,800	1,900
674-0223 LABOR UNION TRAINING													
	ES G	86	89	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	1,500	---	---	---	---
	SD G	86	89	800	800	---	---	800	---	---	400	---	400
	SS G	86	89	---	3,200	---	---	---	---	1,700	1,400	1,500	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,300	5,500	1,500	---	800	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,500	1,400
674-0230 SO AFRICAN BURSARIES PROGRAM													
	ES G	85	89	---	---	500	---	---	500	---	---	---	---
	SS G	85	89	5,640	10,000	---	---	---	---	5,000	1,500	5,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,640	10,000	500	---	---	500	5,000	1,500	5,000	1,000
674-0301 COMMUNITY OUTREACH AND LEADERSHIP DEV													
	ES G	86	93	2,260	2,260	2,260	---	---	1,169	---	1,091	---	---
	SD G	86	93	3,250	3,250	---	---	3,250	---	---	1,000	---	1,200
	SS G	86	93	490	19,490	---	---	---	---	3,400	1,500	3,400	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	25,000	2,260	---	3,250	1,169	3,400	3,591	3,400	2,200
674-0302 EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT TRAINING													
	EH G	86	93	550	550	550	---	---	309	---	241	---	---
	ES G	86	93	754	754	---	---	754	---	---	300	---	300
	SD G	86	93	1,146	1,146	---	---	1,146	---	---	500	---	500
	SS G	86	93	3,550	22,550	---	---	---	---	3,350	1,500	3,350	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	25,000	550	---	1,900	309	3,350	2,541	3,350	2,300
674-0303 BLACK PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	86	91	18,100	18,100	---	---	500	---	3,400	1,250	3,300	1,250
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,100	18,100	---	---	500	---	3,400	1,250	3,300	1,250
674-0304 SELF HELP SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	C	---	---	---	---	200	59	---	75	---	56
	SD G	87	C	---	---	---	---	150	4	---	50	---	50
	SS G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	350	50	350	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	350	63	350	175	350	156

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTH AFRICA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
674-0305 HUMAN RIGHTS SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	C	---	---	---	---	1,500	64	---	500	---	500
	SS G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	500	1,500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	1,500	64	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,000
674-0306 BUILDING DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS													
	ES G	86	89	495	312	212	---	100	---	---	100	---	100
	SD G	87	89	505	505	---	---	505	---	---	100	---	300
	SS G	86	89	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	500	125	500	175
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,817	212	---	605	---	500	325	500	575
674-0307 INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE/RED CROSS (ICRC)													
	ES G	86	90	500	500	500	---	---	---	---	175	---	175
	SS G	86	90	500	500	---	---	---	---	200	175	200	175
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	500	---	---	---	200	350	200	350
COUNTRY TOTALS:				41,540	112,736	5,522	---	10,405	3,605	25,000	16,032	24,900	12,131
GRANTS:				41,540	112,736	5,522	---	10,405	3,605	25,000	16,032	24,900	12,131
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				2,050	2,050	550	---	1,500	309	---	741	---	500
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				5,701	5,701	---	---	5,851	4	---	2,050	---	2,450
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				10,130	81,559	---	---	---	---	21,600	9,750	21,600	6,800
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				23,609	23,426	4,972	---	3,054	3,292	3,400	3,491	3,300	2,381

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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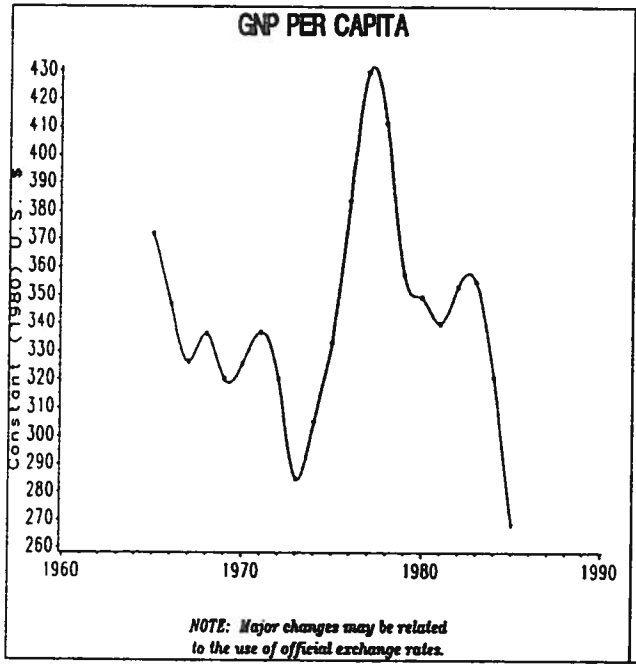
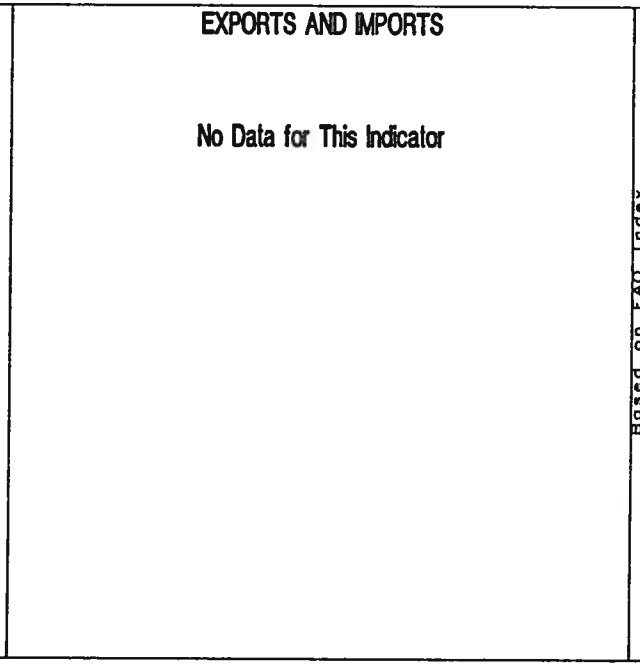
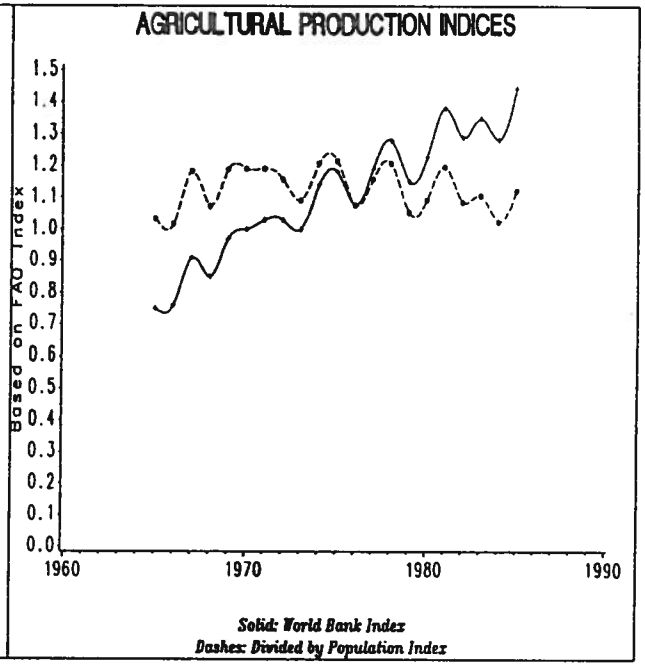
SUDAN -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 1,367 Million (1956-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 21.1% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 9.66 (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 300

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1986) 16.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.)

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1984) -580 (1985) -617 (1986) -811

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.8 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 73.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1986) 1,214
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1986) 173%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 21%

Major Imports(1985)TEXTILES;PETROLEUM PRODS;FOODSTUFFS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.)
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 9%

Major Exports(1985)COTTON;GUM ARABIC;LIVESTOCK

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; SAUDI ARABIA; UNITED STATES

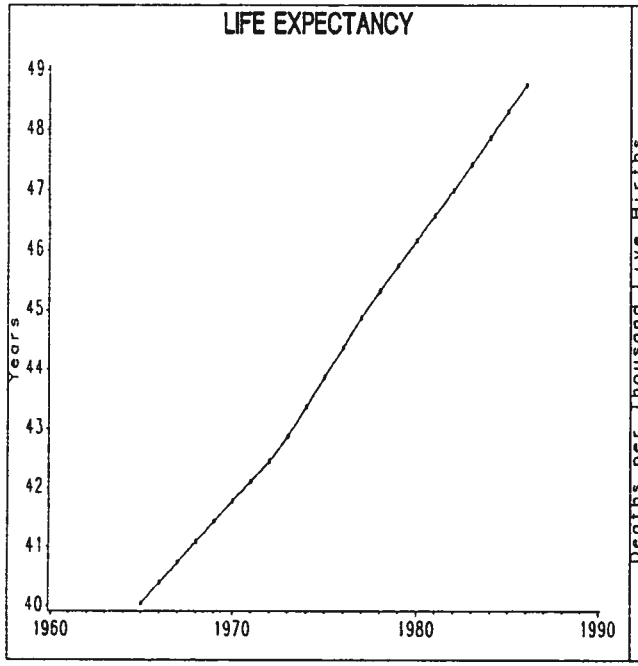
AGRICULTURE

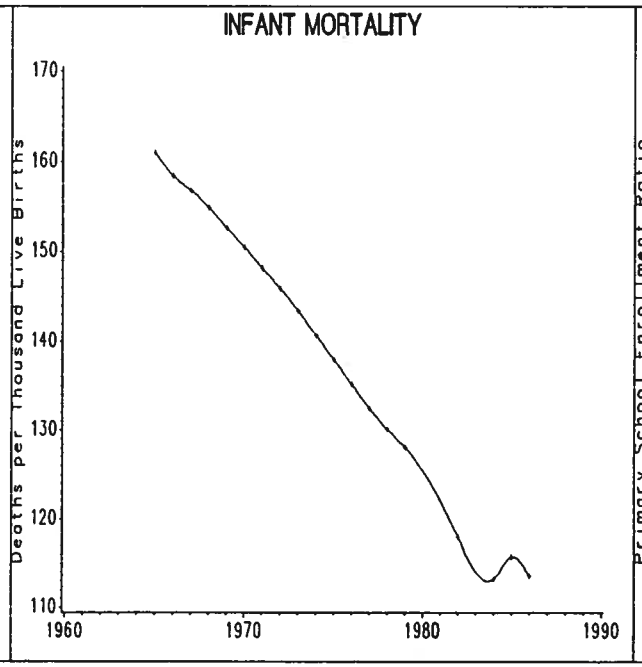
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 27%

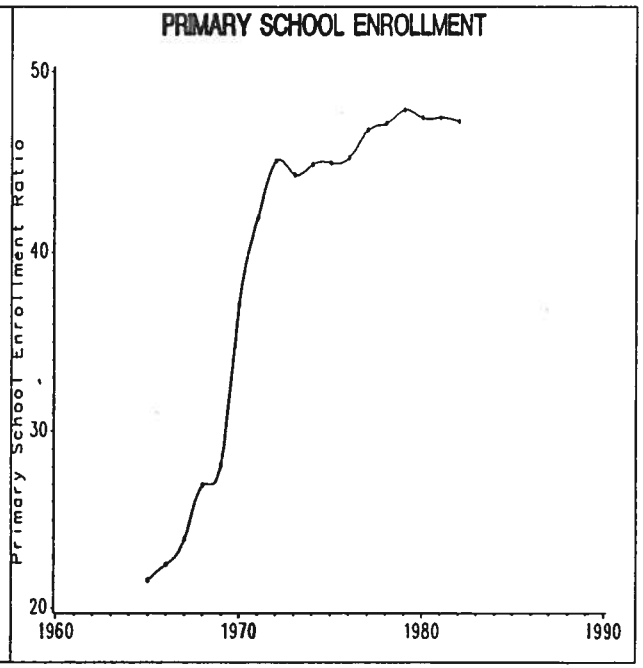
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: SORGHUM; PEANUTS; MILLET	45%	(1986)
Cash: COTTON; SESAME SEED; .	15%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COTTON; SESAME SEED; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; .; .

SUDAN -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 23,525

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.4% (1987) 1.9%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.0% (15-64yrs) 51.9% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1979) 4.5%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.5 (1987) 6.5

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1980) 72%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1982) 90%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 48.8 Male 47.1 Female 50.4
(1970) Total 41.8 Male 40.6 Female 43.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 103

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 23% (1986) Measles 11% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 14% (1986) Polio(3) 14% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1978) 46%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
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

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

Sudan

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	20,407	-	-
Development Fund	-	15,000	15,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	14,350	12,000
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	20,407	29,350	27,000
P.L. 480	55,266 /1	43,054	41,476
Title I	55,000	40,000	40,000
Title II 2/	266	3,054	1,476
TOTALS	75,673	72,404	68,476

Footnotes:
1/ Excludes ocean freight financing of $8,800,000
2/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	27	27	27
Foreign National	18	18	18
TOTALS	45	45	45

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	25	32	57	32	31	63	27	18	45
Regional[e]	23	10	33	17	22	39	19	40	59
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	23	23	-	15	15	-	10	10
Regional[e]	-	7	7	2	2	4	2	4	6
TOTALS	58	72	120	51	70	121	48	72	120

[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)

SUDAN

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

With both African and Arab cultural influences, Sudan is important to U.S. security interests in Egypt, the Nile Valley, the Red Sea littoral and the Horn of Africa. Radical nations in the area such as Libya, Ethiopia and South Yemen continue to pose threats to U.S. and Western interests. The bitter civil conflict in North East Ethiopia has driven hundreds of thousands of refugees into Sudan. The Sudan Peoples Liberation Army insurgent force in the South of Sudan has grown from a small band to an armed force of 15,000-20,000. These conflicts adjacent to and inside Sudanese borders are a clear threat to its political stability and a serious drain on its already weak economy. Given the political volatility of the region and the antagonism toward Western interests, it is critical that Sudan continue along the path toward political stability, economic growth and progressive democracy. Accordingly, U.S. assistance continues to be a direct and visible means of affirming support of democracy in Sudan and of promoting longer-term economic and political stability in this important region.

Sudan, the largest country in Africa, has an excellent physical resource base and great potential for development. It has large amounts of irrigated land, rainfed agriculture, and proven reserves of oil for exploitation, when political and pricing conditions permit. Despite this potential, the economy of Sudan continues to founder. Economic policies are judged by their political and religious probity, rather than by practical market-oriented considerations. This, in turn, has fostered a complicated system of price and production controls, the growth of inefficient parastatal agencies, and the rise of an urban political constituency that believes it has a right to the currently subsidized and unsustainable standard of living at current production levels.

Further complicating the problem is the bitter civil strife in the South, which costs the Government of Sudan (GOS) an estimated $400,000 daily and has devastated the lives of tens of thousands of people. Virtually all development projects in the South have stopped, including the construction of a pipeline to proven oil reserves and the digging of the Jonglei Canal, which would increase water for irrigation, improve navigation on the Nile and stimulate economic growth. Sudan also has to sustain large numbers of displaced Sudanese families fleeing the conflict in the South and refugees from Ethiopia and Chad.

Sudan also continues to suffer from the effects of recurrent drought. In 1984 and 1985, resources had to be diverted from development projects for one of the largest drought relief efforts ever implemented. Moreover, there are clear indications that, due to inadequate rainfall in 1987 and exports of sorghum stocks from eastern Sudan, food will be in short supply again in parts of western Sudan in 1988. While it is too early to predict

the magnitude of the current drought, it seems likely that donor-provided food will be necessary. Major infestations of locusts, grasshoppers and rats have also reduced the food supply.

The ill-advised economic policies that have contributed to Sudan's previous lack of growth continued into 1987. Public control of the means of production has resulted today in an external debt of over $10 billion and a decline in the standard of living due to a lack of incentives to produce agricultural or industrial products which results in high inflation and a scarcity of essential goods. In June 1987, Sudan's arrears on this external debt were over $2.6 billion, its foreign exchange reserves were virtually zero, and imports of essential economic inputs, such as petroleum and agricultural and industrial spare parts, were being financed almost exclusively by the donor community. Sudan entered its 1987/88 fiscal year with a balance of payments gap estimated at over $4.0 billion (including debt repayment and arrears) and a budget deficit of approximately $1 billion. In addition to the need for economic reforms, the problem of Sudan's large external debt remains which, even if rescheduled on Paris Club terms, would be difficult to resolve.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

In light of economic problems and the uncertainities that confront Sudan, the A.I.D. strategy has been to direct its resources to well-defined sectors where development pay-offs have the greatest potential. In so doing A.I.D. has developed a dialogue with GOS officials to encourage policy reform. The recent IMF-sanctioned economic recovery program offers hope for improvement in the economy. Among the steps being undertaken are a 44% devaluation of the Sudanese pound, reduction in growth of the money supply, "self-financing" of imports, increased revenues, and a reduction of government spending and subsidies. These economic measures, if fully implemented and expanded over time, could lead to stabilization and progress over the longer term. Accordingly, A.I.D. resources must continue to be flexibile and responsive to Sudanese efforts to put their country on a sound economic footing.

Since it is vitally important that Sudan's economy be adjusted, A.I.D. will continue to encourage macro-economic reform and the strengthening of the role and impact of the private sector, which is virtually cut off from access to foreign exchange and credit from the banking system.

The Commodity Import Program has provided needed balance of payments support for high-priority imports that help the overall development process (e.g. pharmaceuticals, spare parts and fertilizers) and support for the private sector. P.L. 480 Title I will continue as a primary source of balance of payments assistance, and conditions and covenants will continue to encourage desirable policy reforms such as reductions in bread and other consumer subsidies.

A.I.D. studies indicate that rainfed agricultural contributes more net

agricultural foreign exchange earnings than the irrigated subsector. The labor-intensive, rainfed subsector requires minimum foreign exchange, but produces high returns to investments in technology, as well as high returns from infrastructure improvements and appropriate policy reform. Accordingly, A.I.D. will continue to support and encourage the development of this important subsector.

In terms of project assistance, A.I.D.'s agricultural concentration will continue in western Sudan, in rainfed agriculture. As part of the A.I.D. effort to strengthen the private sector, the Privatization of Seed Production Project is being developed to increase crop yields through improved seed production and distribution. 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.

Another problem area being addressed by A.I.D. stems from inadequate attention to the protection of natural resources (e.g., declining amounts of arable land, fuelwood and watersheds) and the importance of these resources to the future productivity of Sudan. Through its Reforestation and Anti-Desertification program, A.I.D. is seeking to reduce this wanton "mining" of natural resources and to help the Sudanese develop policies and practices consistent with the concept of "public stewardship" of natural resources.

In terms of human resources, the A.I.D. Child Survival and Population efforts seek to reduce the problems that result from rampant population growth as well as to improve health care services for infants, young children and their mothers.

One of A.I.D.'s most significant accomplishments was cited in a February 1987 evaluation of the Energy Planning and Management project (EPM). The report noted that A.I.D.-financed commodities, maintenance and technical assistance had made remarkable and measurable improvements in Sudan's electricity system:

- The Blue Nile Grid power supply reliability has improved from a low of 74% in 1983 to a current 94% largely because of project maintenance activities.

- Revenues increased by 85% due to improvements in computer operations, billings and collections.

- The National Energy Agency (NEA) has greater capacity to conduct independent studies and develop policy recommendations; the evidence suggests that the NEA will be self-sustaining when A.I.D. support ends and that the NEA is better positioned to influence

GOS policy changes.

- Better petroleum procurement procedures have resulted in large savings in foreign exchange and nearly eliminated fuel lines.

A.I.D.'s FY 1985 Health Constraints to Rural Production project is helping control water-borne diseases affecting thousands of farmers in the Gezira, an area of irrigated farming. After five years of research and two years of implementation, these efforts have reduced the incidence of bilharzia, a debilitating parasitic disease, among the target population from a level of 50% to less than 10% today. The program involves provision of medicine to those infected with bilharzia, the construction of shallow wells and sand filters to remove the bilharzia from the water supply, and monthly spraying of irrigation canals to eliminate the bilharzia-carrying snails.

A.I.D. provided $2.1 million to cover the cost of research of water borne diseases; $700,000 in A.I.D.- generated local currencies covered the cost of the sand water filters and shallow wells.

The Ministry of Health has recognized the tremendous success of this project and plans to replicate it in all other irrigated agricultural projects in the country.

At the height of the 1985 drought, A.I.D., through the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, funded field surveys to better estimate crop production. In addition, A.I.D. introduced the use of high resolution satellite imagery and ground truthing surveys. As a result of this project called Sudan Emergency Recovery Information and Surveillance System (SERISS), food deficit areas were identified prior to harvests, information critical to the 1986 relief efforts.

In 1986, A.I.D. again provided funding for remote sensing imagery to provide early harvest estimates so that planners could identify possible food deficit areas. The resulting crop estimates were published three times during the crop season and provided Sudan with objective crop yield estimates. This accurate area sampling system was set up in one year. A recent evaluation team had estimated that five to ten years would be required to develop an accurate crop yield sampling system.

Other significant accomplishments of A.I.D's Development Assistance Program include:

- the adoption of a nationwide immunization program spearheaded by the Rural Health Support project to immunize all children under age five by 1990;

- the emergency road improvement efforts completed in early 1987 which dramatically improved the movement of agricultural commodities in western Sudan.

SUDAN

FY 1989 PROGRAM

From the Development Fund for Africa (DFA), $15.0 million is requested for the Sudan program to fund on-going projects in, reforestation, remote sensing and child survival. New projects include:

- Agricultural Research ($ 1.4 million) to help consolidate the accomplishments of western Sudan agriculture research efforts into the national system and to ensure that better farming practices are adopted by small and medium farmers in the Western region, thus increasing yields for local consumption and providing surplus production for other areas.

- Population Policy Support ($ 2.0 million) to strengthen the capacity of both the public and private sectors to expand public sector programs for family planning information, improve distribution of commodities through the private sector retail system, and incorporate demographic factors in development planning.

- Commodity Import Program ($12 million ESF) to finance the importation of essential commodities.

- Private Sector Seed Initiative ($9.0 million) to increase agricultural productivity by (1) providing technical assistance to the private seed breeders in the areas of variety selection, production, marketing and distribution and (2) assisting the government of Sudan in reviewing and redefining the role of the National Seed Administration its technical capacity and its relationship to the private sector.

The proposed FY 1989 P.L. 480 Title I program of $40 million will finance approximately 260,000 metric tons of wheat and support policy reforms to eliminate bread subsidies. The local currency generated from wheat sales will finance self-help development activities such as feeder roads, water development, food storage and credit. A $2.6 million P.L. 480 Title II program will continue support to PVO programs in maternal and child health (MCH) and community development activities.

Mission Director: John Koehring

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
650-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100	---	---	---	---	100	100	---	---
650-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	88	C	---	490	---	---	---	---	240	240	250	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	490	---	---	---	---	240	240	250	250
650-K603 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM III	ES G	82	82	100,000	100,000	100,000	98,025	---	1,975	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				100,000	100,000	100,000	98,025	---	1,975	---	---	---	---
650-K604 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IV	ES G	83	83	60,250	60,250	60,250	50,064	---	397	---	9,789	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				60,250	60,250	60,250	50,064	---	397	---	9,789	---	---
650-K606 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM V	ES G	84	84	102,000	102,000	102,000	82,826	---	5,655	---	7,000	---	6,519
PROJECT TOTAL:				102,000	102,000	102,000	82,826	---	5,655	---	7,000	---	6,519
650-K608 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VI	ES G	85	85	111,000	111,000	111,000	39,351	---	2,066	---	21,000	---	25,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				111,000	111,000	111,000	39,351	---	2,066	---	21,000	---	25,000
650-K609 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM VII	ES G	86	86	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	9,359	---	641	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---	9,359	---	641	---	---
650-K611 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM IX	ES G	88	89	---	26,350	---	---	---	---	14,350	---	12,000	4,305
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	26,350	---	---	---	---	14,350	---	12,000	4,305
650-OLAG LOCUST/GRASSHOPPER CONTROL	SS G	83	C	---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,500	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,500
650-0011 NORTHERN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE													

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
HE	G	73	80	5,863	5,863	5,863	5,586	---	---	---	277	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,863	5,863	5,863	5,586	---	---	---	277	---	---
650-0012 REGIONAL FINANCE/PLANNING													
FN	G	79	88	5,100	5,100	2,000	1,436	3,100	---	---	1,100	---	1,000
SD	G	79	88	1,200	1,200	1,200	387	---	32	---	513	---	268
SS	G	79	88	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	700	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,300	8,300	3,200	1,823	3,100	32	2,000	2,313	---	2,068
650-0018 BLUE NILE INTEGRATED AG DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	78	83	12,032	12,032	12,032	11,516	---	132	---	384	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,032	12,032	12,032	11,516	---	132	---	384	---	---
650-0020 WESTERN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH													
FN	G	78	82	26,000	26,000	25,383	18,697	---	116	---	1,500	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				26,000	26,000	25,383	18,697	---	116	---	1,500	---	1,500
650-0021 SOUTHERN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	79	82	6,640	6,420	6,420	6,256	---	---	---	164	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,640	6,420	6,420	6,256	---	---	---	164	---	---
650-0030 RURAL HEALTH SUPPORT													
HE	G	80	88	16,182	16,182	16,182	6,863	---	776	---	4,000	---	1,820
PN	G	80	88	1,881	1,881	1,881	664	---	322	---	500	---	395
SS	G	80	88	---	700	---	---	---	---	700	210	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,063	18,763	18,063	7,527	---	1,098	700	4,710	---	2,615
650-0031 SOUTHERN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE PHASE I													
FN	G	80	82	3,628	3,547	3,547	3,156	---	---	---	391	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,628	3,547	3,547	3,156	---	---	---	391	---	---
650-0041 RURAL RENEWABLE ENERGY													
FN	G	81	88	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	---	---	500	---	500
SD	G	81	88	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,016	100	269	---	615	---	---
SS	G	81	88	700	700	---	---	---	---	700	600	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,600	5,600	3,800	3,016	1,100	269	700	1,715	---	600
650-0043 SOUTHERN ROAD MAINTENANCE REHAB													

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
	FN G	83	86	10,737	10,737	10,737	3,313	---	243	---	1,000	---	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,737	10,737	10,737	3,313	---	243	---	1,000	---	1,000
650-0046	SOUTHERN REGION AGRI DEV I												
	FN G	82	83	4,820	4,820	4,820	1,343	---	---	---	500	---	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			4,820	4,820	4,820	1,343	---	---	---	500	---	500
650-0047	AGRICULTURAL PLANNING/STATISTICS												
	FN G	81	87	14,530	14,530	7,300	4,169	7,230	517	---	2,000	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			14,530	14,530	7,300	4,169	7,230	517	---	2,000	---	2,000
650-0054	KORDOFAN RAINFED AGRICULTURE (PVO)												
	FN G	85	88	10,652	10,652	8,000	402	2,652	658	---	3,000	---	4,000
	SS G	85	88	7,448	7,448	---	---	---	---	270	270	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			18,100	18,100	8,000	402	2,652	658	270	3,270	---	4,000
650-0059	ENERGY PLANNING/MANAGEMENT												
	SD G	82	88	7,858	7,858	6,456	4,911	1,402	976	---	668	---	1,303
	SS G	82	88	592	592	---	---	---	---	592	150	---	150
	PROJECT TOTAL:			8,450	8,450	6,456	4,911	1,402	976	592	818	---	1,453
650-0063	MODEL FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM (PVO)												
	PN G	82	85	1,796	1,796	806	369	---	422	---	15	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,796	1,796	806	369	---	422	---	15	---	---
650-0064	EASTERN REFORESTATION CARE (OPG)												
	FN G	87	87	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	200	---	200
	PROJECT TOTAL:			500	500	---	---	500	---	---	200	---	200
650-0069	W SUDAN AG MARKETING ROAD												
	FN G	84	86	60,000	60,000	60,000	189	---	479	---	25,000	---	25,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			60,000	60,000	60,000	189	---	479	---	25,000	---	25,000
650-0071	POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION												
	ES G	83	85	5,000	5,000	5,000	1,230	---	94	---	1,000	---	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			5,000	5,000	5,000	1,230	---	94	---	1,000	---	1,000

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
650-0073 HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION													
	HE G	85	85	2,122	2,122	2,122	1,111	---	74	---	937	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,122	2,122	2,122	1,111	---	74	---	937	---	---
650-0075 *AGRI RESEARCH & PRODUCTION													
	SS G	89	92	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	400
650-0081 *PRIVATIZATION OF SEED PROD													
	SS G	89	94	---	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	600
650-0082 REFORESTATION AND ANTIDESERTIFICATION													
	FN G	87	90	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	1,500	---	500
	SS G	87	90	6,000	6,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	8,000	---	---	2,000	---	2,000	2,500	1,000	2,000
650-0083 RESOURCE DATA BASE MONITORING													
	SS G	88	92	---	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,053	500	1,750	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	8,000	---	---	---	---	2,053	500	1,750	1,000
650-0084 CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT													
	SS G	88	92	---	27,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	27,000	---	---	---	---	4,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
650-0085 *POPULATION POLICY PROGRAM SUPPORT													
	SS G	89	90	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	800
650-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	FN G	85	C	---	---	619	257	416	266	---	292	---	220
	HE G	85	C	---	---	58	---	4	4	---	38	---	16
	SD G	85	C	---	---	237	198	3	19	---	23	---	---
	SS G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,345	300	1,100	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	914	455	423	289	1,345	653	1,100	536
650-0513 CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT													
	CS G	87	87	2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	600	---	400

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SUDAN

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	600	---	400
COUNTRY TOTALS:				605,431	695,270	567,713	345,335	20,407	24,851	29,350	92,217	27,000	87,246
GRANTS:				605,431	695,270	567,713	345,335	20,407	24,851	29,350	92,217	27,000	87,246
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				157,639	157,338	140,358	50,734	16,898	2,411	---	37,531	---	36,420
POPULATION PLANNING:				3,677	3,677	2,687	1,033	---	744	---	515	---	395
HEALTH:				24,167	24,167	24,225	13,560	4	854	---	5,252	---	1,836
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				2,000	2,000	---	---	2,000	---	---	600	---	400
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				12,958	12,958	11,693	8,512	1,505	1,296	---	1,819	---	1,571
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				16,740	30,530	---	---	---	---	15,000	7,070	15,000	9,800
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				388,250	414,600	388,250	271,496	---	19,546	14,350	39,430	12,000	36,824

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

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PROGRAM: Sudan

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Population Policy Program Support	DFA			FY 1989 2,000	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
650-0085 ☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☒ NEW ☐ CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1991

Purpose: To strengthen the capacity of the private and public sectors in providing family planning information and a cost-effective delivery system of contraceptive commodities. Policy makers will also be encouraged to incorporate demographic factors in their development planning and programs.

Project Description: The GOS recognizes that population trends are having a negative impact on the social and economic development of Sudan. The proposed project will expand the availability of family planning education and services, support the development of population related studies, and institutionalize population considerations in social and economic development planning activities.

The project will support the devlopment of family planning clinical services in the MCH programs. Key components of the project will include: training; the establishment of information, education and communications systems; the development of a management- oriented data system; and contraceptive commodity support. While Sudan's capacity to carry out demographic data collection is relatively well developed, efforts will be made to ensure that such data is used in the public sector planning of GOS ministries. The project will also utilize the private sector retail system to promote the cost-effective delivery of family planning commodities.

Relationship to A.I.D. Country Strategy: For the past three years A.I.D. assistance has been provided to both public and private sectors in demography, population planning, training and family planning education and services.

Host Country and Other Donors:
Along with the U.S., UNFPA provides support for family planning service delivery and commodity support through the National MCH/FP Program of the MOH. The World Bank will include family planning in new project development efforts.

Beneficiaries: The beneficiaries will be men and women of reproductive age, who will have greater access to family planning services and commodities, resulting in reduced maternal and child mortality. Resources for special studies to provide a rationale for public sector planning and decision making vis-a-vis population concerns will indirectly benefit the entire population.

Major Outputs: Increased capacity of both private and public sector institutions to provide family planning services, and special studies to produce recommendations for policies and programs.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,400
Training	2,000
Commodities	1,000
Support for Research	1,600
Total	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30,	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1988	2,000	4,000	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SUDAN

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Private Sector Seed Initiative	DFA			FY 1989 2,000	Life of Project Funding 9,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
650-0081	☒ NEW				FY 1989	FY 1994	FY 1995
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING						

Purpose: To (1) provide financial and technical assistance to the private seed breeders in the areas of variety selection, production, marketing and distribution and (2) assist the government of Sudan in reviewing and redefining the role of the National Seed Administration (NSA) and its relationship to the private sector.

Project Description: A viable seed industry is an essential factor for successful agricultural development. In Sudan, as in most developing countries, the seed industry is in its infancy and characterized by weak management, out-dated technology, and limited support. To address this problem, the project will provide the private sector with technical assistance, training and a financing facility for foreign exchange and local currency. As designed, the project will increase the capabilities and production capacity of the private seed growers. To allow the largest number of seed producers, the project will funnel its assistance to private sector producers through the Seed Growers Association.

Another major element of the project is to provide training to the private sector both in-country and in the United States. The proposed financing facility will make foreign exchange and local currency available to seed producers for importing such things as foundation seeds and related equipment.

The project will also provide technical assistance, training, commodities to the NSA so as to make the government's involvement in seed production more efficient and more responsive to the needs of the private producers.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: This project is consistent with A.I.D.'s current strategy of assisting rainfed farming, primarily in western Sudan, protecting and maintaining the natural resource base, increasing the production of food, stimulating the role and productivity of the private sector, as well as supporting agricultural research facilities.

Host Country and Other Donors: The proposed project, by focusing on private sector seed production, will complement earlier public sector-oriented seed projects in Sudan funded by other donors. Over the past 10 years, the GOS has received seed improvement assistance, in addition to A.I.D., from FAO, the UNDP and the FOA/Iraqi Fund, the African Development Bank and Austria.

Beneficiaries: Private seed producers in Sudan will be the primary target group and therefore the immediate beneficiaries of the project. These benefits, however, which will translate into more wide-spread use of improved seeds, will quickly benefit large and then smaller private farmers and ultimately all food consumers.

Major Outputs: Increased capacity of private sector seed producers to develop and disbribute higher quality, improved seeds. Improved GOS system for seed regulation and certification. Increased availability of better quality seeds through an improved distribution network. Extension services to farmers providing information on how to use improved seeds.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,850
Training	620
Commodities	3,280
Support Research	2,250
Total	9,000

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 1989	2,000	7,000	9,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: Sudan

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agricultural Research	DFA			FY 1989 1,400	Life of Project Funding 10,000

Number 650-0075	☐ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1992	FY 1993

Purpose: To develop, test and introduce appropriate food crop varieties for the traditional rainfed agricultural sector and thus increase and improve the efficiency of food crop production in Western Sudan.

Project Description: The project will consolidate the accomplishments of A.I.D.'s Western Agriculture Research Project (WSARP) within the national research system and build on the research data already obtained by the Government of Sudan's Agriculture Research Corporation (ARC). Major emphasis will be given to improving sorghum and millet yields, the two major food crops of Sudan. Efforts will also be made to improve such crops as cow peas and sesame as rotational crops. The project will assist the ARC in developing a coordinated multi-disciplinary commodity-oriented, research program. The project will provide limited long-term technical assistance for research administration, long-term participant training, commodity support and short-term scientific exchange visits.

Relationship of Program to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will focus on the geographic area of western Sudan where it will generate economic activity among the rural poor and expand the availability and consumption of food. This project is consistent with A.I.D.'s current strategy of assisting rainfed farming, primarily in western Sudan, while protecting and maintaining the natural resource base. It is also consistent with A.I.D.'s plan for supporting agricultural research in Africa.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Project will work closely with several on-going extension programs such as those of the Global 2000, Ministry of Agriculture, and CARE to make sure that research results are appropriate to local farming practices and therefore more easily adopted.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be farmers in western Sudan including women, since they play a major role in the labor force and participate fully in farming decisions. Overall crop improvements will increase the prospects for adequate supplies of basic staple food for local consumption. Increased yields will also result in surpluses which can generate income for these farmers.

Major Outputs: Increased yields of major food staples and a reduction in the cost of production will make agriculture more efficient. The main output, therefore, will be an increased availability of food for consumption and additional income resulting from the sale of surplus production.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	1,650
Training	3,550
Commodities	3,800
Other Costs	1,000
Total	10,000

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 1988	1,400	8,600	10,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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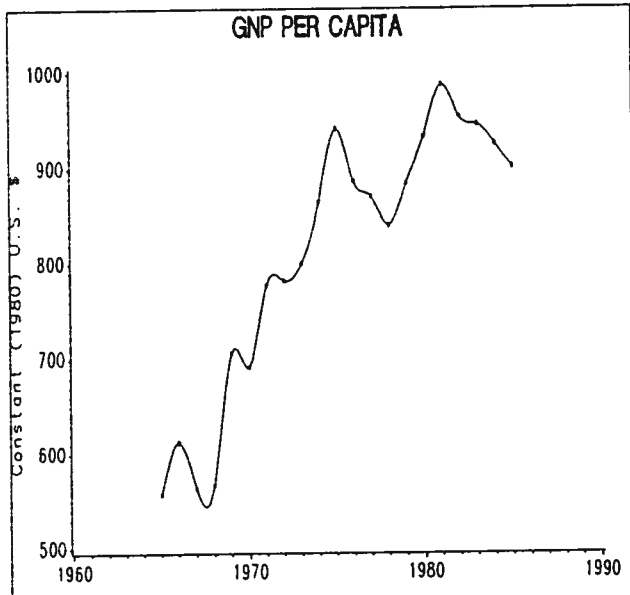
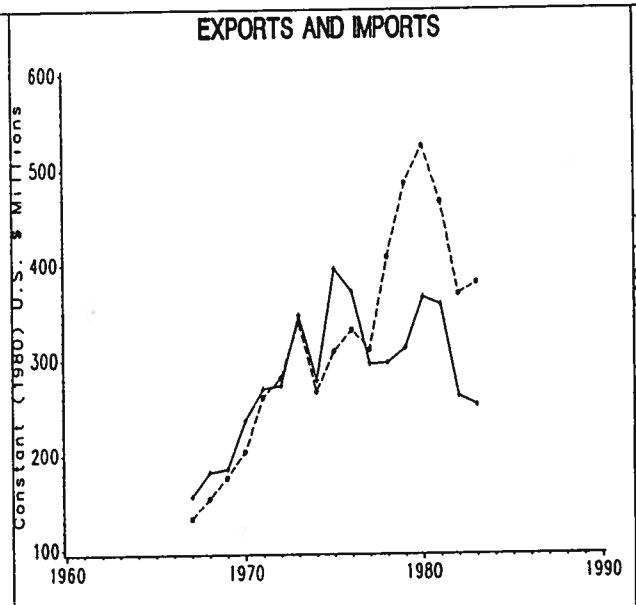
SWAZILAND -- Economic Indicators

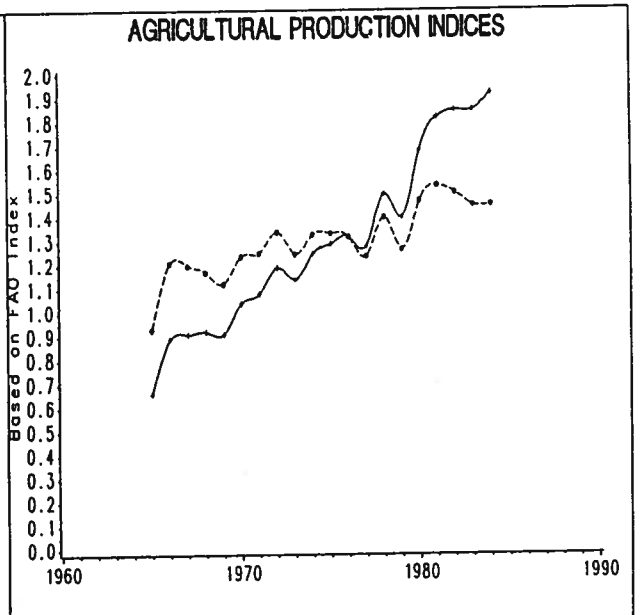
Total U.S. Aid $ 103 Million (1961-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 21.4% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 13.94 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 670

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 2.7%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 183 (1984) 138 (1985) 127

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -16 (1984) -12 (1985) -8

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
3.8 Months of Imports (1985)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 45.8%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 23
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1983) 4.9%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1981) -108(82) -108(83) -129

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1981) 466(82) 369(83) 381
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 0%

Major Imports(1985)MOTOR VEHICLES;CHEMICALS;PETROLEUM PRODS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1981) 358(82) 261(83) 252
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 12%

Major Exports(1985)SUGAR;ASBESTOS;WOOD & PRODUCTS

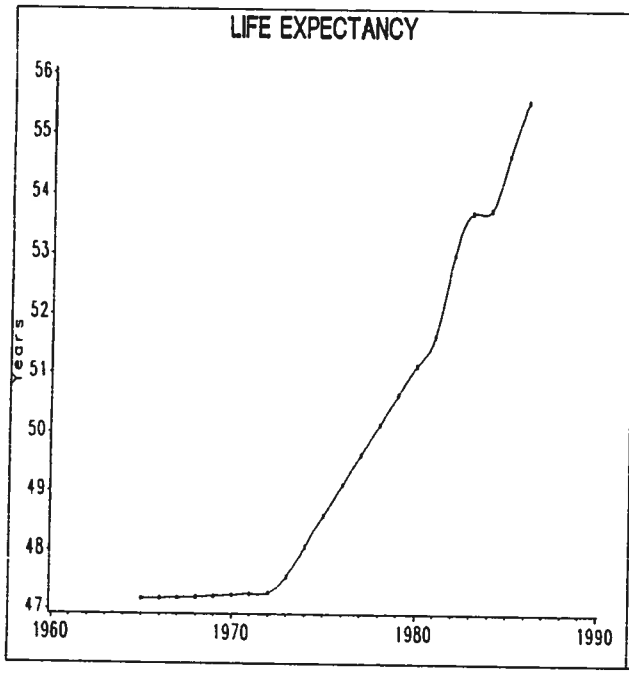
Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; UNITED STATES; SOUTH AFRICA

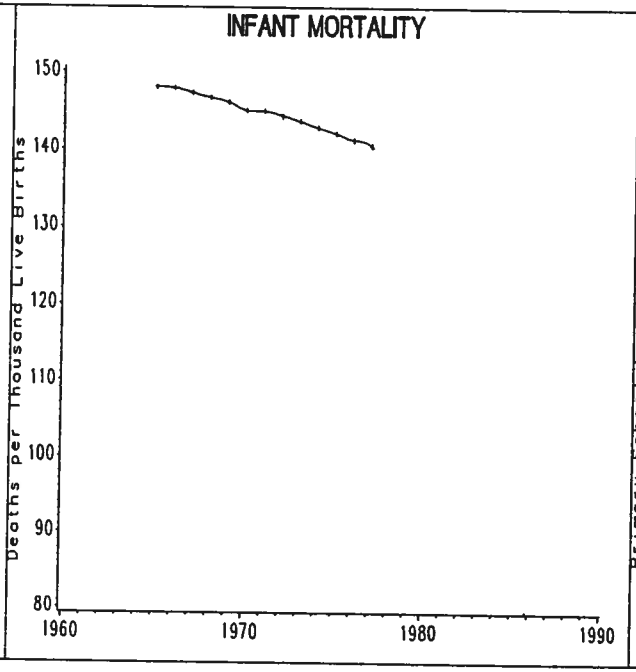
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1976) 24%

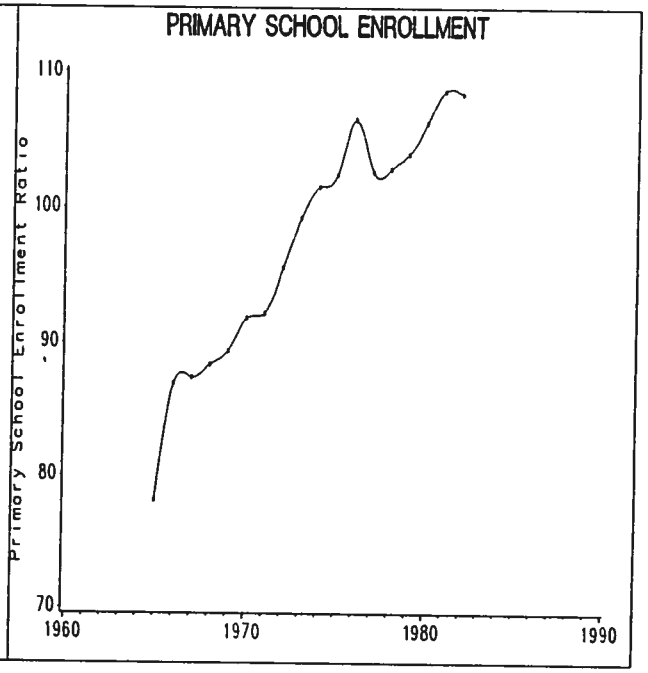
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; DAIRY PRODUCTS; VEGETABLES	48%	(1986)
Cash: RAW SUGAR; CITRUS FRUIT; PINEAPPLES	27%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)SUGARCANE; ORANGES AND TAN; BEEF AND VEAL
Ag. Imports:(1986) CORN; LIVESTOCK; PULSES

SWAZILAND -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1986) 676

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.6% (1978) 2.7% (1986) 3.2%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 47.4% (15-64yrs) 50.3% (65+ yrs) 2.3%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.9 (1987) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1980) Total % Urban 45.0% Rural 50.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1983) 34%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 105%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 55.6 Male 53.6 Female 57.6
(1970) Total 47.2 Male 45.2 Female 49.4

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 132

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 74% (1986) Measles 66% (1986)
Diphtheria(DPT) 73% (1986) Polio(3) 72% (1986)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1986) 57%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1984)	Total 105.0	Male 108.0	Female 105.0
Secondary	(1984)	Total 64.0	Male 66.0	Female 62.0
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total 3.3	Male 3.5	Female 3.0

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female .%

SWAZILAND

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	8,233	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	8,233	-	-
Development Fund	-	7,000	6,500
Economic Support Fund	140 b/	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	140	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,373	7,000	6,500
P.L. 480	-	-	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	-	-	-
TOTALS	8,373	7,000	6,500

Footnotes:
a/ See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.
b/ Includes $140,000 in Local Cost Support.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	18	17	17
Foreign National	7	7	7
TOTALS	25	24	24

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	161	26	187	98	46	144	94	27	121
Bilateral[d]	130	16	146	78	18	96	79	27	106
Regional[e]	31	10	41	20	28	48	15	—	15
Third Country Participants	2	2	4	10	2	12	15	2	17
Bilateral[d]	2	2	4	10	2	12	15	2	17
Regional[e]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTALS	163	28	191	108	48	156	109	29	138

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Since independence in 1968, Swaziland has made steady and significant progress in the transition from a traditional economy to a modern market-oriented economy. The process is now being assisted by a recent increase in the interest of foreign firms in locating their industrial activity in Swaziland rather than in South Africa. This has enhanced Swaziland's potential for increased foreign investment to accelerate industrial and economic growth. However, maintaining Swaziland's growth momentum has been made more difficult by the recent emergence of strong destabilizing political and economic pressures generated in some of the neighboring countries of Southern Africa. Mozambican refugees continue to cross the border in search of work and relief from civil strife. It is estimated that about 8,000 Mozambican refugees or migrants are now in Swaziland.

Economic uncertainties and social instability in the region are also buffeting Swaziland. The country's traditional transportation routes through Mozambique have been disrupted, forcing the Government of Swaziland (GOS) to rely almost exclusively on South Africa's transport system which could easily be disrupted by political developments. Economic decline in South Africa has had repercussions in Swaziland, given its vulnerability to change in that much larger neighboring economy. In addition, Swaziland experiences the effects of the South African struggle, a conflict which continues to disrupt the peace and security of all the states in the region. Despite these stresses, Swaziland has maintained generally sound economic policies, a solidly pro-Western political orientation, and has been a moderating influence within the region. It is a country that has made considerable achievements. In recent years agricultural production has increased, manufacturing has increased and exports have increased over 40%. Swaziland continues to diversify its revenue base with our assistance.

Four interrelated development constraints which Swaziland is addressing, with donor assistance, are: lack of trained manpower; low agricultural productivity; low health status, reflected in high under-two mortality; a high population growth rate; and unemployment.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. strategy for Swaziland is addressing the country's major development constraints listed above. The program is being implemented through technical assistance projects and policy consultations in areas which address these constraints. For example, USAID's program supports increased agricultural production through adaptive research, introduction of improved technology, and

training. A health advisory team works with Swazi health officials to strengthen primary health care service delivery in rural areas. U.S. technical and commodity aid supports population information and related services through government and private clinics.

Human Resources Development

Human resources development is a cornerstone of our strategy and an important component of all our assistance activities. Major emphasis is placed on overseas and in-country training of public and private sector personnel in critical areas. Technical assistance is being used to upgrade the quality of basic formal education, non-formal education, and the role of the communication media in development. Private Voluntary Organizations are providing training in small business development.

The Swaziland Manpower Development Project is a broad-based activity which supports our entire program by expanding the capacity of public and private organizations to manage the process of development. It also provides training for traditional leaders and women's organizations. To date, 45 Swazis have completed academic degrees under the project and 127 are currently in training, mostly in the United States. Nearly fifty percent of the FY 1988 long-term academic candidates are from the private sector. (Over the years, USAID has trained more than four hundred Swazi professionals and managers, many of whom now occupy senior positions in the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, development ministries, the University of Swaziland, and industries). Other project components have resulted in the establishment of a Center for Development Communications, provided in-service management training for the public and private sectors, and developed linkages between modern and traditional leadership structures.

Since 1984 A.I.D. has been assisting the Ministry of Education and the University of Swaziland to improve the skills of teachers, the capacity of teacher training institutions, and the quality of educational materials. To date 2,200 teachers, approximately fifty percent of the country's primary school teachers, have completed a two-year in-service training program. There are strong indications that where both the in-service training and new curriculum have been instituted, improved test scores among students and higher teacher motivation occur.

Policy Reforms

A.I.D. policy reform assistance requested by the GOS has resulted in the establishment of a public enterprise monitoring unit in the Ministry of Finance to introduce market-oriented incentives in the management of parastatal organizations. Pilot activities by A.I.D.-supported PVOs in the area of small business development have identified both assistance needs and development potential for this

neglected sector and are attracting increased government attention. A.I.D. has also provided policy assistance for the restructuring of the insurance industry.

Agricultural Development

USAID has been active in helping stimulate improved production and productivity within Swaziland's small farming sector. The current Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training Project adapts and extends agricultural technology relevant to the small farmer's capital and resources.

The Commercial Agriculture Production and Marketing Project, planned to start in FY 1988, will be directed at Swaziland's small farmers who are already commercial or who have the potential to move beyond subsistence agriculture to commercial production. Emphasis will be placed on linking the small commercial farmer to the marketing system, through improved demand analysis, marketing and agro-business improvement, and policy reforms to improve the incentive structure for commercial production.

Health/Population

The comprehensive Primary Health Care project, begun in 1986, provides technical assistance designed to eliminate major constraints in the delivery of rural maternal and child health services. Recent progress can be cited in upgrading the capacity and quality of service in rural clinics through in-service training and improved logistics management. In a related effort, the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta are providing assistance in reducing childhood diseases through a strengthened immunization and malaria control program. Preliminary data indicate a 45 percent decline in childhood cases of measles and pertussis over the past three years and a 13 percent decline in childhood polio cases in the under five target group.

Industrial Development

One result of events in South Africa is the recent but growing realization in the international business community and among U.S. firms that Swaziland presents an attractive regional location for industrial activity. While the potential for increased foreign investment to accelerate Swaziland's economic development is considerable, exploiting it is a challenge that is already stretching the country's human and financial resources. A.I.D. has begun to use currently available resources to expand assistance in this area and is analyzing the potential for future U.S. involvement.

As a sugar producer, Swaziland has suffered from reductions in recent years of its export quota into the United States market. A 1987 agreement provided $2.2 million worth of wheat under the U.S.

Department of Agriculture's Section 416 Program to be sold in Swaziland as compensation for the reduced 1986 sugar quota. Local currency proceeds will support specific activities related to our technical assistance program and to promote private sector expansion.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

Swaziland is an efficient user of both its own and donor resources and is one of the few African economies not overburdened by debt. It implements sensible policies which are within its means, i.e. gradual, modest growth, based largely on mobilization of domestic resources within a conservative fiscal and monetary framework. To support this pragmatic, private sector-oriented country, A.I.D. proposes $6.5 million from the Development Fund for Africa. Of that amount, $1.775 million will be earmarked to begin the new Education Management and Technology Project (645-0230), which will address the changing manpower needs of a growing and increasingly diversified economy by helping the GOS design, implement and manage relevant training systems. The balance of the funds will be used for three on-going projects: $2.6 million for continuing the Swaziland Manpower Development Project (645-0218); $0.8 million to fully fund the Primary Health Care Project (645-0220); and $1.225 million to continue the Commercial Agricultural Production and Marketing Project (645-0229); and $0.100 million for program development and support.

Mission Director: Roger D. Carlson

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
645-0LCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT	ES	G	87	87	140	140	---	---	140	121	---	19	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					140	140	---	---	140	121	---	19	---	---
645-0068 RURAL DEV AREA INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT	FN	G	73	82	3,387	3,387	3,387	3,185	---	10	---	192	---	---
	FN	L	78	82	4,031	4,031	4,031	3,468	---	---	---	563	---	---
	SA	L	73	82	7,066	4,900	4,900	4,516	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					14,484	12,318	12,318	11,169	---	10	---	755	---	---
645-0069 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	EH	G	75	84	7,637	6,747	6,747	6,515	---	70	---	162	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					7,637	6,747	6,747	6,515	---	70	---	162	---	---
645-0087 RURAL WATER BORNE DISEASE CONTROL	HE	G	79	87	5,297	5,297	4,297	2,698	1,000	658	---	1,048	---	893
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,297	5,297	4,297	2,698	1,000	658	---	1,048	---	893
645-0212 CROPPING SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND EXT TRNG	FN	G	81	87	12,900	11,382	10,882	6,624	500	---	---	1,938	---	1,400
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,900	11,382	10,882	6,624	500	---	---	1,938	---	1,400
645-0214 TEACHER TRAINING	EH	G	83	88	5,595	5,595	3,995	1,071	1,600	2,162	---	1,693	---	669
	SS	G	83	88	---	600	---	---	---	---	600	300	---	300
PROJECT TOTAL:					5,595	6,195	3,995	1,071	1,600	2,162	600	1,993	---	969
645-0218 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT ASSIST	EH	G	84	90	12,706	12,706	8,913	2,444	3,793	3,272	---	3,709	---	3,070
	FN	G	84	90	1,699	1,699	1,699	---	---	---	---	800	---	400
	SS	G	84	90	5,225	5,225	---	---	---	---	2,000	1,000	2,600	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					19,630	19,630	10,612	2,444	3,793	3,272	2,000	5,509	2,600	5,470
645-0220 PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	HE	G	85	89	3,983	3,983	2,983	---	1,000	1,150	---	1,161	---	1,000
	SS	G	85	89	2,665	1,682	---	---	---	---	882	500	800	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					6,648	5,665	2,983	---	1,000	1,150	882	1,661	800	1,500

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
645-0222 SMALL ENTERPRISE SUPPORT (PVO)													
	SD G	86	87	350	350	250	114	100	126	---	100	---	10
PROJECT TOTAL:				350	350	250	114	100	126	---	100	---	10
645-0224 RURAL RECONSTRUCTION													
	FN G	84	84	1,250	1,250	1,250	795	---	288	---	54	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,250	1,250	1,250	795	---	288	---	54	---	---
645-0227 TRAINING FOR ENTREPRENEURS													
	EH G	86	88	400	400	400	---	---	200	---	161	---	39
	SD G	86	88	590	590	350	---	240	59	---	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				990	990	750	---	240	259	---	361	---	39
645-0228 FAMILY HEALTH SERVICES													
	SS G	88	88	---	1,400	---	---	---	---	1,400	235	---	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,400	---	---	---	---	1,400	235	---	250
645-0229 COMMERCIAL AG PROD AND MARKETING													
	SS G	88	92	---	7,500	---	---	---	---	1,918	400	1,225	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	7,500	---	---	---	---	1,918	400	1,225	500
645-0230 *EDUCATION MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY													
	SS G	89	92	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,775	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,775	500
645-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	50	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	200	50	100	100
COUNTRY TOTALS:				74,921	84,864	54,084	31,430	8,373	8,116	7,000	14,285	6,500	11,631
GRANTS:				63,824	75,933	45,153	23,446	8,373	8,116	7,000	13,722	6,500	11,631
LOANS:				11,097	8,931	8,931	7,984	---	---	---	563	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				23,267	21,749	21,249	14,072	500	298	---	3,547	---	1,800
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				9,280	9,280	7,280	2,698	2,000	1,808	---	2,209	---	1,893

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SWAZILAND

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				26,338	25,448	20,055	10,030	5,393	5,704	---	5,725	---	3,778
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				940	940	600	114	340	185	---	300	---	10
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				7,890	22,407	---	---	---	---	7,000	2,485	6,500	4,150
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				7,206	5,040	4,900	4,516	140	121	---	19	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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)		
Education Management and Technology	DFA			FY 1989 1,775	Life of Project Funding 6,000	
Number 645-0230 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1989	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1992	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1993

Project Purpose: To improve the ability of the formal and non-formal educational delivery system to address the manpower needs of a rapidly growing and changing economy in a cost-effective manner.

Project Description: Swaziland, with a private sector orientation, has become an attractor of foreign investment; however, the Government of Swaziland (GOS) has not developed a plan to: (a) address the labor needs of new industries; (b) provide the required managerial and technological skills of the evolving and future labor force and (c) rationalize the various levels of educational achievement to address the abilities and limitations of students more effectively. There is also a need to modify the formal and non-formal educational system in Swaziland to better respond to the expanding and diversified needs of the market place. The project will help the GOS work through the redirection of educational strategies and assist with initial program implementation. It will provide long and short term technical assistance to the formal and non-formal educational systems in planning, management and key technical areas (e.g. career guidance). Educational technology and equipment, and instructional materials will be tested for their appropriateness as mechanisms to reach the present and potential labor force. Training activities will focus on managerial and administrative cadres. Presently, the University of Swaziland (UNISWA) is restructuring its business management and commercial programs, and this project will be a vehicle to facilitate the process. It is especially important that the product of these programs, mid- and high-level managers and administrators, be available to the market in a relatively short time. The project will also respond to an urgent need in strengthening the nation's vocational and technical programs. Vocational training is particularly critical to manpower development in Swaziland's changing economy, since 85% of Swazi students become school leavers between the ages of 16 and 20, and 48% of Swaziland's population is under 15.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: USAID/Swaziland has consistently stated in its country development strategies that a basic lack of skilled manpower and leadership affects the development of every sector and every institution. Much has been accomplished to date in meeting the priority needs for manpower. The present situation in the market place and the projected acceleration in industrial growth pose unique opportunities for fine-tuning our strategy to meet immediate requirements. By assisting the formal and non-formal educational sectors to produce more marketable products, the present as well as future needs for the country will be addressed.

Host Country and Other Donors: The proposed project complements efforts by other donors, such as the European Community (EC), the British Government and the United Nations, in the critical area of human resources development. The EC will provide technical assistance in evaluation of education projects. The United Kingdom and Canada will provide scholarships for long-term training in selected areas. Contributions from the GOS, UNISWA and the Private Sector will be largely in kind (staff, office space).

Beneficiaries: Direct beneficiaries will be school leavers, graduates of UNISWA, and Swazis employed by the private sector who will be able to upgrade their skills. The overall result should be an improved Swazi economy.

Major Outputs: A labor force capable of meeting the needs of the market place. Higher employment of Swazi nationals in technical and managerial positions and improved income for a large portion of the population.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Technical Assistance (long- and short-term)	2,600
Instructional materials, and equipment	1,000
Training	600
Commodities	1,700
Evaluation	100
TOTAL	6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	1,775	4,225	6,000

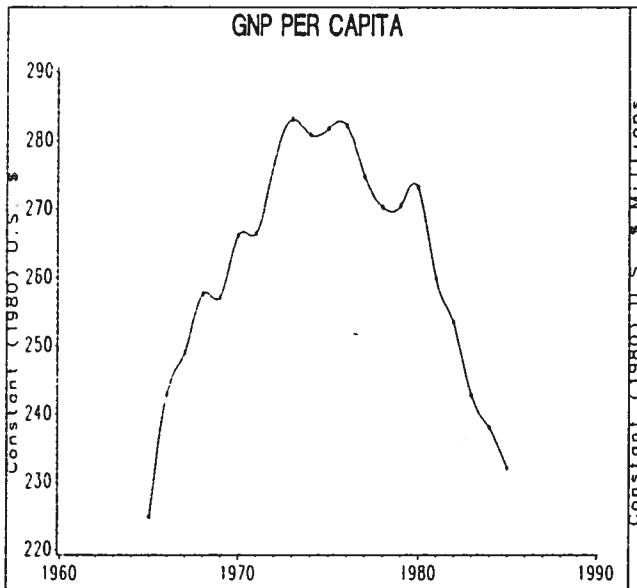
Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected.

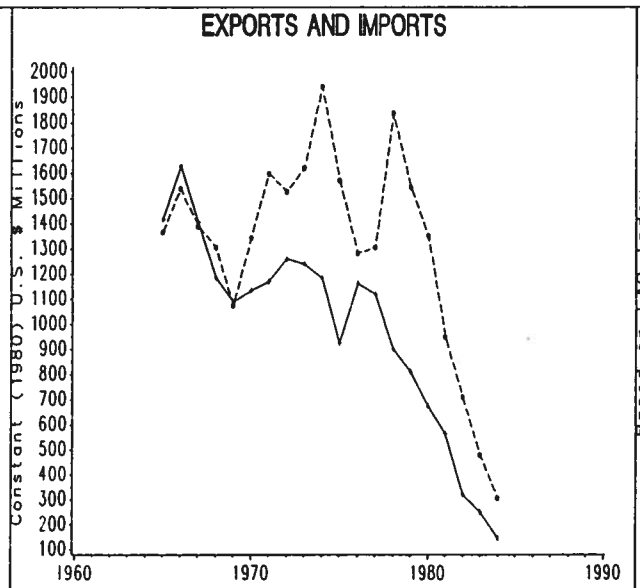
AID 370-7 (11-85)

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF -- Economic Indicators

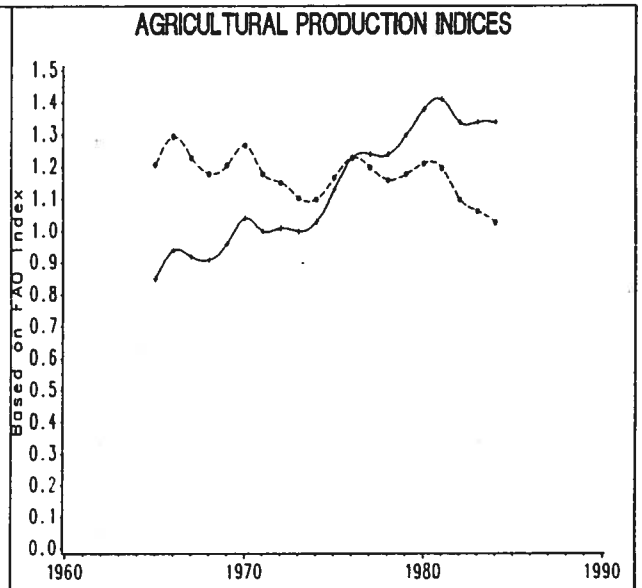
Total U.S. Aid $ 360 Million (1958-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 1.9% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.52 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 290

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965- .) . %

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1984) 27.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1979) 1,553 (1980) 1,473 (1981) 1,640

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1979) -654 (1980) -432 (1981) -395

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.2 Months of Imports (1981)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 79.2%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 61
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 16.6%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982)	-391(83)	-230(84)	-161
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1982)	712(83)	482(84)	309
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1981)			9%
Major Imports(.) ; ;			
Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982)	321(83)	251(84)	148
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1981)			4%
Major Exports(.) ; ;			

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER; JAPAN

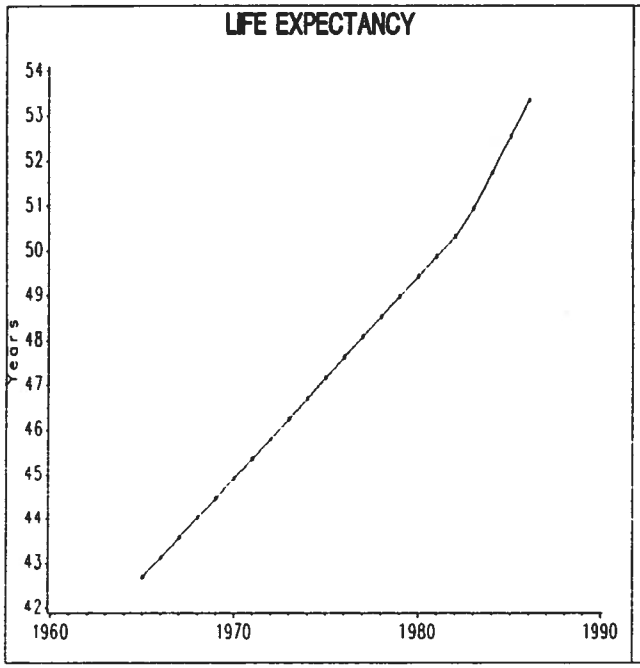
AGRICULTURE

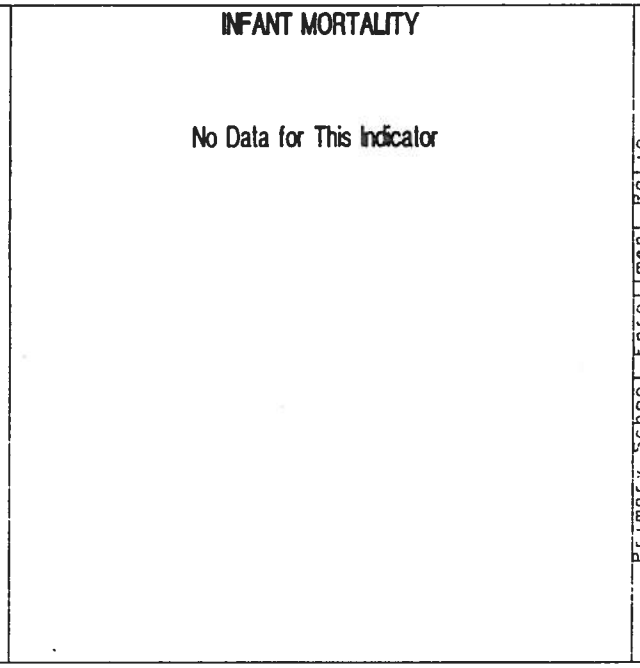
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1982) 46%

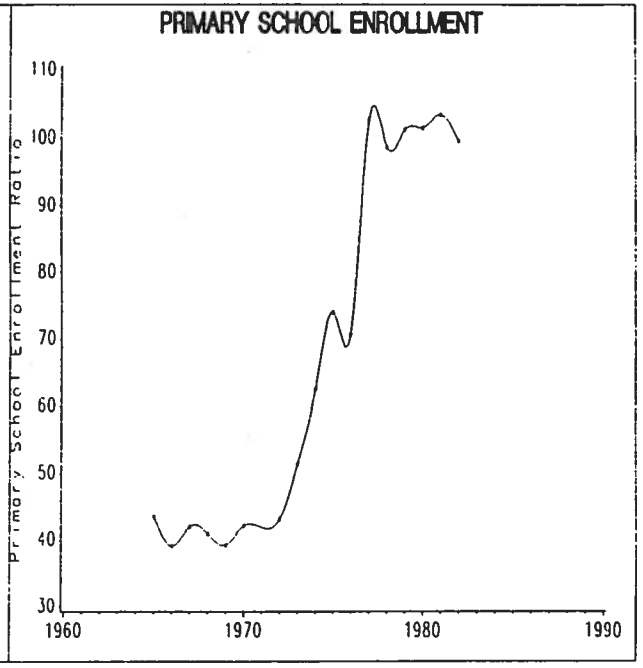
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; CASSAVA; CATTLE	40%	(1986)
Cash: COFFEE; COTTON; BEEF AND VEAL	10%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1987)COFFEE; COTTON; TEA
Ag. Imports:(1987) WHEAT; RICE, MILLED;

TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 23,502

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.8% (1978) 3.0% (1987) 3.3%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.2% (15-64yrs) 48.7% (65+ yrs) 3.1%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception....(1986) 7.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.9 (1987) 7.1

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total % Urban 10.0% Rural 60.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
( ) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture ( ) %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 98%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 53.4 Male 51.6 Female 55.2
(1970) Total 44.9 Male 43.3 Female 46.5

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 113

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 73% (1984) Measles 63% (1984)
Diphtheria(DPT) 52% (1984) Polio(3) 49% (1984)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 34%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	99.4	Male	104.0	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

Adult Literacy Rate (1978) Total 46% Male 62% Female 31%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	-	-	-
Loan	0	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	8,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund	12,000	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	12,000	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	12,000	8,000	10,000
P.L. 480	5,681	665	616
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	5,681	665	616
TOTALS	17,681	8,665	10,616

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

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	3	6	6
Foreign National	9	11	11
TOTALS	12	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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	24	10	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional[e]	3	-	3	5	15	20	10	20	30
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	8	8						
Regional[e]	-	-	-	1	5	6	5	25	30
TOTALS	27	18	45	6	20	26	15	45	60

[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).*

TANZANIA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Tanzania, with slightly less population but twice the land area of California, has a significant unutilized resource base. With some of the most spectacular scenery and largest game parks in Africa, tourism played a major foreign exchange role until the collapse of the East African Community in 1977. Agriculture accounts today for about 46% of GDP and more than 75% of the country's foreign exchange earnings. However, only 6 million of 40 million hectares of arable land is cultivated. Mining accounts for 7% of GDP and manufacturing only 5%, down from 12% in the early 1970's.

The source of Tanzania's economic decline and general stagnation was the result of inappropriate post-independence policies such as inadequate producer incentives, nationalization of productive enterprises, and inflationary fiscal and monetary policies. The decline culminated with Tanzania becoming ineligible for further U.S. assistance due to debt service arrears, and a subsequent phaseout of U.S. assistance.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The United States has supported Tanzania's development for over two decades through projects in agriculture, health, education, family planning, and transportation. Most projects were discontinued earlier this decade. At this time, the only remaining activities from the previous portfolio are a malaria control project in Zanzibar, which has been evaluated as successful, and P.L. 480 Title II PVO programs that are focusing on development constraints. Responsibility for the implementation of both activities is being shifted to the GOT. The P.L. 480 Title II program provided wheat flour to help urban consumption shortfall during the initial phase of the reform process. Over $7.7 million in local currency was also generated to support the Economic Reform Program.

Today, the A.I.D. program focuses on sectoral policy reform and rehabilitation of Tanzania's road and railway networks, which have deteriorated severely for lack of maintenance. The A.I.D. program is also supporting Mweka college which provides training to wildlife conservation officials from Tanzania and other African countries. The goal of A.I.D.'s transport sector strategy is to facilitate national growth through better producer access to markets and inputs, improved transnational services for neighboring country exports, and better domestic services. In FY 1987, A.I.D. provided $45.9 million from the Southern African Regional Program to assist in rehabilitating Tanzania's and other landlocked "frontline" states' railway networks. This project will provide them with access to the sea via Tanzania. An additional $12 million was provided from A.I.D.'s African Economic Policy Reform Program in FY 1987 to import heavy equipment and spare parts for Tanzania's transportation fleet. In exchange, the GOT has agreed to increase by 25% its budgetary resources for the transportation sector, to expand the role of the private sector in road

maintenance, and to use the local currency generated by this program for road maintenance and rehabilitation activities. During FY 1988, an additional $8.0 million was provided for this purpose.

The Economic Reform Process

Facing a similar loss of support from other donors and continuing economic stagnation, Tanzania agreed to a World Bank supported reform program in 1986. The most noteworthy aspects of the economic reform program include periodic exchange rate adjustments, adopting an open import licensing system, abolishing some government parastatals, reducing the civil service workforce, and increasing agriculture producer prices. As a result of these reforms, the A.I.D. program was resumed in 1987, other donor assistance has been revitalized, and the economy has shown signs of growth. Increased producer prices and good rains resulted in a 25% increase in maize production and lesser increases in other crops. GDP grew by 3% in 1986 and a modest recovery in the industrial sector has occurred. With an expansion of essential imports, the balance of payments situation has improved as a result of increased productivity. A 30% inflation rate remains a problem, though not an unmanageable one.

While the shift from socialist to free market policies seems to be paying off, the Government remains cautious regarding reform because of its long post-independence reliance on socialist principles.

Interim Progress Indicators

While the Government and the ruling party are not likely to publicly disavow socialist principles, including a strong national role in the economy, the leadership has, nevertheless, moved in that direction. Restoration of cooperatives, leases for commercial farmers, privatization of production, higher interest rates, and competition in banking are all positive signs. There is, however, a long way to go. While there is a new level of confidence among private sector interests, the business community lacks foreign exchange, domestic markets, strong representation in government, overall business skills, and the involvement of more Tanzanians in private enterprise.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

For FY 1989, A.I.D. is requesting $8.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa to further support economic policy reform efforts. Proposed assistance will be used to support the continued rehabilitation of the transportation sector and related policy reforms.

Mission Director: Joseph Stepanek

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
621-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV													
	SS G	83	C	---	790	---	---	---	---	390	390	400	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	790	---	---	---	---	390	390	400	400
621-0149 TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT I													
	EH G	79	80	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,330	---	5	---	665	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	6,000	6,000	5,330	---	5	---	665	---	---
621-0150 SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAM													
	HE G	79	80	5,249	5,249	5,249	4,810	---	372	---	67	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,249	5,249	5,249	4,810	---	372	---	67	---	---
621-0155 RESOURCES FOR VILLAGE PROD AND INCOME													
	FN G	80	82	10,175	10,175	10,175	9,962	---	41	---	172	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,175	10,175	10,175	9,962	---	41	---	172	---	---
621-0156 FARMING SYSTEMS RESEARCH													
	FN G	82	82	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,229	---	385	---	386	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	2,229	---	385	---	386	---	---
621-0161 TRAINING FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT II													
	EH G	81	84	5,455	5,455	5,455	4,926	---	202	---	327	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,455	5,455	5,455	4,926	---	202	---	327	---	---
621-0163 ZANZIBAR MALARIA													
	HE L	81	81	7,460	7,460	7,460	3,051	---	1,713	---	729	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,460	7,460	7,460	3,051	---	1,713	---	729	---	800
621-0165 ECON POLICY REFORM PROGRAM													
	ES G	87	88	12,000	12,000	---	---	12,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,000
	SS G	87	88	---	7,210	---	---	---	---	7,210	---	---	2,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,000	19,210	---	---	12,000	---	7,210	4,000	---	6,100
621-0166 * TRANSPORTATION SECTOR REHABILITATION													
	SS G	89	89	---	9,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,400	7,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	9,400	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,400	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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
621-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	400	150	200	250
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	400	150	200	250
COUNTRY TOTALS:				49,339	66,739	37,339	30,308	12,000	2,718	8,000	6,886	10,000	14,550
GRANTS:				41,879	59,279	29,879	27,257	12,000	1,005	8,000	6,157	10,000	13,750
LOANS:				7,460	7,460	7,460	3,051	---	1,713	---	729	---	800
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				13,175	13,175	13,175	12,191	---	426	---	558	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				12,709	12,709	12,709	7,861	---	2,035	---	796	---	800
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				11,455	11,455	11,455	10,256	---	207	---	992	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	17,400	---	---	---	---	8,000	540	10,000	9,750
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				12,000	12,000	---	---	12,000	---	---	4,000	---	4,000

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 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)	
Transportation Sector Rehabilitation	DFA			FY 1989 9,400	Life of Project Funding 9,400

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
621-0166 [X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[X] NEW [ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1989	FY 1990

Purpose: To assist Tanzania to rehabilitate its transportation sector through the provisions of equipment ans supplies needed for road construction and maintenance.

Project Description: This activitiy will provide continued support to Tanzania's economic reform effort in the transportation sector. The project will continue to support policy changes begun in 1987 which shifted more government resources to the transportation sector and increased the role of the private sector in road rehabilitation and maintenance. It will comprise:

A. Private sector equipment support: Foreign exchange will be made available to private Tanzanian firms engaged in road constructiuon and maintenance for the import of equipment and spares.

B. Technical Assistance: Limited short-term technical assistance will be provided to Tanzanian construction firm to review their operations and recommend changes to increase efficiency and profitability.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The A.I.D. strategy in Tanzania is to support the Tanzanias economic recovery. A critical component in the recovery process is the rehabilitation of the transportation sector including roads, railroads and port facilities. The deteriorated state of the transportation sector has had a negative impact on availability of food, food prices and the competitivesness of Tanzania exports. A sustainable road maintenance program will require increased efficiencies and increased reliance on local jurisdictions.

Host Country and Other Donors: This activity will be implemented in conjunction with the Ministry of Communications and Works and private firms. The project will be designed to complement the non-project assistance provided by the World Bank, the IMF and project assistance provided by a number of bilateral donors.

Beneficiaries: The ultimate beneficiaries of this project will be the nations farmers who will benefit from more reliable access to markets and the more cost-effective provision of agricultural inputs.

Major Output: Increased road maintenance.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life-of-Project ($000)
Commodities	$ 9,000
Technical Assistance and Short-term training	400
Total	$ 9,400

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	—	—	—
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	—	—	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	—	—	—
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	9,400	—	9,400

Principal Contractors or Agencies

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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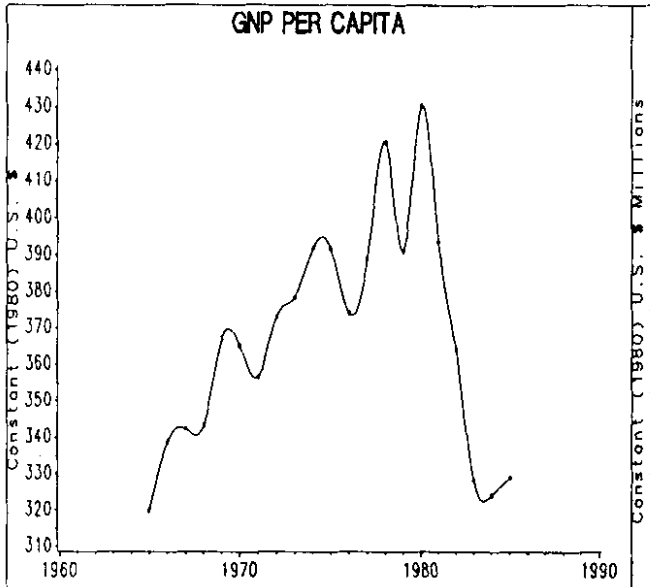
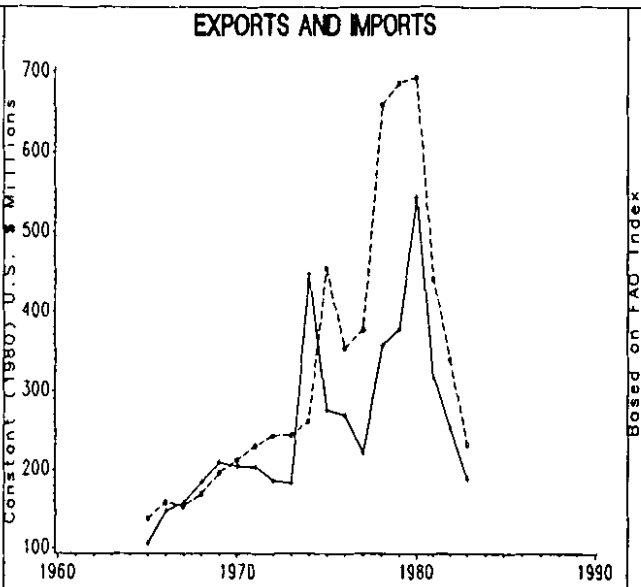
Togo

TOGO -- Economic Indicators

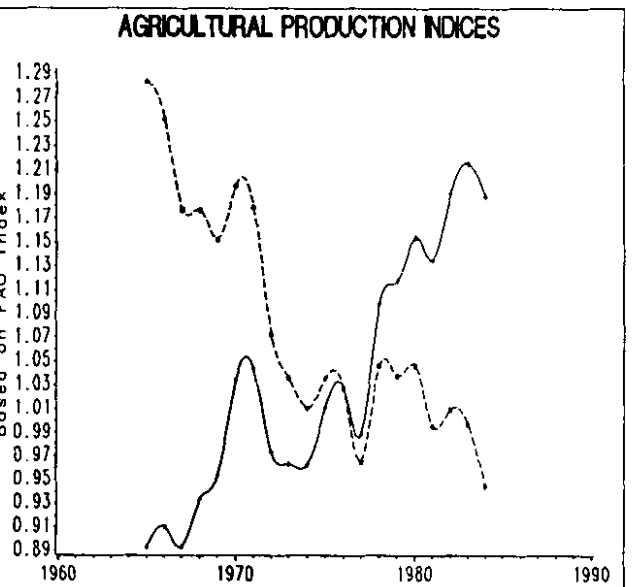
Total U.S. Aid $ 109 Million (1959-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 5.1% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 2.84 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES
Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 230

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 0.3%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1985) 42.0%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 240 (1984) 253 (1985) 273

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -15 (1984) -18 (1985) -14

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT
Official International Reserves Equivalent to
7.6 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 115%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 89
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1983) 17.6%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)
Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1981) -124(82) -87(83) -43

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1981) 442(82) 340(83) 232
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986) 7%

Major Imports(1985)CONSUMER GOODS;FUELS;MACHINERY

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1981) 318(82) 253(83) 189
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986) 12%

Major Exports(1985)PHOSPHATES;COCOA;COFFEE

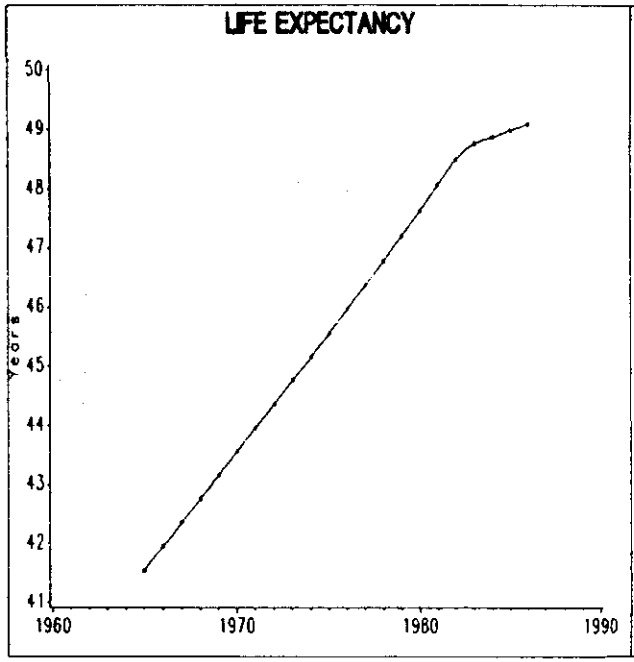
Trading Partners: FRANCE; NETHERLANDS; GERMANY, FEDER

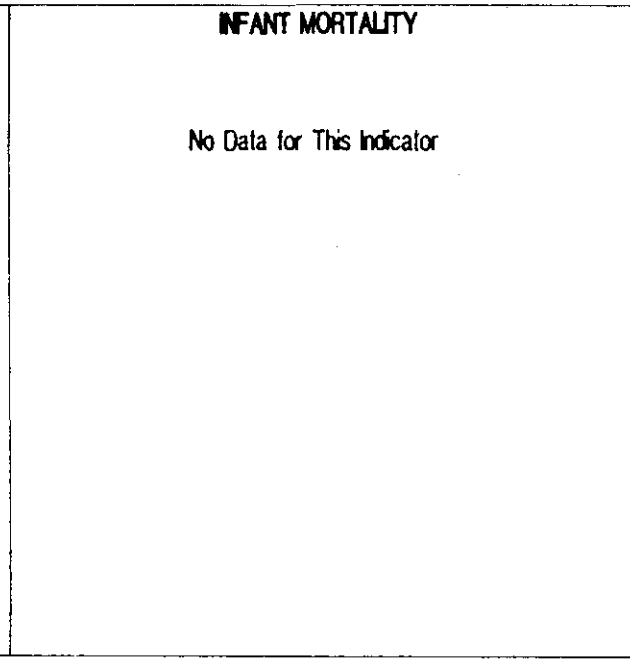
AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1983) 22%

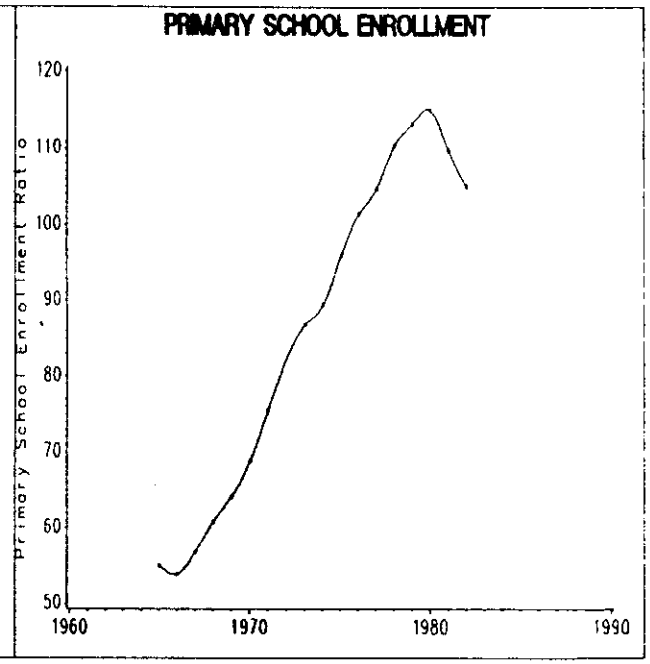
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: YAMS; CASSAVA; CORN	10%	(1986)
Cash: COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .	3%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COCOA BEANS; COFFEE; .
Ag. Imports:(1986) RAW SUGAR; WHEAT; RICE

TOGO -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 3,229

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 7.1% (1978) 2.8% (1987) 3.2%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 44.5% (15-64yrs) 52.9% (65+ yrs) 2.6%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.6 (1987) 6.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 42.0% Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) .%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture. .(1980) 73%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 94%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 49.1 Male 47.4 Female 50.8
(1970) Total 43.6 Male 42.0 Female 45.2

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 117

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 44% (1981) Measles 47% (1981)
Diphtheria(DPT) 79% (1983) Polio(3) 9% (1981)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 42%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	105.0	Male	131.1	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

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total .% Male .% Female %

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	3,045	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	3,045	-	-
Development Fund	-	3,750	3,750
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	3,045	3,750	3,750
P.L. 480	1,786	2,331	2,424
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	1,786	2,331	2,424
TOTALS	4,831 b/	6,081	6,174

Footnotes:

a/ All amounts are for Catholic Relief Services' maternal and child nutrition programs. See Main Volume PL 480 Table for country breakout for World Food Program.

b/ Includes $750,000 deobligations reobligated in FY 1987.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	15	12	27	20	10	30	20	13	33
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	3	-	3	4	3	7
Regional[e]	15	12	27	17	10	27	16	10	26
Third Country Participants	3	-	3	7	9	16	8	9	17
Bilateral[d]	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	7	9
Regional[e]	3	-	3	3	2	5	6	2	8
TOTALS	18	12	30	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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The major constraint to Togo's economic development remains the inability of the economy to generate adequate financial resources to service its heavy external debt and offset the decline in foreign exchange revenues generated by its main exports (phosphates, coffee and cocoa). Other contributing factors include insufficient attention to measures needed to increase agricultural productivity and lack of private sector growth. Another concern has been a high population growth rate of 3.2%. If left unchecked it will result in the doubling of the Togolese population in 20 years.

Since the mid-1980's, Togo has entered into programs with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to address its severe economic problems. Although Togo has made good progress with these programs, a shortfall in export revenues and budgetary imbalance in 1987 will again require a rescheduling of debt.

U.S. interests in Togo continue to be both humanitarian and developmental in nature. The A.I.D. program fully supports U.S. foreign policy objectives and is largely based on a recognition of Togo's strong demonstration of friendship with the U.S.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The U.S. assistance strategy in Togo focuses on alleviating interrelated problems and policies relating to agriculture production/marketing, child survival and population growth. The main goal of this strategy is to improve the quality of life of the rural poor who represent over 80% of the population. The A.I.D. effort in these areas corresponds to Togo's own development strategy and complements activities supported by the World Bank and the United Nations.

The pursuit of A.I.D.'s strategy in Togo entails much dialogue on the policy and institutional reforms needed to develop incentives to increase agricultural production, stimulate private enterprise and stem excessive population growth. The success of A.I.D.'s agricultural projects requires that Togo continue its efforts to increase rural productivity by liberalizing cereals marketing and encouraging the private initiative and entrepreneurship of the rural population. Success in the health sector depends largely on the adoption and application of a national child survival strategy and a related population policy.

Since 1983 the Credit Union Association Development Project (693-0224) increased the number of local credit unions from 72 to 93 and their memberships by 65%. During this same period, the amount of deposits and outstanding loans has doubled to over $1.5 million and $1.3 million, respectively.

During the first two years of the Zio River Economic Development Project (693-0226) 290 farmers managing 422 activities received technical assistance and loans totaling $76,000. The crop yields of these farmers were two to four times above traditional yields. This resulted in an agricultural income of 62% higher than the norm. These impressive results have encouraged other farmers to adopt new yield raising practices.

The Togo Animal Traction Development Project (693-0218) during the past three years has established 15 farmer support and extension centers which have permitted putting into use over 600 oxen teams. This assistance is playing a key role in making the use of draft animals a feasible and profitable technical alternative for resource-poor farmers. A.I.D. and Peace Corps can take most of the credit for increasing the total number of oxen teams from under 1,000 to over 7,000 over the past 10 years. This large increase and the ever-increasing demand for oxen and related services are important indicators of the kinds of progress which have in recent years made Togo self-sufficient in food production.

The African Economic Policy Reform Program (693-0229) reached a milestone in 1987 when the Togolese Government agreed to issue cereals export licenses to private traders. This action will effectively achieve the policy reform objective of liberalizing cereals trade by opening the market to the private sector.

One of the most important initiatives in 1987 was the National Population Conference that A.I.D. and the United Nations sponsored. This conference and associated meetings with top government leaders were an essential step toward the establishment of an effective national population program. Further U.S. technical assistance will be provided to assist the Togolese government with the drafting and promulgation of its first official population policy document.

After seven years of activity, the highly successful Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (693-0210) ended in 1987. This project was responsible for providing potable water to over 600,000 villagers in 800 villages in two regions through the drilling and equipping with manual pumps of 1,048 wells and the construction of 256 rain water catchment cisterns. Also, 473 sanitary latrines were built to service some 12,000 rural persons. The organization and extensive training of 775 village development committees in guinea worm control, oral rehydration therapy, adult literacy, well pump maintenance, and community organization and problem solving by the 100 project trained Government of Togo field agents complements these construction accomplishments.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

In FY 89 a total of $3,750,000 from the Development Fund for Africa is requested for the Togo program. A total of $750,000 will be used to fund the on-going Child Survival Project (693-0228) that was initiated in late

1987 to improve the capability of the Ministry of Health to plan, manage and coordinate the delivery of child survival services in a rational, cost-effective manner. This project is being reinforced by the regionally funded Combatting Childhood Disease Project (698-0421.02) and Family Health Initiatives Project (698-0462.93). An additional $2,270,000 would be used to fund the Togo Rural Institutions and Private Sector Project (693-0227) that was initiated in 1988 to expand the participation of the private sector in technology transfer, input distribution and agricultural marketing and financial systems. The remaining $730,000 will be used to buy-in to Africa Bureau regional projects.

A.I.D. is also providing food commodities valued at $2,424,000 under the P.L. 480 Title II program to support the Catholic Relief Services' maternal/child health and school feeding programs.

A.I.D. Representative: Mark G. Wentling

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TOGO

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
693-CCCD CHILD SURVIVAL	SS G	88	C	---	500	---	---	---	---	200	200	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	500	---	---	---	---	200	200	300	300
693-HRDA HUMAN RESOURCE DEV	SS G	88	C	---	660	---	---	---	---	330	330	330	330
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	660	---	---	---	---	330	330	330	330
693-0210 RURAL WATER SUPPLIES/ENVR SANITATION	HE G	80	85	10,989	10,989	10,989	9,798	---	642	---	549	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,989	10,989	10,989	9,798	---	642	---	549	---	---
693-0212 FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	HE G	77	78	1,278	1,278	1,078	821	---	---	---	248	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,278	1,278	1,078	821	---	---	---	248	---	---
693-0218 ANIMAL TRACTION (PC)	FN G	83	88	4,625	4,625	4,074	2,038	551	675	---	756	---	551
	SS G	83	88	605	605	---	---	---	---	605	40	---	400
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,230	5,230	4,074	2,038	551	675	605	796	---	951
693-0224 CREDIT UNION DEVELOPMENT (PVO)	FN G	83	86	2,150	2,150	2,150	829	---	755	---	300	---	266
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,150	2,150	2,150	829	---	755	---	300	---	266
693-0226 SIO RIVER ECONOMIC DEV (PVO)	FN G	84	87	3,500	3,500	2,667	999	833	817	---	851	---	833
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,500	3,500	2,667	999	833	817	---	851	---	833
693-0227 RURAL INST & PRIVATE SECTOR	SS G	88	93	---	12,000	---	---	---	---	880	860	2,270	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	12,000	---	---	---	---	880	860	2,270	1,000
693-0228 CHILD SURVIVAL	HE G	87	91	1,661	1,611	---	---	1,661	---	---	161	---	1,500
	SS G	87	91	2,839	2,839	---	---	---	---	1,535	1,100	750	300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

LLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized data. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned data.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: TOGO

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,500	4,450	---	---	1,661	---	1,535	1,261	750	1,800
693-0229 ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	ES G	86	86	7,850	7,850	7,850	---	---	3,500	---	3,425	---	415
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,850	7,850	7,850	---	---	3,500	---	3,425	---	415
693-0230 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	200	200	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	200	200	100	100
COUNTRY TOTALS:				35,497	48,607	28,808	14,485	3,045	6,389	3,750	9,020	3,750	5,995
GRANTS:				35,497	48,607	28,808	14,485	3,045	6,389	3,750	9,020	3,750	5,995
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				10,275	10,275	8,891	3,866	1,384	2,247	---	1,907	---	1,650
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				13,928	13,878	12,067	10,619	1,661	642	---	958	---	1,500
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				3,444	16,604	---	---	---	---	3,750	2,730	3,750	2,430
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				7,850	7,850	7,850	---	---	3,500	---	3,425	---	415

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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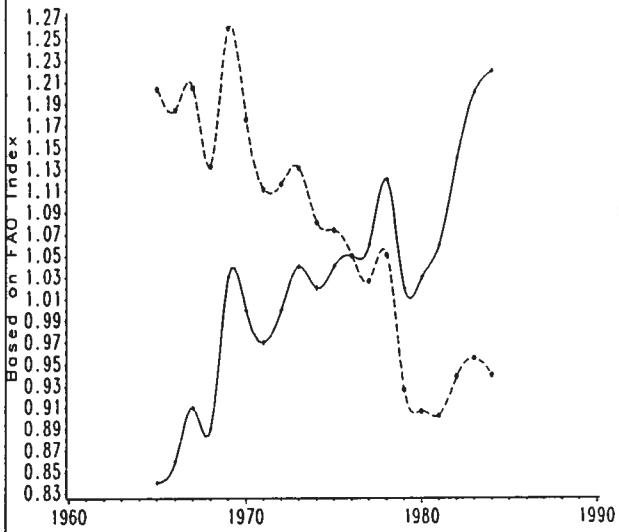
UGANDA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 120 Million (1954-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 3.4% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.59 (1982-85)

GNP PER CAPITA	EXPORTS AND IMPORTS	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION INDICES
No Data for This Indicator	No Data for This Indicator	

Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(.) .

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -2.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1983) 191 (1984) 252 (1985) 341

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1983) -60 (1984) -59 (1985) -101

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.9 Months of Imports (1981)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1984) 13.5%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 106
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (.) . %

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1981) 4%

Major Imports(1985)PETROLEUM PRODS;MACHINERY;COTTON PIECE GD

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1981) 59%

Major Exports(1985)COFFEE;COTTON;TEA

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; UNITED KINGDOM; KENYA

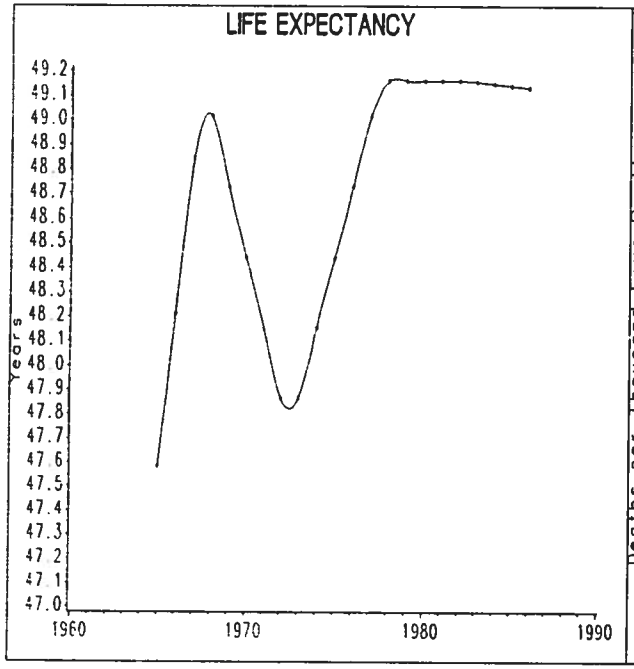
AGRICULTURE

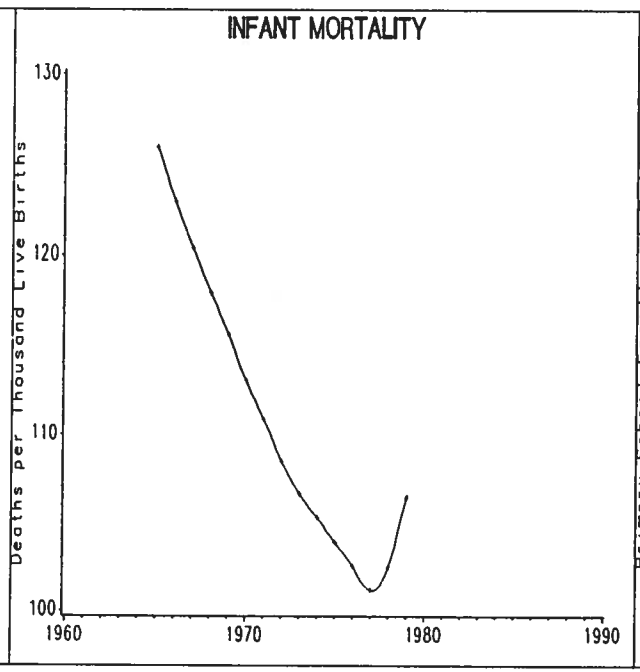
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1981) 79%

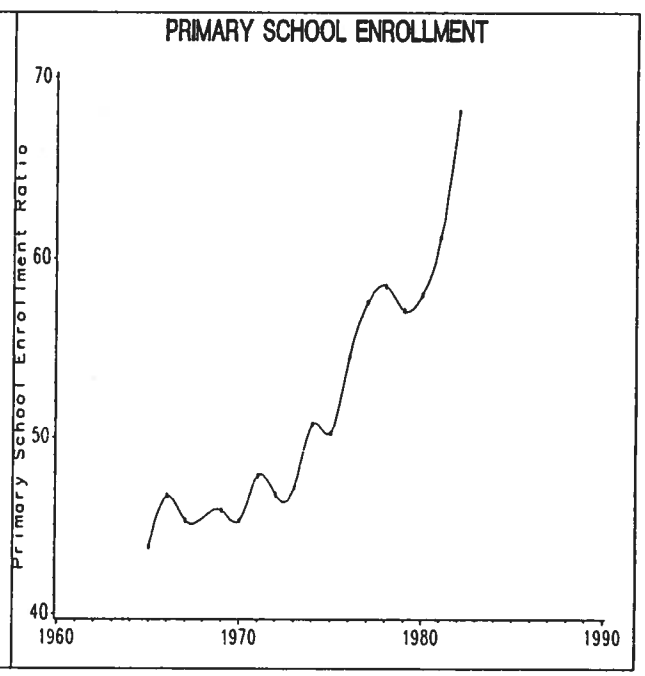
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: PLANTAINS; CASSAVA; CATTLE	30%	(1986)
Cash: COFFEE; COTTON; TEA	10%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COFFEE; COTTON; TEA
Ag. Imports:(1986) DAIRY PRODUCTS; WHEAT; RICE

UGANDA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population . . (Thousands, Mid 1987) 15,909

Population Growth Rate . . .(1970) 3.1% (1978) 3.0% (1987) 3.7%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.1% (15-64yrs) 49.5% (65+ yrs) 2.4%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(.) . %

Total Fertility Rate. . .(1970) 7.0 (1987) 7.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture. . .(1986) 90%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 101%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 49.1 Male 47.8 Female 50.5
(1970) Total 48.4 Male 48.7 Female 52.1

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 103

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 37% (1985) Measles 17% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 14% (1985) Polio(3) 13% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(.) . %

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 52% Male 65% Female 41%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	5,550	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	5,550	-	-
Development Fund for Africa	-	8,000	8,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	5,550	8,000	8,000
P.L. 480	6,589	356	-
Title I	-	-	-
Title II a/	6,589	356	-
TOTALS	12,139	8,356	8,000

a/ See Main Volume PL 480 Table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	8	9	9
Foreign National	4	4	4
TOTALS	12	13	13

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	28	28	-	20	20	5	20	25
Regional[e]	8	14	22	6	18	24	6	5	11
Third Country Participants									
Bilateral[d]	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5	5
Regional[e]	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	10	10
TOTALS	8	43	51	6	43	49	11	40	51

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

[b]*Academic: degree seeking.*

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

[d]*Participants funded under bilateral programs.*

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

UGANDA

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Uganda should be one of the richest countries in Africa. It is blessed with abundant rainfall, fertile soils and an energetic people. Unfortunately, these assets have been vitiated by persistent political instability and limited financial resources. After 20 years of civil strife, the present government has brought peace and stability to the majority of the population. However, problems abound and small-scale fighting continues in the northern and eastern sections of the country.

The economic situation inherited by the National Resistance Movement (NRM) when it took power in January 1986 was catastrophic. One of the richest agricultural areas was nothing but wasteland, with most of its inhabitants dead or displaced and all infrastructure destroyed. The manufacturing and transportation sectors were also largely destroyed. The currency was grossly overvalued, inflation ran rampant, and the budget deficit was out of control. In addition, the new government inherited a considerable debt burden. Total debt service for 1986 was equivalent to one half of the 1984/85 exports of goods and services.

Infrastructure rehabilitation and economic stabilization are the major tasks facing the government. In 1987, the Government announced a major economic reform program supported by the IMF and World Bank.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The A.I.D. strategy reinforces the Government's reform program and focuses primarily on the rehabilitation of Uganda's agriculture productive base through the importation of essential agriculture inputs (ranging from hand tools to tractors); the provision of credit to small-scale cooperatives and other enterprises, and the rehabilitation of the agriculture support network. A.I.D. is providing assistance to child survival and AIDS control activities through UNICEF and WHO. A.I.D. is also exploring alternatives for expanding Uganda's trade and exports under A.I.D.'s African Economic Policy Reform Program.

Reconstruction and Rehabilitation

Although project implementation was suspended when the A.I.D. Mission was evacuated between the summer of 1985 and spring of 1986, by mid-1986 all projects had been resumed. While much of the A.I.D.-financed rehabilitation of war-damaged facilities and equipment on agriculture research stations has been completed, it is still too early to assess the impact these measures will have on agriculture production.

The Rural Economic Recovery, Food Production and Support, and Rehabilitation of Productive Enterprises projects are providing needed agricultural inputs to Ugandan farmers. The Manpower for Agriculture Development project is helping to revitalize the Ministry of Agriculture's and Makerere University's once prominant agriculture research programs.

In addition to providing commodities, A.I.D. is assisting with the revitalization of Uganda's once well-developed agricultural cooperative movement. The focus is on increasing the amount of credit available to cooperatives and rehabilitating the cooperative distribution and marketing systems. The Government on the other hand is working to reduce the degree of public sector influence in the cooperative movement to one of training and audit functions.

The Government has also taken steps to ensure that women will have access to credit on the same basis as men. The chief legal obstacle to credit, title for appropriate collateral, was eliminated and funds were earmarked in the national budget specifically for women's development activities. A.I.D. is using local currency to support the Women's Credit Department in the Bank of Uganda.

Policy Reform

Although the Government's policies were initially statist, a sweeping economic reform program was announced in June, 1987. Specific measures included: 1) a 70% devaluation, 2) limits on credit expansion, 3) reductions in the civil service, 4) broadening of the tax base and 5) a reduction in import duties for raw materials, construction equipment and other materials needed for the rehabilitation of productive sectors. Farmgate prices have also been increased significantly to encourage agriculture investment and production.

The Government continues to control the export of key commodities, such as coffee and has also negotiated barter arrangements with other countries which limits the amount of foreign exchange available for rehabilitation and development. Although the Government's overall economic policies are considered beneficial to the development of the private sector, these considerations remain a continuing concern to the donor community.

Health Activities

A.I.D. is supporting Government efforts to come to grips with the AIDS problem and was one of the first donors to make funds available through the World Health Organization. A.I.D.'s prompt response was especially significant because Uganda was the first African nation to recognize the severity of the AIDS problem and to take steps to deal with it. The Government has given a high priority to child survival activities and A.I.D. is supporting these efforts through UNICEF and with local currency generated through A.I.D. activities. A.I.D. is supporting Uganda's family planning program with regional and central projects and with local currency.

FY 1989 PROGRAM

While no new project starts are scheduled for FY 1989, $8 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa to continue previously authorized efforts in agriculture research agriculture cooperative

development and agro-industry. Trade and development export enhancement may also be incorporated into the FY 1989 program. AIDS-related activities and natural resource management assistance will continue to be provided through regional funds and local currency generations. Local currency generated through A.I.D. activities also finance family planning and child survival activities, as well as providing the counterpart for U.S. bilateral and other donor projects.

Mission Director: Richard L. Podol

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: UGANDA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPEN-DITURES
617-0102 FOOD PRODUCTION SUPPORT													
	FN G	81	86	11,999	11,999	11,999	7,322	---	2,107	---	2,570	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,999	11,999	11,999	7,322	---	2,107	---	2,570	---	---
617-0103 MANPOWER FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	83	91	9,900	9,900	9,900	2,557	---	4,673	---	1,510	---	1,160
	SS G	83	91	3,200	15,000	---	---	---	---	2,500	2,500	2,150	2,150
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,100	24,900	9,900	2,557	---	4,673	2,500	4,010	2,150	3,310
617-0104 REHABILITATION OF PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISES													
	FN G	84	89	11,350	11,350	6,000	104	5,350	176	---	1,000	---	1,000
	SS G	84	89	6,850	6,850	---	---	---	---	3,000	3,000	3,850	3,850
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,200	18,200	6,000	104	5,350	176	3,000	4,000	3,850	4,850
617-0107 ORAL REHYDRATION (PVO)													
	HE G	84	86	3,600	3,600	3,600	429	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,887
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,600	3,600	3,600	429	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,887
617-0108 RURAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY													
	FN G	86	86	5,482	5,482	5,482	---	---	1,401	---	1,500	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,482	5,482	5,482	---	---	1,401	---	1,500	---	1,500
617-0110 CHILD SURVIVAL PROJECT													
	CS G	87	87	200	200	---	---	200	---	---	100	---	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				200	200	---	---	200	---	---	100	---	100
617-0111 COOPERATIVE AGRI & AGRIBUSINESS													
	SS G	88	91	---	19,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	2,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	19,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	---	2,000	2,000

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: UGANDA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				52,581	33,881	36,981	10,412	5,550	8,357	8,000	13,180	8,000	13,647
GRANTS:				52,581	33,881	36,981	10,412	5,550	8,357	8,000	13,180	8,000	13,647
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				38,731	38,731	33,381	9,983	5,350	8,357	---	6,580	---	3,660
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				3,600	3,600	3,600	429	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,887
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				200	200	---	---	200	---	---	100	---	100
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				10,050	41,350	---	---	---	---	8,000	5,500	8,000	8,000
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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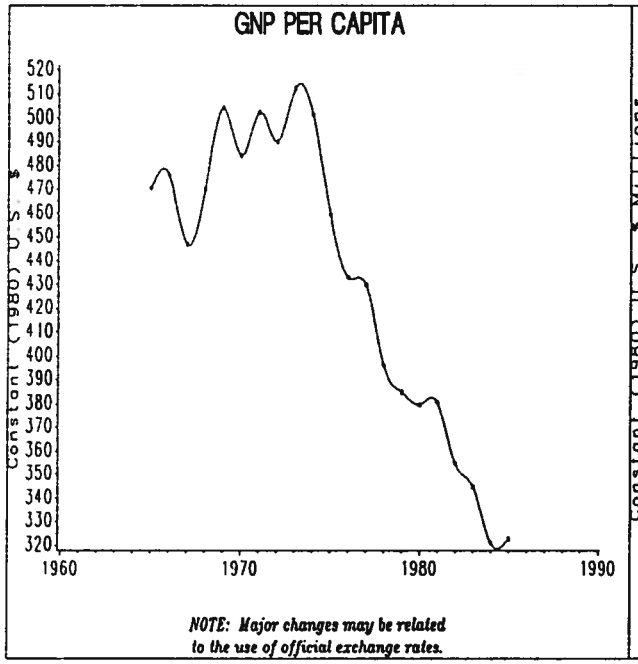
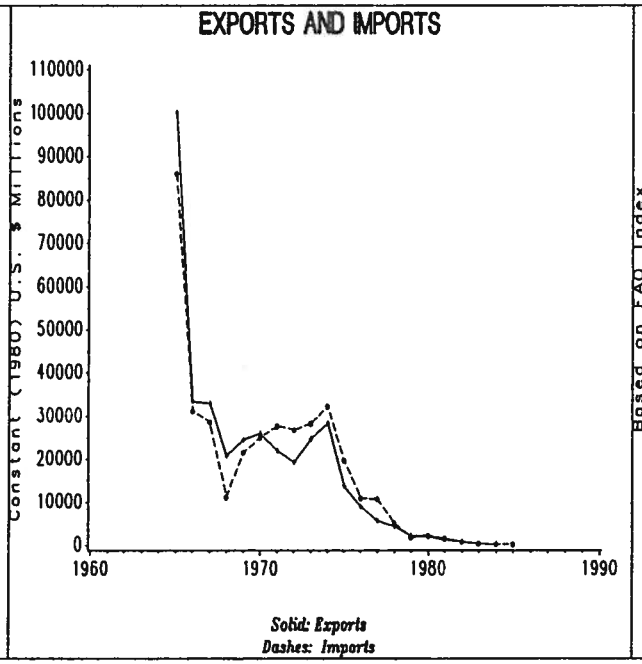
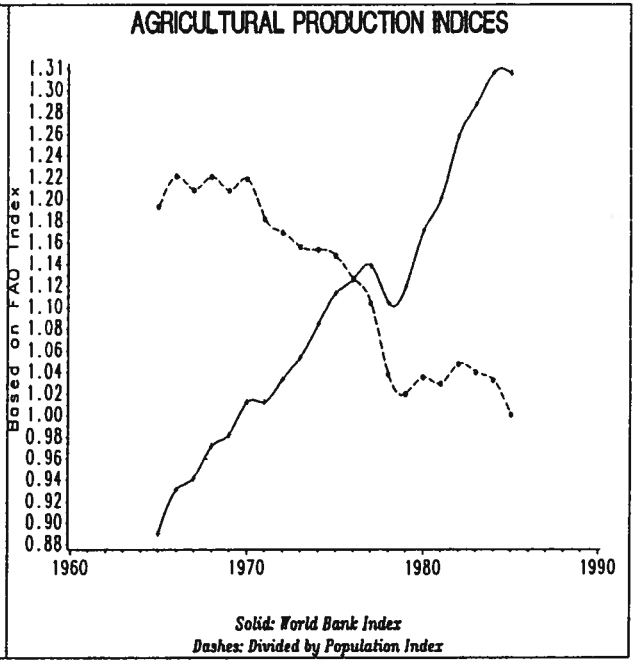
ZAIRE -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 901 Million (1952-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 9.4% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 1.37 (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 170

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -2.1%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1984) 42.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1982) 1,855 (1983) 1,205 (1984) 1,032

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1982) -606 (1983) -128 (1984) -104

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.2 Months of Imports (1984)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 172%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 341
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1984) 15.0%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1982) 54(83) 52(84) 117

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 506(84) 312(85) 294
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1984) 9%

Major Imports(1985)CONSUMER GOODS;FOODSTUFFS;MINING & MACHNR

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1982) 947(83) 557(84) 429
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1984) 25%

Major Exports(1985)COPPER;COBALT;DIAMONDS

Trading Partners: UNITED STATES; GERMANY, FEDER; FRANCE

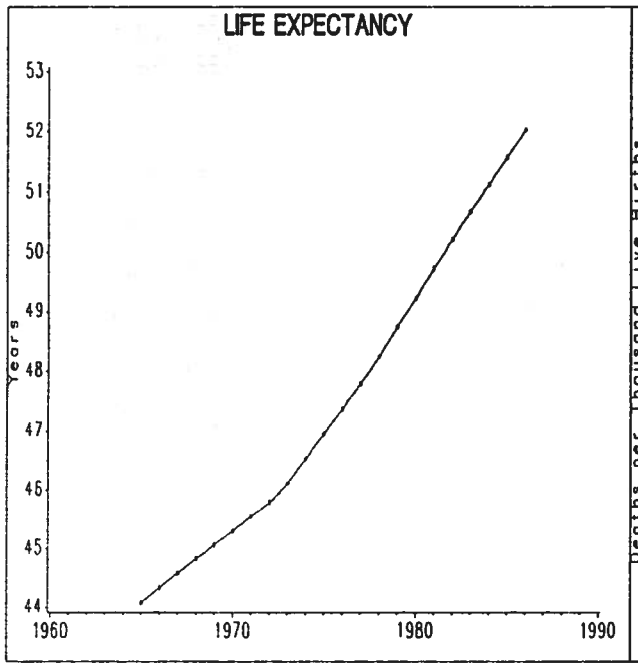
AGRICULTURE

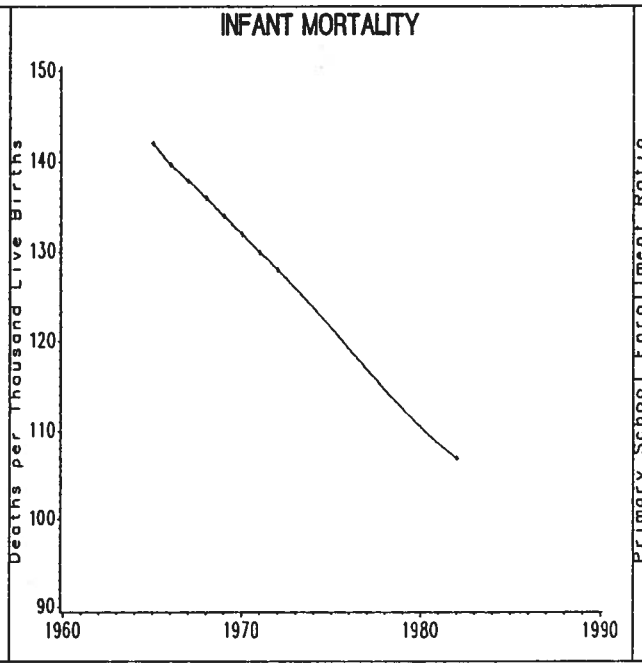
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1982) 36%

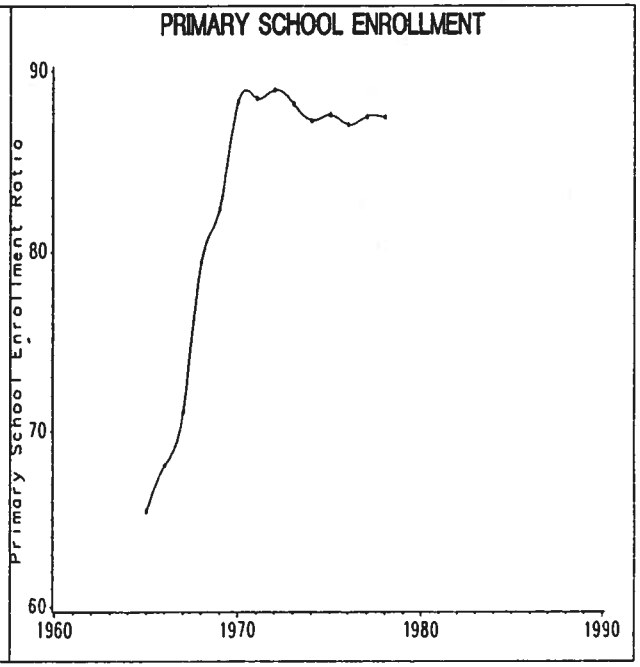
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CASSAVA; CORN; BANANAS	58%	(1986)
Cash: COFFEE; PALM OIL; COTTON	11%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COFFEE; RUBBER; PALM OIL
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; CORN

ZAIRE -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 32,343

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.7% (1978) 2.6% (1987) 2.9%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 45.6% (15-64yrs) 51.6% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.2 (1987) 6.2

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) . %

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 96%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 52.0 Male 50.3 Female 53.8
(1970) Total 45.3 Male 43.7 Female 47.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 112

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 57% (1985) Measles 40% (1985)
Diphtheria(DPT) 37% (1985) Polio(3) 34% (1985)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1982) 18%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1978)	Total	87.4	Male	102.7	Female	20.3
Secondary	(1978)	Total	.	Male	.	Female	11.3
Post Secondary	(1979)	Total	0.9	Male	.	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 55% Male 74% Female 37%

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	19,550	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	19,550	-	-
Development Fund	-	33,000	33,000
Economic Support Fund	11,329	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	10,000b/	-	-
Other*	1,329c/	-	-
TOTALS	30,879	33,000d/	33,000
P.L. 480	22,391	13,225	16,220
Title I	16,000	13,000	16,000
Title IIa/	6,391	225	220
TOTALS	53,270	46,225d/	49,220

a/ See main volume P.L. 480 table for country breakout for World Food Program
b/ Above total for ESF includes $185,000 in local support costs.
c/ Migration and Refugee Assistance for Africa (P.L. 97-121).
d/ Above total includes $1,479,000 of FY 1988 deobligated funds available for reobligation in FY 1988.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	21	20	20
Foreign National	16	15	15
TOTALS	37	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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	76	38	114	127	47	174	182	43	225
Bilateral[d]	63	31	94	112	35	147	152	33	185
Regional[e]	13	7	20	15	12	27	30	10	40
Third Country Participants	-	27	27	2	31	33	2	26	28
Bilateral[d]	-	24	24	2	26	28	2	22	24
Regional[e]	-	3	3	-	5	5	-	4	4
TOTALS	76	65	141	129	78	207	184	69	253

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

Zaire, the third largest country in Africa, possesses rich and varied natural resources including deposits of copper, cobalt, zinc, diamonds and petroleum, large forest reserves, huge hydro power capacity and a largely unrealized potential for increased agriculture production. Despite this natural wealth Zaire is ranked by the World Bank as one of the world's poorest countries. 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; and 7) an estimated 2.8 % annual population growth rate. These problems have contributed to worsening living standards for Zaire's 31.5 million population.

After several failed attempts at economic reform, Zaire, in January 1983, embarked on a shadow International Monetary Fund (IMF) economic reform program involving a drastic limitation on government expenditures, liberalization of prices and a deep currency devaluation coupled with the institution of a market-determined exchange rate system. On the basis of demonstrated Zairian performance, the IMF has since accorded a series of Stand-by Agreements, the Paris and London Clubs have annually agreed to a rescheduling of Zaire's sizable external debt (with an exceptional rescheduling agreement being signed in 1987), and the World Bank (IBRD) has provided structural adjustment assistance.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The success of Zaire's endeavor to create a stable economic environment conducive to growth and development is of critical importance to the political stability of Central Africa and to United States interests in the region. In support of this effort, A.I.D.'s development strategy focuses upon: public policy reform and private sector initiatives facilitated through assistance in the form of commodity import and PL 480 programs; agricultural development focusing on sectoral policy adjustments, research and extension, seed production and marketing; rehabilitation of rural transportation infrastructure; and rural health care delivery centered on the most prevalent health problems. Two key components of the A.I.D. strategy are: reliance on voluntary organizations, private enterprise, and local government to provide timely and effective service delivery especially to the rural dweller; and concentrated assistance in training and in the strengthening of key Zairian institutions for improved policy formulation and internal management.

Economic Policy Reforms

The U.S. role in supporting economic policy reforms and stabilization has been closely coordinated with the efforts of the IMF, the World Bank, and other donors. The key measures included in this program are floating the exchange rate, eliminating import licensing, decontrolling prices, permitting the repatriation of profits, encouraging private sector initiatives, increasing credit to the private sector and reducing Zaire's budget deficit.

Under the African Economic Policy Reform Program (AEPRP) approved in 1986, A.I.D. has become more involved in Zaire's liberalization program. As part of this ongoing process, which is helping to lay the groundwork for economic growth, A.I.D. is emphasizing the establishment of a favorable environment for individual enterprise and self-sustaining development.

Economic reforms introduced since 1983 have stabilized the availability of basic consumption goods in Zairian markets where periodic shortages were once the rule. Marketed surpluses of certain agricultural products such as corn have increased and investment in the efficient private production of mass consumption articles has increased. Zaire has also: removed price controls from most agricultural crops; eliminated all but two agricultural marketing parastatals; liberalized its foreign exchange regime; decontrolled interest rates; reduced the budget deficit as a percentage of GDP from 6.3 % to 1.2 %; reduced money supply growth from 65 % per year to 26 %; reduced government personnel rolls from 395,000 to 245,000 people, many of whom provided no real services; and eliminated price controls on all manufactured goods.

While overall performance has been good, significant problems remain and performance has, at times, been somewhat uneven such as in 1986 when actions detrimental to the stabilization program were threatened. When reassured of donor support for its debt burden, Zaire reiterated its support of the reform program and moved, in 1987, to revise fuel taxes thereby assuring renewed road maintenance support and to bring its budgetary deficit and public sector payroll under control.

Agriculture and Infrastructure Programs

Unlike many other African countries, Zaire has tremendous agricultural potential. Realization of this potential is constrained by an extremely deteriorated transportation infrastructure, poor technological approaches including poor seeds and plant materials, and a weak marketing structure. Under the Applied Agricultural Research and Outreach project, A.I.D. is seeking to strengthen Zairian research facilties in agriculture. Research efforts have produced several improved varieties of cassava and corn and have contributed to significantly increased production levels in the country. During FY 1988, the project will undergo further evaluaton which is expected to lead to further improvements in management, extension of the

project, and incorporation of mechanisms that will better ensure institutionalization of project activities and long-term sustainability.

Zaire's transportation infrastructure, especially in rural areas, suffers from more than 20 years of neglect. Concentrating on the Bandundu and Shaba regions, A.I.D. is working to rehabilitate selected portions of the rural transport system so that farmers may more effectively market their goods. In North Shaba, A.I.D. reconstructed over 300 km of link roads and 700 km of agricultural feeder roads in the period 1978-1986. The increased access and A.I.D. financed technical assistance contributed to substanially increased corn production in the North Shaba project area. Corn exports shipped by rail from the area increased ten-fold from 5,000 mts to 50,000 mts in the period 1982-83 to 1985-86. The overall result has been increased farmer income and considerably increased business activity in the Shaba project area. To date, in Bandundu, A.I.D. has constructed 110 km of road which is being maintained privately through a contractural arrangement encouraged by A.I.D. Travel time on this stretch of road has been reduced from ten to two hours.

Rural Health Care Delivery and Population Programs

In health, since 1981, the foundation of the Government of Zaire's (GOZ) national health strategy has been to rely on Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVO) and non-government organizations to manage a significant portion of Zaire's rural health care delivery system. The National Health Plan emphasizes prevention and concentrates on the most prevalent public health problems. As a part of its policy dialogue process, A.I.D. has influenced the concept, design and management of the rural health system, including child survival activities.

To date, A.I.D. has assisted with the establishment of community supported systems of primary health care in 75 of the planned 100 rural health zones to be assisted. These community systems offer preventive treatment for the ten most prevalent health problems (malnutrition, anemia, malaria, measles and other vaccine-preventable diseases, intestinal parasites, diarrhea, respiratory infections, tuberculosis, complications of pregnancy, and local endemic diseases such as cretinism, schistosomiasis, leprosy, etc.). Some 250 of the planned 720 curative health centers have been transformed into full service primary health care centers, providing services to approximately 2.5 million rural inhabitants. Community participation has been promoted through the training of more than 2,000 village health workers and the establishment of village development and health center committees.

In the area of family planning, A.I.D. has assisted with the establishment of over 70 delivery centers in 16 cities and towns and has played the lead role in developing the national strategy for the delivery of family planning information, education and communication services. The various family planning projects are also being used as conduits for initial interventions against AIDS, which is now recognized as the number one

public health threat in Zaire. At present, A.I.D. has assisted with the development of an AIDS strategy and is focusing its activities on slowing the spread of AIDS.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

In FY 1989, funding totalling $33 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) to support eight projects and collateral research, planning, and evaluation activities. Of the requested DFA funds, $11.5 million is proposed for ongoing agriculture projects: 1) Applied Research and Outreach project (660-0091) to finish Phase I of the project; 2) Agricultural Marketing Development project (660-0098) to continue the rehabilitation of the road and riverine infrastructure to aid shipments of crops in the Bandundu region; 3) Area Food and Marketing Development project (660-0102) which will continue agricultural production assistance through local PVO's in the Bandundu region; and the 4) Agricultural Policy and Planning project (660-0119) which will train Zairians to address sectoral policy development issues in agriculture.

Twelve million dollars of DFA financing is requested to continue the Private Sector Support project (660-0120) which is to improve productivity and generate new employment in small and medium enterprises. Three million dollars is needed to support the new Small Project Assistance (660-0125) project for low-cost, grass-roots interventions in support of A.I.D. program objectives. A.I.D. will consult U.S. and local PVO's on the design of this project.

One and one-half million dollars is requested to support the School of Public Health project (660-0101), and another $4 million dollars is proposed for the continued improvement of the rural health care delivery system through the Basic Rural Health II project (660-0107).

One million dollars is required to cover Program Development and Support project (660-0510) costs for planning, research and evaluation.

PL 480 agricultural commodity assistance totalling approximately $16 million is requested to meet domestic supply gaps for cotton, wheat, and rice. This assistance also provides local currency financing for development activities in the agricultural and health sectors. Local currency resources will also be used to support policy reform efforts. In addition $220,000 in Title II commodities will be used to support maternal and child health activities.

Mission Director: Dennis M. Chandler

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
660-0LCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	185	185	---	---	185	98	---	87	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				185	185	---	---	185	98	---	87	---	---
660-0026 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT LOAN													
	FN L	79	79	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,351	---	525	---	650	---	474
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	3,351	---	525	---	650	---	474
660-0028 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT													
	ES L	81	85	405	405	405	346	---	3	---	56	---	---
	FN G	81	85	300	300	300	109	---	110	---	81	---	---
	FN L	81	85	4,405	4,000	4,000	1,291	---	2,328	---	381	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,110	4,705	4,705	1,746	---	2,441	---	518	---	---
660-0059 NORTH SHABA RURAL DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	76	85	15,125	14,525	14,525	14,180	---	200	---	145	---	---
	FN L	76	85	---	---	3,500	3,500	---	---	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,125	14,525	18,025	17,680	---	200	---	145	---	---
660-0068 DEVELOPMENT MANPOWER TRAINING													
	EH G	80	83	2,544	2,544	2,544	1,413	---	91	---	1,040	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,544	2,544	2,544	1,413	---	91	---	1,040	---	---
660-0070 AGRICULTURE SECTOR STUDY													
	FN G	77	85	4,990	4,990	4,990	4,487	---	455	---	48	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,990	4,990	4,990	4,487	---	455	---	48	---	---
660-0079 AREA NUTRITION IMPROVEMENT													
	FN G	82	85	4,300	4,300	4,300	2,077	---	763	---	760	---	700
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,300	4,300	4,300	2,077	---	763	---	760	---	700
660-0080 FISH CULTURE EXPANSION													
	FN G	78	85	1,186	1,186	1,186	512	---	183	---	491	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,186	1,186	1,186	512	---	183	---	491	---	---
660-0086 BASIC RURAL HEALTH													
	HE G	81	86	4,975	4,975	4,975	4,477	---	---	---	498	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,975	4,975	4,975	4,477	---	---	---	498	---	---
660-0091 APPLIED RESEARCH AND EXTENSION													
FN	G	83	90	12,802	12,802	8,802	2,372	4,000	2,708	---	3,400	---	4,322
SS	G	83	90	9,198	9,198	---	---	---	---	2,198	2,000	4,500	198
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,000	22,000	8,802	2,372	4,000	2,708	2,198	5,400	4,500	4,520
660-0094 FAMILY PLANNING													
PN	G	82	88	4,940	4,940	3,940	2,092	1,000	394	---	1,254	---	1,200
SS	G	82	88	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000	850
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,940	6,940	3,940	2,092	1,000	394	1,000	1,254	1,000	2,050
660-0097 ECONOMIC SUPPORT (PVO)													
ES	G	83	33	5,000	5,000	5,000	3,984	---	789	---	227	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,000	5,000	5,000	3,984	---	789	---	227	---	---
660-0098 AGRICULTURE MARKETING DEVELOPMENT													
FN	G	84	90	8,000	8,000	8,000	933	---	1,193	---	2,200	---	3,674
SS	G	84	90	---	4,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	12,000	8,000	933	---	1,193	---	2,200	2,000	3,774
660-0100 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT													
ES	G	84	34	10,000	10,000	10,000	5,432	---	2,428	---	1,900	---	240
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	5,432	---	2,428	---	1,900	---	240
660-0101 SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH													
CS	G	84	89	500	500	---	---	500	---	---	200	---	300
HE	G	84	89	6,235	6,235	6,235	649	---	1,118	---	1,200	---	1,380
PN	G	84	89	2,080	2,080	2,080	---	---	---	---	1,080	---	1,000
SS	G	84	89	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,815	10,315	8,315	649	500	1,118	---	2,480	1,500	2,880
660-0102 AREA FOOD AND MARKETING DEV													
FN	G	85	92	8,300	8,300	6,300	307	2,000	165	---	1,680	---	1,418
SS	G	85	92	6,700	6,700	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,500	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	6,300	307	2,000	165	2,000	1,680	2,500	2,018
660-0103 AGRICULTURAL INPUTS SUPPORT II													

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
	ES G	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	651	---	6,832	---	2,479	---	38
	PROJECT TOTAL:			10,000	10,000	10,000	651	---	6,832	---	2,479	---	38
660-0105	CENTRAL SHABA AGRICULTURAL DEV												
	ES G	86	88	19,342	19,342	9,527	---	9,815	487	---	2,000	---	6,626
	FN G	86	88	5,700	5,700	600	---	5,100	308	---	2,600	---	2,792
	SS G	86	88	8,865	8,865	---	---	---	---	8,865	---	---	2,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			33,907	33,907	10,127	---	14,915	795	8,865	4,600	---	11,418
660-0107	BASIC RURAL HEALTH II												
	HE G	85	90	21,600	21,600	6,750	484	4,000	1,786	---	3,000	---	2,900
	SS G	85	90	10,950	10,950	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	4,000	1,200
	PROJECT TOTAL:			32,550	32,550	6,750	484	4,000	1,786	3,000	3,000	4,000	4,100
660-0113	PVO MANAGEMENT SUPPORT												
	FN G	85	87	794	1,094	793	665	300	127	---	301	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			794	1,094	793	665	300	127	---	301	---	---
660-0114	SHABA REFUGEE HEALTH												
	HE G	85	85	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,155	---	773	---	400	---	172
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,500	2,500	2,500	1,155	---	773	---	400	---	172
660-0115	SHABA REFUGEE ROADS												
	SS G	84	89	2,140	2,140	---	---	---	---	2,140	568	---	1,239
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,140	2,140	---	---	---	---	2,140	568	---	1,239
660-0116	SHABA REFUGEE WATER SUPPLY												
	HE G	85	85	2,250	2,250	2,250	180	---	1,051	---	337	---	682
	PROJECT TOTAL:			2,250	2,250	2,250	180	---	1,051	---	337	---	682
660-0119	AGRI POLICY & PLANNING												
	FN G	86	91	4,500	4,500	2,600	---	1,900	795	---	1,561	---	2,144
	SS G	86	91	10,000	10,000	---	---	---	---	2,400	---	3,500	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			14,500	14,500	2,600	---	1,900	795	2,400	1,561	3,500	2,144
660-0120	PRIVATE SECTOR SUPPORT												
	SS G	88	92	---	40,000	---	---	---	---	10,397	5,000	10,000	12,750

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

[G]Level of effort activity

FY of final obligation column — All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	40,000	---	---	---	---	10,397	5,000	10,000	12,750
660-0121 STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT-AEPRP														
	ES	G	86	86	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	674	---	14,300	---	26
PROJECT TOTAL:					15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---	674	---	14,300	---	26
660-0122 KIMBANGUIST HOSPITAL ASSISTANCE (OPG)														
	HE	G	86	86	750	750	750	---	---	55	---	265	---	120
PROJECT TOTAL:					750	750	750	---	---	55	---	265	---	120
660-0125 *SMALL PROJECT SUPPORT														
	SS	G	89	91	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000
660-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT														
	EH	G	85	C	---	---	114	39	---	---	---	75	---	---
	FN	G	85	C	---	---	384	247	380	78	---	159	---	200
	HE	G	85	C	---	---	172	151	140	26	---	94	---	41
	PN	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	60	---	---	60	---	---
	SD	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	170	33	---	100	---	37
	SS	G	85	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	968	1,000	992
PROJECT TOTAL:					---	---	670	437	750	137	1,000	1,456	1,000	1,270
COUNTRY TOTALS:					231,561	284,356	147,522	55,084	29,550	26,576	33,000	53,645	33,000	51,615
GRANTS:					221,751	274,951	134,617	46,596	29,550	23,720	33,000	52,558	33,000	51,141
LOANS:					9,810	9,405	12,905	8,488	---	2,856	---	1,087	---	474
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----														
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:					75,402	74,697	65,280	34,031	13,680	9,938	---	14,457	---	15,724
POPULATION PLANNING:					7,020	7,020	6,020	2,092	1,060	394	---	2,394	---	2,200
HEALTH:					38,310	38,310	23,632	7,096	4,140	4,809	---	5,794	---	5,295
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:					500	500	---	---	500	---	---	200	---	300
AIDS:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:					2,544	2,544	2,658	1,452	---	91	---	1,115	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:					---	---	---	---	170	33	---	100	---	37
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:					47,853	101,353	---	---	---	---	33,000	8,536	33,000	21,129
SADACC:					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:					59,932	59,932	49,932	10,413	10,000	11,311	---	21,049	---	6,930

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: ZAIRE

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Small Project Support	DFA			FY 1989 3,000	Life of Project Funding 6,000

Number 660-0125 ☐ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ NEW ☐ CONTINUING	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation FY 1989	Estimated Final Obligation FY 1991	Estimated Completion Date of Project FY 1995

Purpose: To support discrete small-scale activities that complement A.I.D.'s development objectives in Zaire, primarily for the benefit of the rural dweller.

Project Description: The project will provide small subgrants ranging from $100,000 to $1,500,000 for activities proposed by organizations working in development in Zaire, especially private and voluntary organizations (PVO) and other non-governmental organizations. The project's "umbrella" structure, to be administered by a competitively-selected U.S. entity (probably a PVO), will reduce the A.I.D.'s previously direct involvement in the management of such small-scale activities. The project builds upon the experience gained under the PVO Economic Support Project (660-0097) whose final evaluation lauded the small subgrant approach. It will also continue A.I.D.- Peace Corps collaboration, as under the very successful Fish Culture Expansion Project (660-0080).

Detailed selection criteria will be developed to ensure that subgrants are focused investments which contribute to A.I.D.'s overall program objectives. The geographical location and sectoral focus of the activity, the beneficiaries and types of benefits expected to accrue, and the ability of the proposing organization to contribute significant resources to the activity thereby indicating its ability to continue the activity once project support ends will be the type of criteria employed in evaluating subgrant proposals. While it is expected that most of the subgrantees will be PVOs, proposals from other entities including for-profit enterprises will be considered to the extent that they meet the established selection criteria.

Relationship of Project to A.I.D. Country Strategy: The project will closely follow the country development strategy, emphasizing the A.I.D.'s geographical focus areas and priority sectors of agricultural development and basic rural health. It will reinforce at the micro level A.I.D.'s orientation toward the private sector.

Host Country and Other Donors: The Government of Zaire has encouraged the development-oriented activities of locally-established institutions, especially PVOs. This project is consistent with Zaire's stated development objectives and complements its economic recovery efforts. Other donors, both government and private, provide support to small-scale activities in Zaire. The project's design will ensure that duplication of investment is avoided and that lessons learned by other donors in similar projects are factored into investment decisions.

Beneficiaries: Beneficiaries will include rural women and men. Specific target beneficiaries, however, will be defined during the design of project subgrants.

Major Outputs and A.I.D.-Financed Inputs: At least 12 subgrants to local organizations will provide commodities, technical and management assistance, training, and construction and rehabilitation funds. Approximately 25% of the $6,000,000 A.I.D. contribution will finance management and monitoring/evaluation services. Dollar subgrants may be complemented by PL480-generated counterpart fund contributions.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Subgrants	$ 4,500
Subgrant and Monitoring and Evaluation	1,500
Total	$ 6,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30,	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30,	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	3,000	3,000	6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

Peace Corps
Private and Voluntary Organizations

AID 370-7 (11-85)

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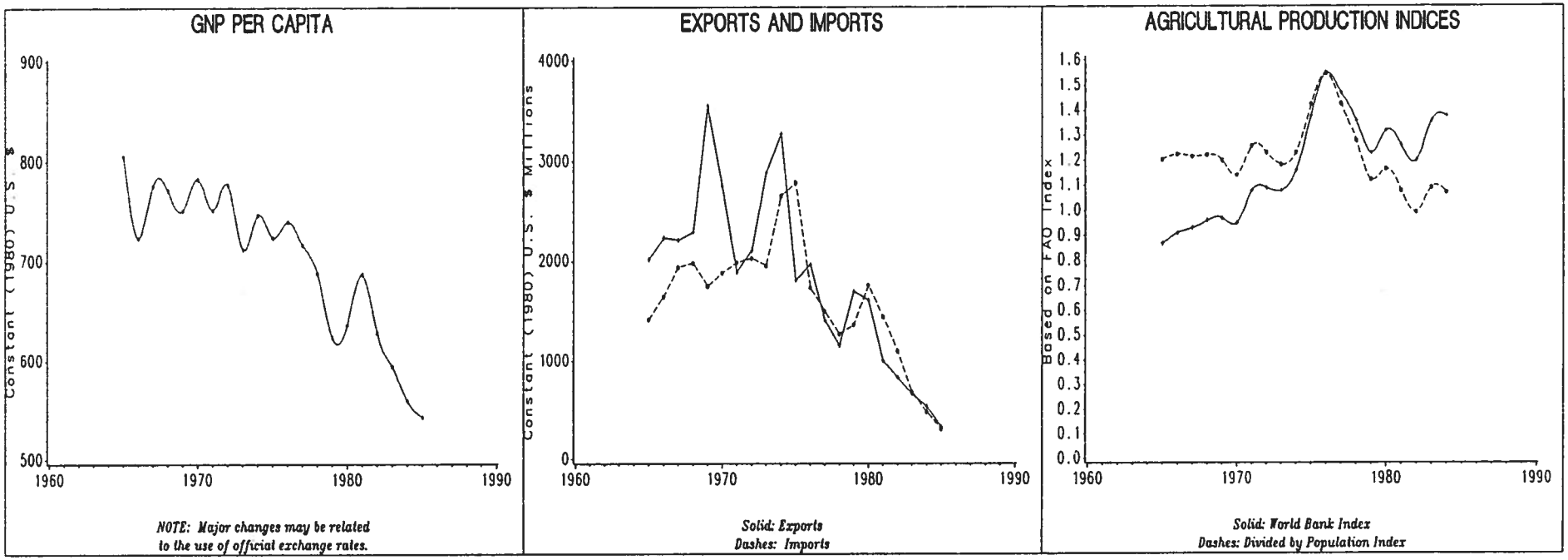
ZAMBIA -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 389 Million (1953-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 9.8% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 5.61 (1982-85)



NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 390

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) -1.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1980) 1,722 (1981) 1,475 (1982) 1,647

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1980) -720 (1981) -518 (1982) -720

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
2.9 Months of Imports (1985)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 174%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 167
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985) 18.2%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983) -25(84) 56(85) 20

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983) 688(84) 485(85) 310
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1985) 12%

Major Imports(1985)MACHINERY;TRANSPORT EQUIP;FOODSTUFFS

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983) 663(84) 541(85) 331
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1985) 7%

Major Exports(1985)COPPER;ZINC;COBALT

Trading Partners: UNITED KINGDOM; JAPAN; UNITED STATES

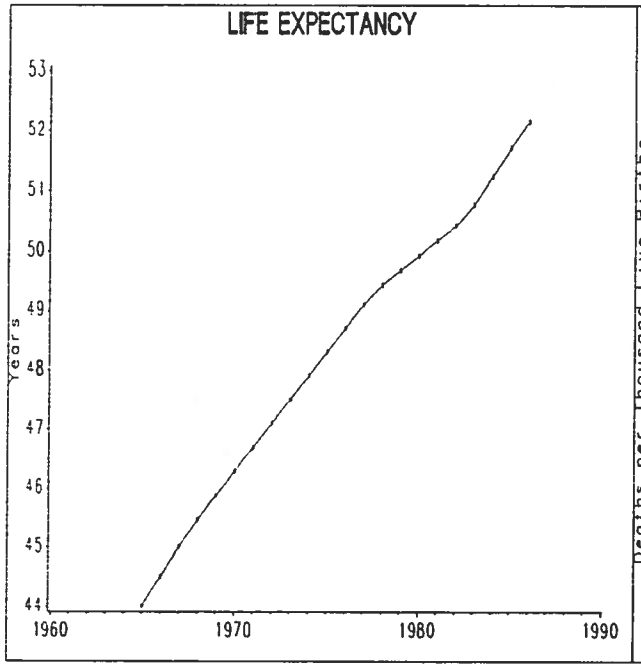
AGRICULTURE

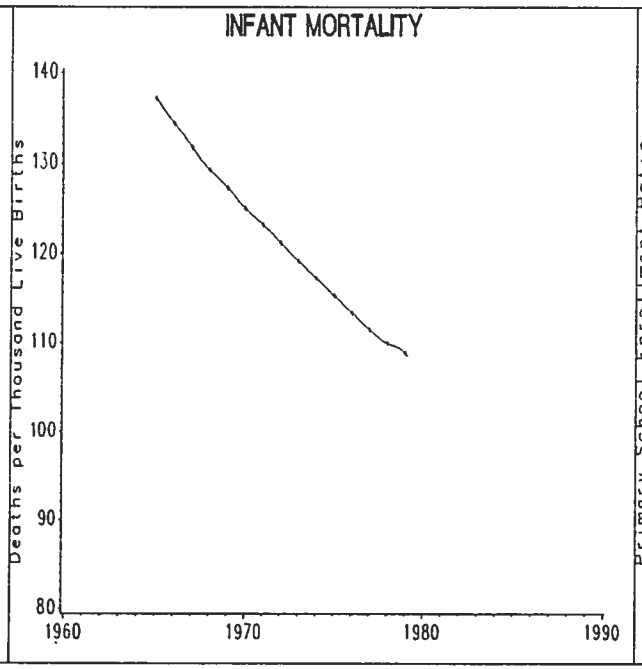
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 14%

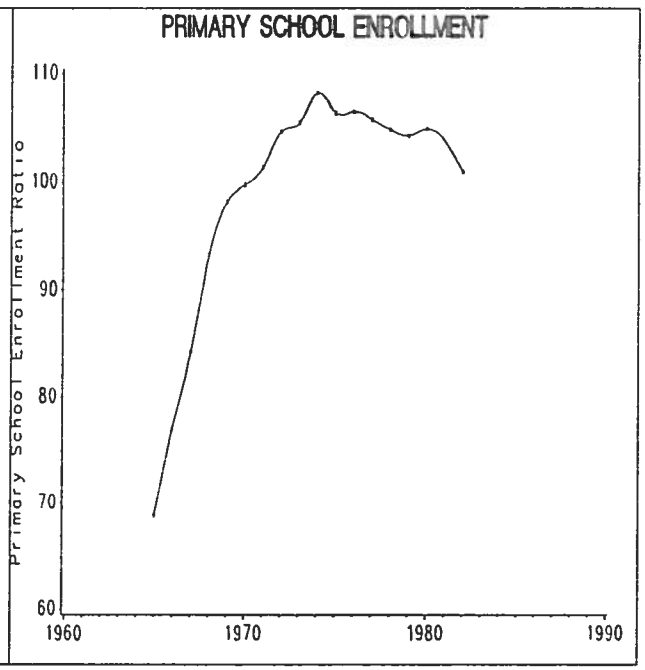
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; CASSAVA; MILLET	28%	(1986)
Cash: COTTON; PEANUTS; SUGARCANE	4%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COTTON; TOBACCO; RAW SUGAR
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; VEGETABLE OILS; CORN

ZAMBIA -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 7,282

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.8% (1987) 3.7%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 48.6% (15-64yrs) 49.0% (65+ yrs) 2.4%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1977) 1.0%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 6.9 (1987) 7.0

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population...(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1978) Total . % Urban 25.0% Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1977) 31%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(.) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 84%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 52.2 Male 50.4 Female 54.0
(1970) Total 46.3 Male 44.7 Female 47.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 87

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 71% (1984) Measles 49% (1984)
Diphtheria(DPT) 58% (1984) Polio(3) 50% (1984)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 67%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	101.0	Male	110.6	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

Adult Literacy Rate (.) Total ..% Male .% Female .%

ZAMBIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	4,149 a/	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	4,149	-	-
Development Fund	-	10,000	7,000
Economic Support Fund	12,607 b/c/	-	-
Loan	207	-	-
Grant	12,400	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	16,756	10,000	7,000
P.L. 480	5,536	10,000	10,000
Title I	400	10,000	10,000
Title II d/	5,136	-	-
TOTALS	22,425	20,000	17,000

Footnotes:
a/ Includes $1,049,000 deob/reob.
b/ Includes $207,000 deob/reob.
c/ Includes $185,000 local cost.
d/ See Main Volume PL 480 table for country breakout of World Food Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	51	18	69	52	17	69	41	12	53
Bilateral[d]	46	12	58	52	11	63	41	12	53
Regional[e]	5	6	11	0	6	6	0	7	7
Third Country Participants	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	7	7
Bilateral[d]	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	2	2
Regional[e]	0	3	3	0	3	3	0	5	5
TOTALS	51	24	75	52	23	75	41	19	60

[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

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The central development problem for Zambia is to restructure its economy away from its dependence on copper to a concentration on agriculture. Copper resources can be expected to run out by the year 2000. This will mean a major wrenching for the economy as so much of the industry and service sectors depend on copper-generated income. The task is complicated by the need to cushion the impact of the restructuring process on the most vulnerable portions of the society.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

The basic thrust of our program in Zambia is to support economic restructuring measures through promotion of increased agricultural production and rural incomes. Our approach involves reform of agricultural policies as well as technical assistance and research in order to expand agricultural production and incomes, and improve agricultural marketing efficiency. In addition, we are providing financing for the importation of critical production inputs needed for the agricultural and supporting sectors.

Agricultural Programs

Zambia has considerable potential for increasing agricultural output since arable land accounts for approximately one-third of its total land area. Only 50% of the arable land is cropped intermittently with an additional 25% being cropped continuously. Constraints on the development of the potential of the land have been policies which did not provide or permit adequate producer incentives, and an inherently inefficient marketing system largely dominated by parastatal organizations.

Beginning in 1985 Zambia embarked on an ambitious reform program that included, inter alia: a foreign exchange auction, reduction of food subsidies, increased farm-gate prices, the development of private sector agricultural marketing and the elimination of price controls. The policy changes began to show results in terms of increases in capital stock, rising agricultural exports, and a reversal of the longstanding decline of rural, relative to urban, incomes.

Farmers responded to the decontrol of producer prices by planting and producing more maize -- an estimated production increase of 12% in 1986. In response to new price incentives, farmers in Eastern Province greatly expanded hectarage under corn cultivation. Moreover, the small farmer increased production at a faster pace than the commercial farmer. The magnitude of the response

nationwide in terms of corn marketed, constituting an increase of 31% in 1986, strained to the limit the country's storage and transport facilities.

Freer markets induced crop diversification by farmers who were encouraged by higher fertilizer prices to grow less fertilizer-intensive crops, a desired result given Zambia's relatively high fertilizer usage. Deregulation of prices on other crops also encouraged crop diversification. Higher import costs, induced by nearly 80% depreciation of the real effective exchange rate, decreased reliance upon imported machinery in favor of labor-intensive and animal-intensive production. Increased sunflower and soybean production allowed reductions in imports of fish meal for use in animal feed.

In sum, the longstanding decline of rural areas' share of national income, due to policies that effectively taxed farmers and subsidized town-dwellers, was reversed, greatly improving the equity of the economic system.

In May 1987, political pressures from the urban sector which, in the short run, less obviously benefitted from the economic restructuring program resulted in a GRZ decision to cancel the IMF-endorsed restructuring system and to reinstitute a more state-controlled economic system. Unfortunately, the GRZ announcement was accompanied by a re-imposition of price controls and the establishment of a fixed exchange rate, effectively revaluing the kwacha by more than 50%. Already, scarcities are reappearing in the economy, and it appears that the gains of the last few years will be lost unless substantial reforms are again instituted.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

In FY 1989, $7.0 million is requested from the Development Fund for Africa and $10.0 million from PL 480 Title I. Zambia is at a crossroads. There are signs that the Government is considering a new reform program with the IMF and the World Bank. Until such a program is instituted Zambia will be condemned to economic dislocation and stagnation. Already, debt servicing arrears are making it difficult to obtain any form of credit. Agricultural development can only take place when farmgate prices produce incentives, when inputs, many imported, are available on a timely basis and when the marketing system functions efficiently. A.I.D. stands ready to support a new reform program if Zambia is willing to adopt one. In such an environment we would expect to put the lion's share of our resources into fast-disbursing program assistance to provide needed inputs for the agricultural and transport sectors. The program will support economic reforms in support of the agricultural and private sectors and assist agricultural marketing and the private sector through $4.685 million incremental funding for an Agricultural Marketing Support Project (611-0214).

ZAMBIA

Incremental funding of $2.0 million is also requested for the Agricultural Training, Planning and Institutional Development Project (611-0207) to continue addressing the critical problems constraining agricultural development. In addition, $10.0 million is requested under PL 480 Title I to help bridge the gap in agricultural products not yet produced locally.

Mission Director: Ted D. Morse

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
611-AFHI FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES													
	SS G	88	C	---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
611-CCCD CHILD SURVIVAL													
	SS G	88	C	---	115	---	---	---	---	---	---	115	115
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	115	---	---	---	---	---	---	115	115
611-K601 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
	ES G	84	84	15,000	15,000	15,000	14,747	---	182	---	71	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,000	15,000	15,000	14,747	---	182	---	71	---	---
611-K602 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
	ES G	85	85	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,446	---	2,554	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,000	10,000	10,000	7,446	---	2,554	---	---	---	---
611-K603 MULTI-CHANNEL AG MKTNG-EPRP													
	ES G	85	85	25,000	25,000	25,000	---	---	6,403	---	6,000	---	6,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				25,000	25,000	25,000	---	---	6,403	---	6,000	---	6,000
611-OLCS LOCAL COST SUPPORT													
	ES G	87	87	185	185	---	---	185	100	---	85	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				185	185	---	---	185	100	---	85	---	---
611-0070 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM													
	ES L	77	85	269,949	269,949	134,767	134,137	207	---	---	837	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				269,949	269,949	134,767	134,137	207	---	---	837	---	---
611-0075 AG TRNG/PLANNING/INSTITUTIONAL DEV													
	ES G	80	86	6,785	6,785	6,634	5,658	---	632	---	344	---	---
	FN G	80	86	2,970	2,149	1,100	---	---	1,000	---	100	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,755	8,934	7,734	5,658	---	1,632	---	444	---	---
611-0201 AGRICULTURAL DEV RESEARCH AND EXTENSION													
	ES G	80	84	12,515	12,515	12,515	9,053	---	1,286	---	1,176	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,515	12,515	12,515	9,053	---	1,286	---	1,176	---	1,000

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
611-0205 WESTERN PROVINCE SMALL FARMER PROD (PVO)													
	ES G	83	83	483	483	483	318	---	---	---	165	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				483	483	483	318	---	---	---	165	---	---
611-0206 HUMAN AND INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES DEV													
	ES G	84	86	13,028	5,390	5,390	602	---	1,003	---	1,600	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,028	5,390	5,390	602	---	1,003	---	1,600	---	1,000
611-0207 AGRI TRNG/PLANNING/INSTIT DEV II													
	FN G	87	91	4,149	4,149	---	---	4,149	230	---	1,200	---	1,500
	SS G	87	91	6,964	6,964	---	---	---	---	2,000	---	2,000	1,820
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,113	11,113	---	---	4,149	230	2,000	1,200	2,000	3,320
611-0214 MARKETING ASSISTANCE													
	SS G	83	89	---	12,685	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	4,685	2,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	12,685	---	---	---	---	8,000	---	4,685	2,400
611-0510 PROGRAM DEV AND SUPPORT													
	SS G	83	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	50
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100	50
611-0757 AUCTION SUPPORT PROGRAM													
	ES G	86	87	37,000	37,000	17,000	15,000	12,215	14,000	---	215	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				37,000	37,000	17,000	15,000	12,215	14,000	---	215	---	---
COUNTRY TOTALS:				404,023	408,469	227,889	186,961	16,756	27,390	10,000	11,793	7,000	13,985
GRANTS:				134,079	138,520	93,122	52,824	16,549	27,390	10,000	10,956	7,000	13,985
LOANS:				269,949	269,949	134,767	134,137	207	---	---	837	---	---

---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----

AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:	7,119	6,298	1,100	---	4,149	1,230	---	1,300	---	1,500
POPULATION PLANNING:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZAMBIA

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				6,964	19,864	---	---	---	---	10,000	---	7,000	4,485
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				389,945	392,307	226,789	186,961	12,607	26,160	---	10,493	---	8,000

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
Development Assistance	37,500 a/	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	37,500	-	-
Development Fund	-	50,000	50,000
Economic Support Fund	24,037 b/	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	24,037	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	61,537	50,000	50,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	61,537	50,000	50,000

Footnotes:

a/ Above was supplemental request for Southern Africa Regional.

b/ Above total includes $9,400,000 for South Africa Program for Disadvantaged South Africans funded under Southern Africa Regional Program.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 1987 (Actual)	FY 1988 (Estimated)	FY 1989 (Request)
U.S. National	12	14	14
Foreign National	5	6	6
TOTALS	17	20	20

[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 1987 (Actual)			FY 1988 (Estimated)			FY 1989 (Request)		
	A[b]	T[c]	Total	A	T	Total	A	T	Total
U.S. Participants	28	—	28	20	20	40	19	40	59
Bilateral[d]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional[e]	28	—	28	20	20	40	19	40	59
Third Country Participants	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bilateral[d]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Regional[e]	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	28	10	38	20	20	40	19	40	59

[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)

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

THE DEVELOPMENT PROBLEM

The southern Africa region consists of the nine majority-ruled member states of the Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference (SADCC): Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The region's total population is approximately 70 million and the combined gross national product (GNP) equals $30 billion per year. Per capita income ranges from $150 in Malawi to $840 in Botswana whose economy posted the only positive per capita growth rate in the region in 1986.

In aggregate, the nine countries possess significant amounts of untapped mineral deposits, including strategic metals (copper, ferrochrome, nickel, and gold). In addition to foreign exchange earnings derived from exports of unprocessed minerals, the preponderance of export earnings for most of the region's economies continues to be generated by agricultural commodities such as tobacco, tea, coffee and sugar. The majority of people in the region live in rural areas where they engage in small-scale farming. Agriculture represents, on the whole, 35% of gross domestic product and accounts for 26% of export earnings. For Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, and Botswana, remittances from substantial numbers of workers in mining and other sectors of South Africa represent an important share of GNP.

Economic growth in the region has been constrained by a variety of external and internal factors. The region continues to depend heavily on South Africa's rail, road and port systems for the shipment of internationally traded goods, particularly imports of capital equipment, consumer goods, raw materials and production inputs. These routes are longer than historic routes such as those in Mozambique and therefore costlier for most of the countries in the region.

An average 3% population growth rate continues to outstrip food production in southern Africa. The region will need to double food output over the next 15 to 20 years in order to feed its people. Unemployment is a major problem in the region, which will be aggravated if there is a reduction of the migrant labor force in South African mines. Job creation is negatively affected by low private investment within the region, foreign exchange shortages, and the scarcity of entrepreneurial skills.

The export performance of the countries has been lethargic and intra-regional trade volumes are low. Less than 5% of total SADCC trade is within the region and half of that is with Zimbabwe. For most of these countries, South Africa remains the major trading

partner. Prospects for increased trade within the region will depend on the development of new markets, expanded transport capacity, establishment of complementary production patterns, and the availability of foreign exchange and export financing facilities.

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. A decentralized system of regional planning and coordination was established, wherein each SADCC member assumed responsibility for specific sectors of development. To date, donors have committed or are negotiating commitments to programs totalling $2.4 billion, which represents about 38% of SADCC's proposed program.

SADCC's top priority is the establishment of viable transport outlets independent of South Africa. One of its first actions was the creation of the Southern Africa Transport and Communications 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 Mozambique port of Beira by rail pipeline and road; (2) the Northern Corridor, which links the land-locked countries of southern Africa with Dar es Salaam via the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA), the Tanzania-Zambia Highway (TANZAM), and the Zambian railways system; and (3) the corridor from Malawi to the northern Mozambique port of Nacala. Assuming the security situation stabilizes to permit completion of the rehabilitation program in the early 1990's, the Nacala corridor should be able to handle a significant share of Malawi's overseas trade. In the meantime, Malawi will remain dependent on the Southern and Northern Corridors.

To date, member states and donors have committed about $700 million toward the rehabilitation of these major corridors and approximately $1.5 billion to transport and communication projects in the region as a whole. Principal donors in this sector are the Netherlands, Canada, The United Kingdom, the European Economic Community, the Nordic countries, the IBRD and the United States.

An issue of increasing importance to SADCC and its member countries is trade, especially intra-regional trade. It is becoming more apparent, too, that external markets continue to offer the best prospects for generating critically needed foreign exchange revenues and therefore a major target of trade promotion activities.

The United States supports SADCC's economic development goals. Southern Africa is a critical source of essential minerals for U.S. industrial production and offers a largely untapped market for U.S. goods and services. At present, total U.S. investment in the

majority-ruled countries of southern Africa is $400 million, compared with $2.5 billion in South Africa and $5.5 billion in Africa as a whole. A protracted and violent struggle within South Africa will be politically and economically debilitating for the entire region. A peaceful settlement of the conflict is necessary for the attainment of regional development goals.

The U.S. development strategy in southern Africa, detailed in the U.S. Economic Report on Southern Africa, supports SADCC efforts to 1) strengthen rail, road, and port facilities that provide more efficient and cost effective alternatives to South African routes; 2) promote increased exports to regional and overseas markets; 3) increase agricultural productivity and provide regional food security; and 4) develop the region's human resource base and management effectiveness in the three sectors of transportation, agriculture, and trade development.

THE A.I.D. STRATEGY

In transport, A.I.D. has provided $91.5 million through FY 1987. Five A.I.D.-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 the Mozambican port of Beira; (3) assistance to improve the locomotive fleet of Zambia Railways; (4) the upgrading of two transshipment ports and one maintenance port on Lake Malawi, which will help establish a link between Malawi and Dar es Salaam via the TAZARA railway; and (5) technical assistance to address critical transport problems in the region (e.g., cargo tracking, transit agreements, systems management and maintenance.) The Dar es Salaam Corridor project is providing new locomotives, parts to rehabilitate the existing locomotive fleet, and technical assistance and training to improve TAZARA'S carrying capacity, management efficiency, and maintenance capability. This project is part of a multi-donor effort and is an important element in SADCC's northern corridor development program.

In agriculture, A.I.D. is supporting research aimed at developing improved varieties and increasing production of two crops grown by small holders - sorghum and pearl 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 is helping the Southern Africa Center for Cooperation on Agricultural Research (SACCAR) promote better coordination of agricultural education and 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 approved during the SADCC Consultative Conference in February, 1987. A strategic framework for the analysis and development of all new projects in SADCC's seven agricultural sub-sectors now exists as a result of this activity.

An Export Pre-financing Revolving Fund (690-0243) will be established in FY 1988 to alleviate foreign exchange constraints inhibiting exports. The Fund will be used to purchase imported capital equipment, intermediate goods, and raw materials required for private sector exports.

THE FY 1989 PROGRAM

A.I.D. is requesting $50 million for SADCC activities for FY 1989. The major components of this request follow. $25.00 million is requested in FY 1989 to continue its support of SADCC's number one priority, the transportation sector. This new Regional Transport Improvement project in FY 1989 will provide maintenance and equipment repair capabilities as well as management and operational training for the region's railroads and ports.

To continue our private sector efforts, $7.15 million is requested. Of this amount, $5.0 million will represents incremental support of the Export Pre-financing Revolving Fund started in FY 1988. The remaining $2.15 million will initiate the Trade Promotion Project (690-0245) which will strengthen the production and trade information base of public and private sector concerns in the region, including the business advisory service capacity of Chambers of Commerce in SADCC member states.

$10 million is requested for the Regional Agricultural Faculty Development Project (690-0242) which will assist in the improvement of the region's agricultural training and research institutions; and $7 million is requested to continue SADCC's sorghum and millet research program (ICRISAT).

Mission Director: Allison B. Herrick

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
690-0063 DEVELOPMENT TRNG ASSISTANCE													
	ES G	76	82	12,645	12,623	12,623	12,461	---	162	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,645	12,623	12,623	12,461	---	162	---	---	---	---
690-0076 SOUTHERN PERIMETER ROAD													
	ES G	73	82	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,929	---	---	---	---	---	---
	SA G	78	82	26,000	26,000	26,000	24,628	---	1,286	---	86	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				34,000	34,000	34,000	32,557	---	1,286	---	86	---	---
690-0206 PLANNING/MANAGEMENT/RESEARCH													
	ES G	80	87	19,208	19,208	7,835	5,314	1,769	2,332	---	1,000	---	958
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,208	19,208	7,835	5,314	1,769	2,332	---	1,000	---	958
690-0207 AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT													
	ES G	82	86	1,175	1,175	1,175	326	---	275	---	149	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL.				1,175	1,175	1,175	326	---	275	---	149	---	---
690-0209 TRANSPORT AND STORAGE DEVELOPMENT													
	ES L	81	82	18,205	18,205	17,249	8,994	---	1,742	---	2,000	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,205	18,205	17,249	8,994	---	1,742	---	2,000	---	2,000
690-0213 TRAINING OF THE DISADVANTAGED													
	EH G	82	87	15,050	15,050	15,050	8,626	---	3,463	---	1,961	---	1,000
	ES G	82	87	11,231	11,231	7,231	4,149	4,000	2,166	---	2,916	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				26,281	26,281	22,281	12,775	4,000	5,629	---	4,877	---	3,000
690-0215 SADCC TECHNICAL SUPPORT													
	ES G	80	C	---	---	2,374	220	750	996	---	1,150	---	---
	SU G	80	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	500	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,374	220	750	996	1,500	1,650	---	500
690-0220 ENTREPRENEURIAL TRNG/DISADVANTAGED													
	ES G	83	85	3,000	3,000	3,000	1,407	---	1,408	---	185	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,000	3,000	3,000	1,407	---	1,408	---	185	---	---
690-0224 REGIONAL SORGHUM/MILLET RESEARCH													
	ES G	83	89	14,800	14,800	14,800	4,786	---	3,543	---	4,550	---	---
	SU G	83	89	---	7,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	7,000	2,100

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CLevel of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					14,800	21,800	14,800	4,786	---	3,543	---	4,550	7,000	2,100
690-0225 REGIONAL AGRI RESEARCH COORD														
		ES	G	84	84	1,500	1,500	1,464	66	---	424	---	800	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:						1,500	1,500	1,464	66	---	424	---	800	---	---
690-0230 SOUTH AFRICA BURSARIES PROGRAM														
		ES	G	84	87	10,860	10,860	6,860	6	4,000	2,320	---	1,360	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:						10,860	10,860	6,360	6	4,000	2,320	---	1,360	---	---
690-0231 REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT														
		ES	G	85	87	15,540	15,540	12,540	287	3,000	7,775	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:						15,540	15,540	12,540	287	3,000	7,775	---	---	---	---
690-0234 IMPROV BLAYNTYRE-TETE-HARARE ROAD														
		ES	G	84	84	700	700	700	500	---	200	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:						700	700	700	500	---	200	---	---	---	---
690-0235 AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND														
		ES	G	85	87	1,000	518	450	92	68	64	---	362	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:						1,000	518	450	92	68	64	---	362	---	---
690-0237 REG TRANSPORT II (MALAWI NO CORRIDOR)														
		ES	G	86	88	10,500	10,500	10,500	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
		SU	G	86	88	---	8,628	---	---	---	---	8,628	---	---	1,800
PROJECT TOTAL:						10,500	19,128	10,500	---	---	---	8,628	3,000	---	4,800
690-0238 REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEV II (TA)														
		ES	G	86	86	1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	200	---	500	---	500
PROJECT TOTAL:						1,500	1,500	1,500	---	---	200	---	500	---	500
690-0240 REGIONAL TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT IV														
		ES	G	87	87	8,450	8,450	---	---	8,450	---	---	2,500	---	2,500
		SD	G	87	87	37,500	37,500	---	---	37,500	---	---	12,000	---	12,000
PROJECT TOTAL:						45,950	45,950	---	---	45,950	---	---	14,500	---	14,500
690-0242 *AGRICULTURE FACULTY DEVELOPMENT														

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CLevel of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
	SU G	89	91	---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	2,500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	20,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,000	2,500
690-0243	EXPORT REVOLVING FUND												
	SU G	88	92	---	30,650	---	---	---	---	19,972	---	5,000	9,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	30,650	---	---	---	---	19,972	---	5,000	9,000
690-0245	*REGIONAL TRADE PROMOTION												
	SU G	89	91	---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,150	1,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	5,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,150	1,000
690-0247	REGIONAL ROLLING STOCK												
	SU G	88	88	---	19,050	---	---	---	---	19,050	---	---	6,000
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	19,050	---	---	---	---	19,050	---	---	6,000
690-0248	*REGIONAL TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENT												
	SU G	89	90	---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	50,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	25,000	---
690-0303	BLACK PRIVATE ENTERPRISE DEV												
	ES G	87	87	1,400	1,400	---	---	1,400	---	---	400	---	600
	PROJECT TOTAL:			1,400	1,400	---	---	1,400	---	---	400	---	600
690-0510	PROJECT DEV AND SUPPORT												
	SU G	80	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	850	400	850	800
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	---	---	---	---	850	400	850	800
690-9801	HUMAN RIGHTS FUND-AFRICA												
	ES G	80	C	---	---	3,403	1,511	100	964	---	500	---	500
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	3,403	1,511	100	964	---	500	---	500
690-9901	SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV ESF												
	ES G	80	C	---	---	3,911	2,950	500	691	---	770	---	---
	PROJECT TOTAL:			---	---	3,911	2,950	500	691	---	770	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFR REG

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				218,264	358,088	156,665	84,252	61,537	30,011	50,000	37,089	50,000	48,758
GRANTS:				200,059	339,383	139,416	75,258	61,537	28,269	50,000	35,089	50,000	46,758
LOANS:				18,205	18,205	17,249	8,994	---	1,742	---	2,000	---	2,000
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				15,050	15,050	15,050	8,626	---	3,463	---	1,961	---	1,000
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				37,500	37,500	---	---	37,500	---	---	12,000	---	12,000
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SADACC:				---	140,328	---	---	---	---	50,000	900	50,000	23,700
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				165,714	165,210	141,615	75,626	24,037	26,548	---	22,228	---	12,058

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Agriculture Faculty Development	DFA			FY 1989 10,000	Life of Project Funding 20,000

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 1989	FY 1991	FY 1994

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, is 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 this sector. As a group SADCC 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, a supportive policy environment and most importantly the training of agricultural personnel.

The Regional Agriculture Faculty Development project will focus on aspects of agricultural education that can be enhanced through regional specialization and interchange. The project will: (a) provide faculty and student grants for study or field research in SADCC countries; (b) support activities that link university researchers, national agricultural research programs and international agricultural research centers; and (c) assist the region's universities and colleges to develop unified admission procedures and academic requirements.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. REGIONAL STRATEGY: This project supports the regional agricultural strategy to reinforce the capacity of member States to feed their people, provide productive employment, reduce food dependence on South Africa and enhance the capacity of the agricultural sector to contribute to the economic transformation of SADCC member countries.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: As part of its strategy to achieve regional food security, SADCC has developed an agricultural research and training program that addresses common regional problems. To date, approximately $15 million has been secured from other donors (England, Germany, Canada, Norway) for projects in this area. Counterpart for this project will include research and teaching facilities and faculty staff time.

BENEFICIARIES: Faculty and students at the region's agricultural universities are the primary beneficiaries. Ultimately, agricultural producers will benefit from improved agricultural policies and techniques which increase productivity.

MAJOR OUTPUTS: A more efficient regional agricultural faculty system with country specializations in research and training, mechanisms for sharing research results among countries, and unified admissions prodecures. Faculty trained in specialized areas. Improved technologies in selected research areas.

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($000)
Faculty/Student grants	5,000
Staff training (short-term)	2,000
Agricultural research networks	5,000
Regional workshops and seminars	2,000
Research equipment	3,000
Technical assistance	3,000
Total	20,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	10,000	10,000	20,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
				FY	Life of Project Funding
Regional Trade Promotion	DFA			1989 2,150	5,000

Number		Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
690-0243	[X] NEW				FY 1989	FY 1991	FY 1994
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING						

PURPOSE: To strengthen private sector capacity to provide information and other trade promotion services in the Southern Africa region.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The overall export performance of most SADCC countries has been poor and intraregional trade accounts for less than 5% of total SADCC trade. Several countries remain strongly tied to South Africa for both imports and exports. Increased trade has the potential to significantly contribute to growth and economic efficiency while reducing dependence on South Africa.

One constraint to increased trade is the lack of information and other support services for private businesses in the region. Although some national ministries of industry and trade in the region have export promotion and information centers, they do not have the resources to be effective in developing regional trade or the confidence of the business community.

The Regional Trade Promotion project will address this problem in two ways. First, the project will extend the Lusaka-based Trade Information Network to industrial and business federations and chambers of commerce in the SADCC region. Second, the project will strengthen the capacity of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA) as well as individual chambers in SADCC countries to help promote both regional and overseas trade. The project will assist theseorganizations to organize trade fairs and missions, collect and disseminate trade and investment information, and conduct market studies, among other services. The project will also strengthen the member chambers' capacity to represent the interests of their constituencies in policy and economic decision-making forums. It is expected that the recurrent costs of services will eventually be borne by the private sector.

RELATIONSHIP OF PROJECT TO A.I.D. REGIONAL STRATEGY: A major thrust of the Southern Africa Regional Program strategy and the Economic Initiative for Southern Africa is to increase trade.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: Several donors, including the IBRD, EEC and the Nordic Group have expressed interest in supporting trade promotion programs in the SADCC region. To date, most of the work with export promotion centers, trade information networks and Chambers of Commerce has been funded by the UNDP and implemented by the International Trade Centre (ITC), UNCTAD/GATT in conjunction with the PTA. Host countries, through private sector organizations, will contribute staff, office space and equipment as well as financial resources to support this activity.

BENEFICIARIES: The ultimate beneficiaries of the projects will be private sector exporters and importers throughout the SADCC region.

MAJOR OUTPUTS: Establishment of approximately 8 private sector trade information centers in SADCC countries with trained staff; trade fairs and missions; studies to identify products and markets with strong trade potential and strengthened Chambers of Commerce which will be better able to serve the region's business community.

A.I.D.-FINANCED INPUTS:	Life of Project ($000)
Technical Assistance	2,400
Training	450
Computer Systems/Data Base Development	1,000
Trade Fairs and Publications	400
Operating Expenses	750
Total	5,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	2,150	2,850	5,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
Regional Transport Improvement	DFA			FY 1989 25,000	Life of Project Funding 50,000

Number 690-0248	☒ NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
☒ GRANT ☐ LOAN	☐ CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1990	FY 1994

PURPOSE: To increase the carrying capacity, operational efficiency and maintenance capability of the regional railway network in Southern Africa.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Southern Africa is served by the most extensive, interconnected road, rail and port system in Africa. However, this once efficient and cost-effective system is experiencing serious problems causing it to operate well below design capacities. The root causes of the deterioration of the regional network include: (1) civil war and insurgency; (2) the exodus of skilled managers and operating staff in some countries; (3) poorly performing, inefficient equipment; and (4) economic crises resulting in serious shortages of foreign exchange required to maintain, upgrade and replace physical infrastructure and equipment.

The regional rail systems are critically short of locomotives and rolling stock, and a substantial portion of the existing fleet is in disrepair. This has substantially reduced the carrying capacity and operational efficiency of the region's rail transport system. This project is designed to address these fundamental problems inhibiting the efficient operations of the SADCC transport network which once carried the majority of internationally and regionally traded goods but now carries less than half of the region's imports and exports.

The Regional Locomotives and Rolling Stock project will: (a) procure new and rehabilitate existing locomotives; (b) procure new rolling stock and upgrade the existing fleet to enable it to meet new shipping requirements such as the increased use of containerized cargo; and (c) provide technical assistance to improve operating and maintenance procedures on the region's major rail lines. The results will be lower total shipping costs, increased cargo haulage, faster turnaround times, long-run costs savings through improved maintenance and less dependence on the longer, costlier routes through South Africa.

RELATIONSHIP TO A.I.D. COUNTRY STRATEGY: Since its inception in FY 1981, the Southern Africa Regional Program has worked in close collaboration with SADCC to improve the performance of the regional transport system. It is SADCC's highest priority and is an integral part of A.I.D.'s strategy to promote economic growth in the region.

HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS: SADCC has attracted donor commitments to its transport sector program totalling nearly $1.5 billion, by far the largest contribution to a single sector program. Every major multilateral and bilateral donor is contributing to SADCC's program of action in the transport sector: the United States, West Germany, Sweden, the IBRD, Finland, Canada, Norway, the Netherlands, the EEC, UNDP, Australia, The United Kingdom, Austria, and France.

BENEFICIARIES: The direct beneficiaries will be the railway in the region. The benefits will redound to private sector importers and exporters and ultimately to the vast majority of the people who are the actual target group for this activity. Reduced transport costs and improved rail systems efficiency will stimulate economic growth in the region.

MAJOR OUTPUTS: Major outputs include improved performance of the region's locomotive and rolling stock fleet, faster train turnaround times, better managed, more efficient rail systems operations and improved maintenance programs.

A.I.D. FINANCED INPUTS:	Life of Project ($000)
Locomotives and Rolling Stock	46,000
Technical Assistance	3,000
Training	1,000
Total	50,000

U. S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	--	--	--
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	--	--	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	--	--	--
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	25,000	25,000	50,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies

To be selected

AID 370-7 (11-85)

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
Development Assistance	120,222 a/	4,168 b/	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	120,222	4,168	-
(of which Sahel)	(24,551)	(1,168)	-
Development Fund	-	97,270	63,650
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*	-	-	-
TOTALS	120,222	101,438	63,650
P.L. 480	10,418	33,164	7,034
Title I	-	-	-
Title II c/ d/	10,418	33,164	7,034
TOTALS	130,640	134,602	70,684

a/ Total includes $2,008,705 in deobligations from FY 1987 reobligated in FY 1987

b/ Includes $3.0 million in AIDS funds and $1.168 million in Sahel Development Program prior year funds.

c/ See Main Volume P.L. 480 tables for country breakout of World Food Program.

d/ Includes programs for Angola, Benin, and Ethiopia.

PERSONNEL DATA – MISSION DIRECT HIRE[a]			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
U.S. National	83	83	83
Foreign National	54	54	54
TOTALS	137	137	137

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

AFRICA REGIONAL

INTRODUCTION

The Africa Regional Program serves 42 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, addressing high-priority development problems that require coordinated action on a broader scale than bilateral efforts. Assistance to regional institutions and programs is an effective means of approaching development problems that are common to large portions of Africa. Over 30 A.I.D. field missions plan to contribute an additional $25 million in FY 1988 to "buy-in" to the Regional Program. 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, rapid population growth, and degradation of the agricultural environment.

THE A.I.D. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The strategy of the Regional Program is to support field missions with technical resources and selected inputs in cases where economies of scale and the very nature of the problems at hand argue for a regional approach.

In agriculture, the Regional Program supplements bilateral efforts by strengthening regional agricultural research institutions which are working on programs to help increase small-holder productivity. The Regional Program co-finances projects with other donors under the Cooperation for Development in Africa, a group made up of seven Western donors, and with the Special Program for African Agricultural Research led by the World Bank.

In natural resources management, which is closely related to the agricultural development program, the Regional Program focuses on three prioritized problems: soil erosion and fertility loss, tree and vegetative loss, and maintenance of biological diversity. The Regional Program promotes natural resource assessments and program development, institutional strengthening in natural resources management, and agro-forestry activities.

The Regional Program's population and health strategy supports the adoption of policies and implementation of programs to reduce high population growth through voluntary family planning programs and increased survival rates of children. Through policy studies and initiatives, the population strategy has already furthered a remarkable rise in the awareness and acceptance by governments of the need for family planning. Child survival activities target on relatively simple, low cost technologies that impact on child survival. These activities include immunization, oral rehydration therapy, nutrition, birth spacing and presumptive treatment of malaria.

The population and health strategies also address endemic health problems such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and Onchocerciasis (river blindness). The Regional Program provides a number of "umbrella" projects which permit field missions to finance their own programs without having to duplicate design efforts.

In education and human resources development, the Regional Program emphasizes participant training and institutional development aimed at expanding the reservoir of technical expertise in Africa and providing better managers for the development process.

To accelerate the growth of private enterprise in Africa, the Bureau follows a three-pronged strategy: 1) stimulate and expand the dialogue with African states on macro-economic policies affecting the performance of government and private sectors, 2) encourage governments to implement alternatives to policies and regulations that inhibit economic growth; and 3) encourage and assist African leaders to augment the role of the free market by improving national business climates and by expanding market facilities and small business activity.

OBJECTIVES OF THE REGIONAL PROGRAM

The Regional Program in Africa supports five major objectives:

A. to provide direct support to field missions where similar problems and economies of scale favor a regional approach;

B. to improve the use of human and financial resources by providing, on a regional basis, training or business advice necessary to accelerate economic and technical development;

C. to address problems which transcend national boundaries and require a coordinated regional response;

D. to maintain linkages with regional organizations and other donors so as to encourage information exchange and scientific discoveries; and

E. to strengthen selected African regional organizations which promote development.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE REGIONAL PROGRAM

The Africa Bureau has developed a number of projects and activities to address the Regional Program's five major objectives. Most projects address more than one objective. The following is a brief summary of projects in the present portfolio, grouped by primary objective. Major accomplishments are also highlighted. A summary of new projects planned for FY 1989 follows.

Direct Support to Field Missions

The Africa Development Support (ADS) project (698-0464) planned for "fast track" authorization in FY 1988, will provide critical technical resources required to enhance the effectiveness of A.I.D.'s development efforts in Africa. Project activities will include: analysis of key development issues, development of alternative strategies, and assistance to Missions and REDSOs with the design, implementation and evaluation of regional and country programs and projects.

The new Natural Resources Management Support (NRMS) project (698-0467) approved in FY 1987 provides technical and financial assistance to A.I.D. missions and host countries to assess natural resource sectors. Project activities include: policy dialogue, design of natural resource activities directly linked to agricultural productivity and sustainable food production, and strengthening the technical and administrative capabilities of private, voluntary organizations to design and implement natural resources interventions. Assessments are currently being conducted in four Sahelian (arid/semiarid) countries. A study of one priority East African (tropical highland) country has been planned.

The African Child Survival Initiative - Combatting Childhood Communicable Diseases (ACSI-CCCD) project (698-0421) seeks to reduce infant and child mortality in Africa. Programs are under way in 13 countries with the Center for Disease Control providing management and technical personnel. The projec uses mass media in health education, establishes simplified indicators demonstrating project results for beneficiaries, and emphasizes management training and the design of cost recovery plans.

ACSI-CCCD also supports in-country training to ministries of health to carry out disease control programs including provision of vaccines, rehydration salts (ORT), and the necessary equipment and supplies to deliver these items. In countries being served, recent data indicate the immunization rates have climbed 24% with ORT being provided in 60% of government clinics.

The Family Health Initiatives II (FHI-II) project (698-0462), is providing assistance for demographic studies, family planning services, and information and education programs. A major initiative under FHI-II is a program to consolidate and expand population assistance activities in Nigeria.

Improved Use of Human and Financial Resources

Under the African Graduate Fellowship Program III (AFGRAD III) (698-0455) 297 participants are currently enrolled in U.S. or in third country institutions. By 1990 an estimated total of 730 students will have been trained under this project. In addition, AFGRAD III includes undergraduate training in the United States for students from seven small countries which have very limited post-secondary national training capacity and have difficulty placing undergraduate students in other African countries. Significantly, the U.S. universities contribute tuition-free scholarships for the African students.

AFRICA REGIONAL

The new Human Resources Development Assistance (HRDA) project (698-0463) will provide training for almost seven thousand participants over a period of five years both in the U.S. and in third country institutions. Fifty percent of the training is targeted for participants from the private sector and 35 percent for women.

The African Labor Development II project (698-0442) has promoted the free labor movement in Africa. The project has supported the establishment of trade unions in 15 African countries. Funding has been provided for training programs, organizational development and other activities of African trade unions in cooperation with the African-American Labor Center.

In late FY 1986 the International Division of the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW/ID) was awarded a grant (698-0461) to strengthen and expand its institutional capabilities. NCNW/ID has established partnership arrangements with women's organizations in Africa, and as a result WID training programs and activities are being designed in Botswana, Mozambique, and Senegal.

The Operations Level Management (MEDEX) project (698-0471) will continue to develop health management training capacity in Africa. Resident staff to be fielded in two countries will initiate a health management training program and develop training materials for public health managers to support child survival in Africa.

The Sahel Regional Financial Management II project (625-0974) supports in-country technical assistance, workshops and seminars for host country employees and will develop improved fiscal management practices within host government institutions.

Problems Which Transcend National Boundaries

The HIV/AIDS Prevention in Africa (HAPA) project (698-0472) planned for authorization in FY 1988, will help fill the breach in special cases where AIDS-related technical assistance to Africa field missions is not possible under either the "Public Health Support Component" or the "Public Health Communication Component" of the AIDS Technical Support Project (936-5831) administered by the Science & Technology Bureau.

The African Emergency Locust/Grasshopper Assistance project (698-0517 and 625-0517) provides technical assistance and financial support for insect control activities in approximately 15 African countries suffering from major infestations. The famine early warning system (FEWS) developed under this project has been operational for approximately two years and relies on satellite imagery analysis and ground verification techniques, and will be incorporated into the new FEWS project scheduled for authorization in FY 1989.

The African Private Enterprise Fund project (698-0438) provides management consultants and other technical services to stimulate private enterprise development. The project has placed teams in Cameroon, Botswana, Mauritania and other African countries to review ways that A.I.D. missions, local governments, and private African firms can expand business growth.

Linkages with Regional Organizations and Other Donors

The Africa Project Development Facility project (698-0516) authorized in 1987 is a combined effort of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and 13 other donors. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) manages the project which seeks to identify promising private investment opportunities, to help conduct feasibility studies, and to provide experts in accounting, finance, engineering and other technical fields to various African institutions.

The Africa Management Services Company (AMSCo) project (698-0517) authorized in FY 1988 will support management and training services to strengthen private companies operating in Africa and to assist parastatals make the transition to private control. The three institutional co-sponsors of AMSCo are the UNDP, the African Development Bank, and the IFC. The latter organization will identify African client companies who will reimburse a significant portion of the requested consulting services. The United States is one of five countries donating funds to capitalize the operation.

The Africa Strategic Studies project (698-0507) assists the Bureau refine its sectoral strategies by examining key issues which for FY 1988 will include the impact of cash cropping on farm family nutrition, the appropriate role of river basin development institutions, and a comparison of the effectiveness of agricultural development programs supported by eight donors.

Strengthening Selected African Regional Organizations

The Strengthening African Agricultural Research (SAARFA) project (698-0435) has completed long-term agricultural research plans for the Sahel and Southern Africa. Selected sub-projects include training in agricultural research management, research on farming systems, crop disease and insect-resistance, and food security. The project provides excellent opportunities for policy dialogue among donors and recipient countries.

A World Meteorological Organization evaluation of the Sahel Water Data and Management (AGRHYMET) project concluded that the program was achieving its goals and should be continued. Acknowledging the importance of the AGRHYMET system, A.I.D. initiated in FY 1987 a five-year extension. AGRHYMET will participate significantly in the "Africanization" of A.I.D.'s Famine Early Warning Systems project.

The Promoting Population Policy Development (CERPOD) project (625-0978) slated for obligation in FY 1988 will study and analyze population issues and development problems in the Sahel, disseminate population information to leadership groups, and formulate possible options for resolving identified problems. The project will strengthen the Center for Population and Development Studies in Bamako, Mali.

FY 1989 AFRICA REGIONAL PROGRAM

Underlying the specific sectoral and project goals discussed above 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 so field missions may participate in common activities.

The entire FY 1989 Regional Program consists of 25 ongoing projects and one new initiative. The new project focuses on one of the most critical problems faced by Africa today: recurrent severe famine.

The Famine Early Warning Systems (FEWS) project (698-0466) will provide early warning of food shortages to local and international decision makers to help them cope better with drought and other natural disasters. Activities under the FEWS project will include: collection and reporting of country-level data from the field, analysis/interpretation of remote sensing data, and support to local institutions in an effort to minimize the potential of famine by reducing refugee migration and the cost of relief operations.

To support the Africa Regional Program, the total request from the Development Fund for Africa (DFA) in FY 1989 is $63,650,000.

Africa Bureau Office Director, Technical Resources: Keith W. Sherper

Africa Bureau Office Director, Sahel and West Africa Affairs: Phyllis Dichter

Africa Bureau Office Director, Private Enterprise: Harthon Munson

Africa Bureau Office Director, Development Programs: John Westley

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
625-0517 AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER													
	SH G	87	87	1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	515	---	485	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	---	---	1,000	515	---	485	---	---
625-0621 OMVS PLANNING AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT													
	SH G	85	86	6,000	3,500	3,500	103	---	1	---	500	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,000	3,500	3,500	103	---	1	---	500	---	1,000
625-0911 REG AID COORDINATION AND PLANNING													
	SH G	78	86	12,724	12,456	12,456	11,132	---	929	---	395	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,724	12,456	12,456	11,132	---	929	---	395	---	---
625-0927 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS													
	SH G	77	87	7,732	7,732	6,932	4,993	800	1,167	---	1,300	---	272
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,732	7,732	6,932	4,993	800	1,167	---	1,300	---	272
625-0929 PLANNING, MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH													
	ES G	78	87	678	678	678	550	---	100	---	28	---	---
	SH G	78	87	37,105	37,105	34,821	30,423	2,284	2,385	---	2,325	---	1,972
PROJECT TOTAL:				37,783	37,783	35,499	30,973	2,284	2,485	---	2,353	---	1,972
625-0940 WATER DATA AND MGMT II													
	SH G	82	86	7,700	7,700	7,700	5,496	---	698	---	1,506	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,700	7,700	7,700	5,496	---	698	---	1,506	---	---
625-0950 REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT													
	SH G	82	86	7,785	7,785	7,785	7,472	---	220	---	93	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,785	7,785	7,785	7,472	---	220	---	93	---	---
625-0958 OMVS GROUNDWATER MONITORING													
	SH G	83	87	6,501	6,151	4,651	1,365	1,500	2,126	---	2,000	---	660
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,501	6,151	4,651	1,365	1,500	2,126	---	2,000	---	660
625-0966 ONCHOCERCIASIS CONTROL													
	SH G	86	91	15,000	15,000	2,500	---	2,500	2,500	---	2,500	---	---
	SS G	86	91	12,500	12,500	---	---	---	---	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:					27,500	27,500	2,500	---	2,500	2,500	2,500	5,000	2,500	2,500
625-0969 POPULATION INITIATIVES														
		SH G	85	87	4,677	3,878	2,501	392	1,377	758	---	1,000	---	1,728
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,677	3,878	2,501	392	1,377	758	---	1,000	---	1,728
625-0970 POLICY PROJECT														
		SH G	85	87	8,000	4,014	1,864	434	2,150	954	---	1,500	---	1,126
PROJECT TOTAL:					8,000	4,014	1,864	434	2,150	954	---	1,500	---	1,126
625-0971 AFRICA PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND														
		SH G	86	87	500	500	250	91	250	81	---	200	---	128
PROJECT TOTAL:					500	500	250	91	250	81	---	200	---	128
625-0972 AFRICAN GRAD STUDIES III														
		SH G	86	87	3,000	1,200	600	---	600	600	---	600	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:					3,000	1,200	600	---	600	600	---	600	---	---
625-0973 SAHEL WATER DATA AND MGNT. III														
		SH G	87	91	3,550	3,550	---	---	3,050	---	500	1,500	---	1,000
		SS G	87	91	5,450	5,450	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					9,000	9,000	---	---	3,050	---	1,500	2,000	1,000	1,500
625-0974 SAHEL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II														
		SH G	86	92	5,768	5,768	2,800	26	2,500	1,555	---	1,500	---	1,500
		SS G	86	92	6,700	6,700	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,000	1,500	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					12,468	12,468	2,800	26	2,500	1,555	1,500	2,500	1,500	2,500
625-0975 SAHEL REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS														
		SH G	87	90	1,200	1,200	---	---	1,000	186	200	500	---	300
		SS G	87	90	3,000	3,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	500	1,000	500
PROJECT TOTAL:					4,200	4,200	---	---	1,000	186	1,200	1,000	1,000	800
625-0977 HUMAN RESOURCE DEV III														
		SH G	86	87	17,000	8,365	3,475	43	4,890	1,185	---	1,500	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:					17,000	8,365	3,475	43	4,890	1,185	---	1,500	---	2,000

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CLevel of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
625-0978 PROMOTING POPULATION POLICY DEV.	SS G	88	89	---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	1,000	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	200	1,000	600
625-9801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA	SH G	79	87	455	455	320	191	135	123	---	60	---	60
PROJECT TOTAL:				455	455	320	191	135	123	---	60	---	60
625-9901 SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEV	SH G	79	87	5,228	5,228	4,628	4,313	515	588	---	242	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				5,228	5,228	4,628	4,313	515	588	---	242	---	---
626-0203 ENTENTE FOOD PRODUCTION	FN G	76	81	8,180	8,180	8,180	7,945	---	---	---	235	---	---
	FN L	76	81	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,463	---	---	---	537	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				18,180	18,180	18,180	17,408	---	---	---	772	---	---
626-0204 ENTENTE LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION II	FN G	76	81	4,810	4,810	4,810	4,726	---	---	---	84	---	---
	FN L	76	81	4,500	4,500	4,500	3,038	---	---	---	1,462	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,310	9,310	9,310	7,764	---	---	---	1,546	---	---
698-ADAR AFRICA DISASTER ASST RESERVE	SS G	88	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000	30,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	30,000	30,000	---	---
698-0127 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	SD G	68	83	8,650	7,561	8,499	8,047	---	223	---	229	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,650	7,561	8,499	8,047	---	223	---	229	---	---
698-0393 SEMI-ARID FOOD GRAIN RESEARCH AND DEV	FN G	77	86	22,169	22,169	22,171	21,656	---	---	---	200	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,169	22,169	22,171	21,656	---	---	---	200	---	---
698-0398 STRENGTHENING HEALTH DELIVERY SYSTEMS II	HE G	77	86	27,176	27,176	27,176	25,903	---	416	---	200	---	50

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

C Level of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				27,176	27,176	27,176	25,903	---	416	---	200	---	50
698-0408 HEALTH CONSTRAINTS TO RURAL PRODUCTION													
	HE G	81	85	7,353	7,353	7,353	1,534	---	2,533	---	2,298	---	988
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,353	7,353	7,353	1,534	---	2,533	---	2,298	---	988
698-0413 SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS													
	SD G	79	86	10,193	9,623	9,623	7,594	---	529	---	1,500	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				10,193	9,623	9,623	7,594	---	529	---	1,500	---	---
698-0420 REGIONAL REMOTE SENSING(WESTERN AFRICA)													
	FN G	77	87	3,625	3,625	3,375	3,069	250	384	---	172	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,625	3,625	3,375	3,069	250	384	---	172	---	---
698-0421 AFR CHILD SURVIVAL INITIATIVE													
	CS G	79	92	11,695	11,695	4,001	---	7,694	1,097	---	6,000	---	4,598
	HE G	85	92	48,897	48,897	40,564	20,215	8,333	10,034	---	10,120	---	8,528
	SS G	85	92	32,408	32,408	---	---	---	---	10,120	7,000	10,000	7,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				93,000	93,000	44,565	20,215	16,027	11,131	10,120	23,120	10,000	20,126
698-0424 ENERGY INITIATIVE FOR AFRICA													
	SD G	82	87	7,466	7,344	6,916	4,946	428	1,182	---	800	---	416
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,466	7,344	6,916	4,946	428	1,182	---	800	---	416
698-0427 ENVIRONMENTAL TRAINING & MGT													
	SD G	80	86	7,625	7,329	7,329	6,556	---	728	---	45	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				7,625	7,329	7,329	6,556	---	728	---	45	---	---
698-0429 WEST AFRICA RICE DEVELOPMENT													
	FN G	81	86	11,999	11,999	11,999	11,482	---	517	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				11,999	11,999	11,999	11,482	---	517	---	---	---	---
698-0433 AFRICAN MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II													
	EH G	82	87	38,987	38,987	33,827	24,747	3,716	3,642	---	4,000	---	4,000
	ES G	82	87	500	375	375	---	---	286	---	89	---	---
	FN G	82	87	8,067	8,067	5,163	1,277	2,904	1,313	---	1,500	---	1,500
	HE G	82	87	16,080	16,080	880	10	---	131	---	300	---	439
	SD G	82	87	250	250	250	---	---	38	---	100	---	---

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CLevel of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPEN-DITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				63,884	63,759	40,495	26,034	6,620	5,410	---	5,989	---	5,939
698-0434 AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK II													
	FN G	85	87	2,900	2,900	1,900	---	1,000	75	---	80	---	188
	SD G	85	87	6,932	6,932	5,414	795	1,518	1,236	---	1,400	---	1,600
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,832	9,832	7,314	795	2,518	1,311	---	1,480	---	1,788
698-0435 STRENGTHENING AFRICAN AGRI RESEARCH													
	FN G	82	91	24,141	24,141	14,260	5,833	9,881	1,704	---	6,217	---	5,820
	SS G	82	91	16,859	16,859	---	---	---	---	3,500	1,460	3,500	1,100
PROJECT TOTAL:				41,000	41,000	14,260	5,833	9,881	1,704	3,500	7,677	3,500	6,920
698-0438 AFRICAN PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FUND													
	FN G	85	90	1,900	1,873	1,200	599	673	989	---	136	---	---
	SD G	85	90	1,000	980	803	336	177	423	---	221	---	---
	SS G	85	90	1,850	8,000	---	---	---	---	6,500	100	1,500	500
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,750	10,853	2,003	935	850	1,412	6,500	457	1,500	500
698-0442 AFRICAN LABOR DEVELOPMENT II													
	EH G	85	90	11,696	11,696	8,471	4,427	3,225	3,009	---	3,260	---	1,000
	SS G	85	90	7,304	7,304	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,500	3,000	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				19,000	19,000	8,471	4,427	3,225	3,009	3,000	4,760	3,000	3,000
698-0452 SEMI-ARID GRAIN RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT II													
	FN G	86	87	8,553	8,553	3,353	---	5,200	2,041	---	2,200	---	2,420
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,553	8,553	3,353	---	5,200	2,041	---	2,200	---	2,420
698-0453 OPPORTUNITIES INDUST CENTERS INTL													
	EH G	83	83	13,500	5,000	5,000	4,595	---	405	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,500	5,000	5,000	4,595	---	405	---	---	---	---
698-0454 CECAF													
	FN G	85	85	960	960	960	442	---	271	---	200	---	47
PROJECT TOTAL:				960	960	960	442	---	271	---	200	---	47
698-0455 AFRICAN GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP PROG III													
	EH G	85	92	7,798	7,798	4,598	449	3,200	3,554	---	3,200	---	595
	FN G	85	92	6,200	6,200	2,650	1,050	3,550	100	---	1,600	---	1,900

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CLevel of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE	*	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
		SS G	85	92	20,102	20,102	---	---	---	---	5,600	5,400	4,000	4,200
		PROJECT TOTAL:			34,100	34,100	7,248	1,499	6,750	3,654	5,600	10,200	4,000	6,695
698-0456		EAST AFRICA REMOTE SENSING II												
		FN G	86	88	2,500	2,500	750	68	1,750	237	---	250	---	300
		PROJECT TOTAL:			2,500	2,500	750	68	1,750	237	---	250	---	300
698-0458		SUPPORT TO REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS II												
		EH G	85	87	1,500	1,062	937	---	125	459	---	500	---	103
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,500	1,062	937	---	125	459	---	500	---	103
698-0461		NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR NEGRO WOMEN												
		FN G	86	88	368	368	368	---	---	101	---	267	---	---
		SS G	86	89	632	632	---	---	---	---	632	350	---	282
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,000	1,000	368	---	---	101	632	617	---	282
698-0462		FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVES II												
		PN G	86	91	26,837	26,837	500	---	26,337	226	---	2,000	---	3,000
		SS G	86	91	60,163	60,163	---	---	---	---	2,300	1,500	3,000	2,000
		PROJECT TOTAL:			87,000	87,000	500	---	26,337	226	2,300	3,500	3,000	5,000
698-0463		HUMAN RESOURCES DEV FOR AFRICA												
		SS G	88	96	53,000	53,000	---	---	---	---	1,711	800	1,500	700
		PROJECT TOTAL:			53,000	53,000	---	---	---	---	1,711	800	1,500	700
698-0465		ISRAELI AFRICAN SUPPORT												
		FN G	86	88	1,120	1,120	1,120	---	---	678	---	442	---	---
		HE G	86	88	380	380	380	---	---	150	---	230	---	---
		SS G	88	88	---	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	---	400
		PROJECT TOTAL:			1,500	2,500	1,500	---	---	828	1,000	672	---	400
698-0466	*	FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS												
		SS G	89	91	---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,480	300
		PROJECT TOTAL:			---	6,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,480	300
698-0467		NAT'L RESOURCES/ENERGY MANAGEMENT												
		FN G	87	89	810	810	---	---	810	---	---	460	---	200
		SS G	87	89	7,700	14,000	---	---	---	---	2,000	200	12,000	1,300

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[C]Level of effort activity

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,510	14,810	---	---	810	---	2,000	660	12,000	1,500
698-0468 AIDS CONTROL PROGRAM (WHO/AFRO)													
	HE G	86	86	1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	128	---	750	---	122
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,000	1,000	1,000	---	---	128	---	750	---	122
698-0471 OPERATIONS LEVEL MANAGEMENT DEV (MEDEX)													
	HE G	87	90	657	657	---	---	657	---	---	657	---	---
	SS G	87	90	5,443	5,443	---	---	---	---	1,500	1,200	1,500	1,400
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,100	6,100	---	---	657	---	1,500	1,857	1,500	1,400
698-0474 HIV/AIDS PREVENTION IN AFRICA													
	DG G	88	C	---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	---	1,000
698-0506 SMALL PROJECT ASSISTANCE/PEACE CORPS													
	FN G	83	C	---	2,096	1,796	956	310	317	---	833	---	---
	SS G	83	C	---	400	---	---	---	---	400	200	400	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	2,496	1,796	956	310	317	400	1,033	400	200
698-0507 AFRICAN STRATEGIC STUDIES													
	FN G	84	89	879	879	560	384	319	177	---	198	---	---
	SD G	84	89	209	209	98	98	111	59	---	52	---	---
	SS G	84	89	422	1,240	---	---	---	---	620	300	620	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,510	2,328	658	482	430	236	620	550	620	200
698-0509 MINORITY AND SMALL ENT TRADE AND INVESTT													
	SD G	84	87	413	413	400	400	13	13	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				413	413	400	400	13	13	---	---	---	---
698-0510 PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT II													
	EH G	84	C	---	---	2,466	2,119	283	430	---	200	---	---
	ES G	84	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	---	---
	FN G	84	C	---	---	10,373	6,671	4,127	3,543	---	4,286	---	---
	HE G	84	C	---	---	3,162	1,717	576	1,250	---	771	---	---
	PN G	84	C	---	---	1,908	1,071	667	475	---	1,029	---	---
	SD G	84	C	---	---	1,875	1,554	846	561	---	606	---	---
	SS G	84	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	8,987	4,000	6,650	5,000

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	19,784	13,132	6,499	6,259	8,987	10,902	6,650	5,000
698-0513 AFRICAN CHILD SURVIVAL (UNDP)													
	CS G	85	87	4,000	7,500	3,500	---	500	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				4,000	7,500	3,500	---	500	---	---	2,000	---	2,000
698-0516 AFRICAN PROJECT DEVELOPMENT FACILITY													
	SD G	87	89	700	700	---	---	700	---	---	200	---	200
	SS G	87	89	1,400	1,400	---	---	---	---	700	200	700	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,100	2,100	---	---	700	---	700	400	700	400
698-0517 AFRICAN EMERGENCY/LOCUST GRASSHOPPER													
	FN G	87	91	3,791	3,791	---	---	3,791	458	---	2,000	---	733
	SH G	87	91	---	458	---	---	---	---	468	468	---	---
	SS G	87	91	12,209	12,209	---	---	---	---	5,550	2,550	2,000	3,550
PROJECT TOTAL:				16,000	16,458	---	---	3,791	458	6,018	5,018	2,000	4,283
698-0518 AFRICAN MGT SERVICES CO													
	SS G	88	92	2,500	2,500	---	---	---	---	500	150	500	200
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,500	2,500	---	---	---	---	500	150	500	200
698-0519 POLICY REFORM & POVERTY													
	SS G	88	90	---	3,100	---	---	---	---	2,000	600	650	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	3,100	---	---	---	---	2,000	600	650	1,000
698-0520 IMPROVING AFR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS													
	SS G	88	92	---	1,500	---	---	---	---	300	150	300	300
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	1,500	---	---	---	---	300	150	300	300
698-0662 FAMILY HEALTH INITIATIVE													
	PN G	80	86	22,000	20,555	20,555	12,231	---	2,146	---	1,500	---	800
PROJECT TOTAL:				22,000	20,555	20,555	12,231	---	2,146	---	1,500	---	800
698-9801 HUMAN RIGHTS FUND FOR AFRICA													
	SD G	79	C	---	---	2,161	1,909	306	169	---	389	---	---
	SS G	79	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	450	300	450	300

*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

CLevel of effort activity

FY of final obligation column – All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	2,161	1,909	306	169	450	689	450	300
698-9901 SPECIAL SELF-HELP DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES													
	SD G	77	C	---	---	11,359	10,598	1,694	1,551	---	904	---	---
	SS G	77	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,900	2,900	2,900	1,700
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	11,359	10,598	1,694	1,551	2,900	3,804	2,900	1,700
COUNTRY TOTALS:				812,241	824,573	428,329	287,534	120,222	66,659	101,438	155,681	63,650	93,225
GRANTS:				797,741	810,073	413,829	275,033	120,222	66,659	101,438	153,682	63,650	93,225
LOANS:				14,500	14,500	14,500	12,501	---	---	---	1,999	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				127,472	129,541	109,488	78,659	34,565	12,905	---	23,359	---	13,108
POPULATION PLANNING:				43,837	47,392	22,963	13,302	27,004	2,847	---	4,529	---	3,800
HEALTH:				101,543	101,543	80,515	49,379	9,566	14,642	---	15,326	---	10,127
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				15,695	19,195	7,501	---	8,194	1,097	---	8,000	---	6,598
AIDS:				---	10,000	---	---	---	---	3,000	1,000	---	1,000
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				73,481	64,543	55,299	36,337	10,549	11,499	---	11,160	---	5,698
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				43,468	41,341	54,727	42,833	5,795	6,712	---	6,446	---	2,216
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				150,925	133,055	96,783	66,474	24,551	16,571	1,168	20,174	---	11,746
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				249,642	276,910	---	---	---	---	97,270	65,560	63,650	38,932
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				1,17	1,053	1,053	550	---	386	---	127	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
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PROGRAM: AFRICA REGIONAL

PLANNED PROGRAM SUMMARY SHEET

Title	Funding Source	AG, RD & N	Health	PROPOSED OBLIGATION (In thousands of dollars)	
FAMINE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM	DFA			FY 1989 $1,480	Life of Project Funding $6,000

Number 698-0466	[X] NEW	Population	ED. & HR	Sel. Act.	Initial Obligation	Estimated Final Obligation	Estimated Completion Date of Project
[X] GRANT [ ] LOAN	[ ] CONTINUING				FY 1989	FY 1991	FY 1991

Purpose: To (1) enhance the development of the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS) conceived on an emergency basis during the 1984-85 drought; (2) improve FEWS capabilities within African governments; and (3) disseminate FEWS information to decision makers for planning and implementing programs which reduce the incidence of famine emergencies and, improve food security.

Background: FEWS has served as a laboratory to design early warning (EW) methodologies as well as provide guidance to decision makers. It pioneered the integration of a variety of data: climatic impact, meteorological changes, vegetation indices, food production, nutritional status, and other socioeconomic information. FEWS provides early warning of incipient famine or malnutrition conditions. The innovative effort has brought A.I.D. into the forefront of remote sensing applications, microcomputer analysis, and geographic information systems.

Project Description: FEWS will integrate social and physical data in a systematic manner so as to improve EW of famine vulnerability in Africa and to preserve the broadest range of intervention options for decision makers thereby limiting costs and dislocation. Thus, emergency relief activities can be pre-planned, and rehabilitation programs can be coordinated in a timely manner with all concerned parties. However, FEWS will not finance relief or preparedness efforts. FEWS will respond to requests for technical assistance: (1) design of resource-based monitoring systems; (2) vulnerability assessments; and (3) improved coordination with European EW systems. Given the relative newness of the approach and its reliance on data which are often of questionable reliability or unavailable, FEWS will continue to improve its primary data sources.

Relation of Project to A.I.D. Strategy: The FEWS project is consistent with A.I.D.'s commitment to enhance drought and famine EW capabilities. It supports field efforts to Africanize EW data collection and analysis.

Host Countries and Other Donors: FEWS will collaborate closely with host governments, U.N. and other international organizations, as well as other U.S. agencies. Participating countries provide personnel and other costs for training and workshops.

Beneficiaries: The primary beneficiaries will be decision makers in African governments, in A.I.D., and among donors who will receive timely and credible information concerning incipient drought and famine conditions in order to plan more effective relief and rehabilitation programs. The ultimate beneficiaries will be populations at-risk of famine and malnutrition whose chances for survival and recovery will improve

Major Outputs:	All Years
Country Reports	72
Designing resource-based monitoring programs	X
Conducting vulnerability assessments	X
Upgrading early warning systems	X
Regional FEWS workshops	3

A.I.D. Financed Inputs:	Life of Project ($ thousands)
Personnel Service	4,190
Equipment and Data Purchase	763
Institutional Support	603
Training	444
TOTAL	6,000

U.S. FINANCING (In thousands of dollars)	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated
Through September 30, 1987	-	-	-
Estimated Fiscal Year 1988	-	-	
Estimated Through September 30, 1988	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
Proposed Fiscal Year 1989	$1,480	$4,520	$6,000

Principal Contractors or Agencies: TO BE SELECTED

AID 370-7 (11-85)

AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

PROGRAM SUMMARY ($000)			
Category	FY 87 (Actual)	FY 88 (Estimated)	FY 89 (Request)
Development Assistance			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Development Fund	-	55,000	50,000
Economic Support Fund			
Loan	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-
Other*			
TOTALS	-	55,000	50,000
P.L. 480			
Title I	-	-	-
Title II	-	-	-
TOTALS	- a)	55,000	50,000

a/ AEPRP funds of $27.0 million were made available to the following countries: Gambia $6.0 million; Tanzania $12.0 million; Cameroon $9.0 million.

THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM (AEPRP)

Between 1985 and 1987 A.I.D. approved African Economic Policy Reform Programs in twelve countries, at a cost of approximately $150 million. These programs were the vanguard of A.I.D.'s strategy to help African governments reform their economic policies. The objectives of the programs are to rationalize economic activity, promote economic growth and employment, and to help reduce the political and economic costs of economic reform. By and large these programs have a number of common characterisitics:

-- All are additional to normal Operating Year Budgets [OYBs] so they represent a substantial increment to normal program levels;

-- All are intended to assist countries implement reforms by combining technical assistance, studies, dollars, and local currency resources in a cohesive package;

-- All disburse dollar resources in several tranches following the meeting of a specified set of conditions;

Nevertheless, despite these common characteristics, the various AEPRP programs have been very different. Six have dealt with aspects of agricultural liberalization: fertilizer distribution and subsidies (Guinea, Malawi and Cameroon); credit (The Gambia); marketing (Zambia and Togo). One has been aimed at improving industrial sector performance (Rwanda), one at the transport sector (Tanzania), and four at public administration and taxation (Mali, Senegal, Zaire and Mauritius).

The AEPRP has experienced its share of successes and failures. It seems clear that the two completed programs (Zaire and Mauritius) have had an important impact on the structure of tariff policy and consequently, on industrial incentives. The growth of Mauritian non-traditional exports is one of Africa's major success stories, while in Zaire, there is already evidence of the closing down of inefficient firms. The Mali program has already experienced success in restructuring the Mali budget and reforming taxes (see the Mali country narrative), as has the program in Senegal.

Other programs have had more mixed results. The programs in Guinea and Togo have been proceeding more slowly than we had anticipated, and will be evaluated in 1988 to see if changes are needed. The Malawi story is very interesting because it exhibits some major successes and some major difficulties (see the Malawi country narrative). In Rwanda, both A.I.D. and the Government have agreed that there must be some major readjustments in the program if desired objectives are to be met. Finally, in Zambia, we are at a standstill. If the Zambian Government is unable to undertake meaningful reforms in agricultural marketing, then we will deobligate the Zambian AEPRP funds and shift those resources into AEPRP programs in other countries.

THE AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM (AEPRP)

The African Economic Policy Reform Program continues to evolve. Two of the programs approved in FY87 are breaking new ground in donor coordination. We are expecting other donors (the EEC in Cameroon and Japan in Tanzania) to cofinance these programs with us.

We are also reviewing the question of conditionality to determine whether these programs could be designed more as a collaborative process of resolving policy problems. In the past recipients had to implement certain reforms before a portion of funds could be disbursed. An evolving, more collaborative approach is to agree with the recipient on a series of policy actions and the benchmarks by which implementation could be judged. Performance would not be used to hold up current disbursements but would affect those in subsequent years.

Finally, we will be looking to combine AEPRP and regular Development Fund for Africa resources into multi-year reform programs to make the best use of the flexibility the Development Fund for Africa.

FY 88 programs are currently being designed. These are:

-- A $6.125 million amendment to the existing FY85 Mali AEPRP to ensure sufficient financing to achieve that program's objectives

-- A $12 million program in Niger to increase agricultural exports (livestock, cowpeas and onions) to neighboring countries;

-- A $10 million program in Uganda also aimed at increasing non-traditional exports (beans and maize) to neighboring countries;

-- A $6.875 million program in Lesotho to privatize agricultural input distribution and to improve grazing practices to preserve the environmental quality of the rangelands; and

-- A $10 million program in Madagascar to continue the process of rice liberalization.

For FY 1989 A.I.D. requests $55.0 million from the Development Fund for Africa for the African Economic Policy Reform Program, the specifics of which will be developed later in 1988.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: AFRICA ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / * G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
698-0511 AFRICAN ECONOMIC POLICY REFORM PROGRAM	SS G	87	C	---	---	---	---	---	---	55,000	55,000	50,000	50,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				---	---	---	---	---	---	55,000	55,000	50,000	50,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	55,000	55,000	50,000	50,000
GRANTS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	55,000	55,000	50,000	50,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	55,000	55,000	50,000	50,000
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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Terminating Program

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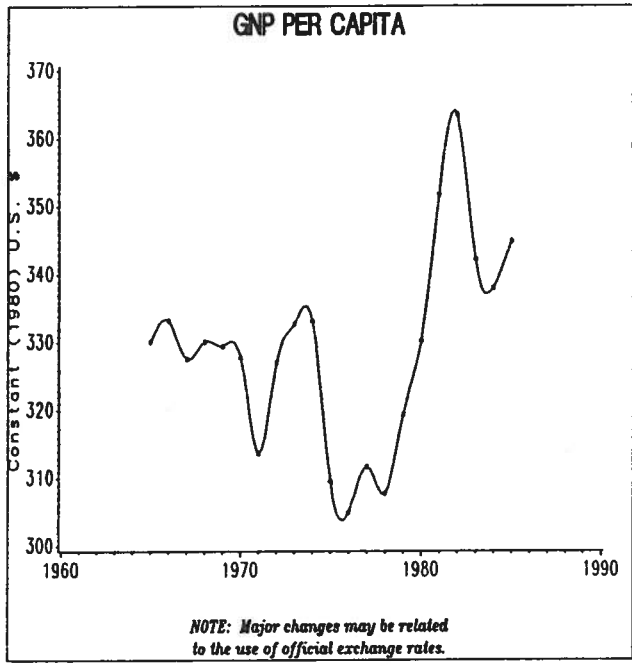
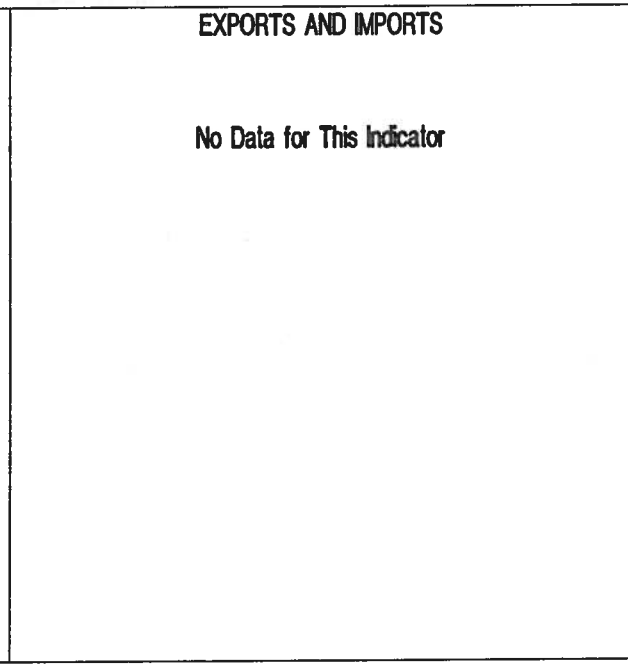
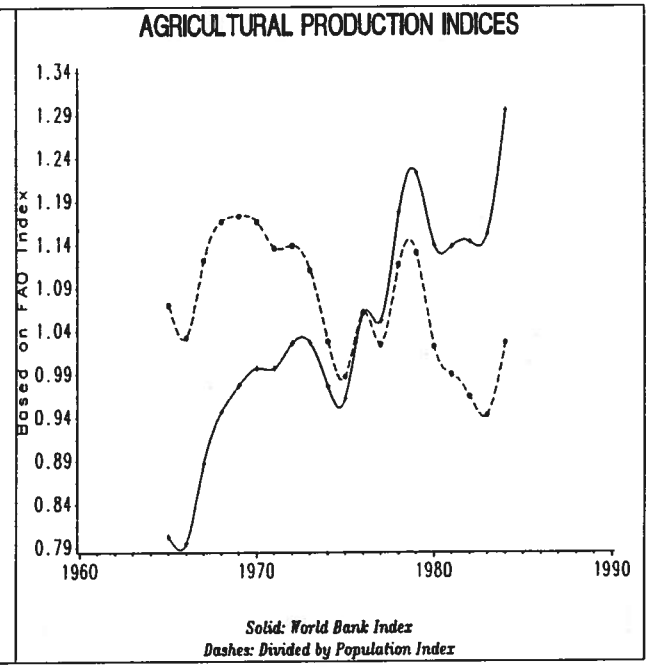
BENIN -- Economic Indicators

Total U.S. Aid $ 72 Million (1959-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 2.1% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 0.65 (1982-85)







NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 260

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 0.2%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(.) . %

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(1977) 165 (1978) 158 (1979) 221

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(1977) 6 (1978) 22 (1979) -5

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
0.4 Months of Imports (1979)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 66.6%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 23
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1983) 10.6%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .

Total Imports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1979) 7%

Major Imports(.) ; ;

Total Exports($ Millions, US) (.) .(.) .(.) .
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1981) 0%

Major Exports(.) ; ;

Trading Partners: FRANCE; NETHERLANDS; UNITED KINGDOM

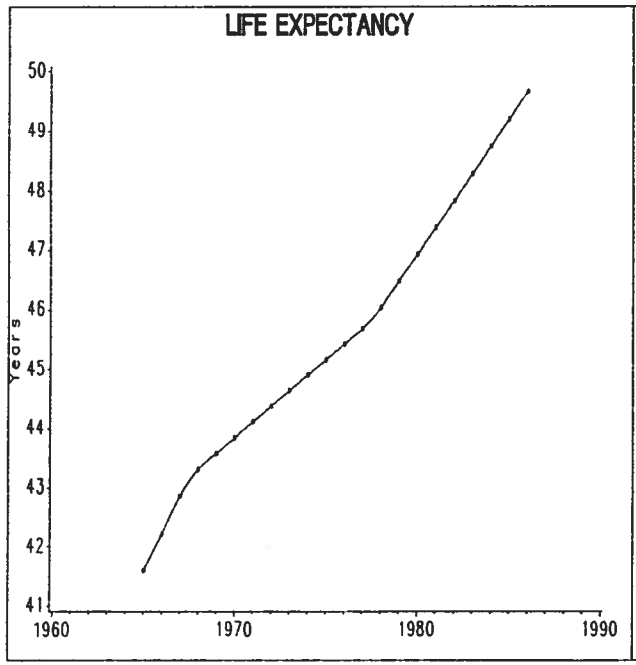
AGRICULTURE

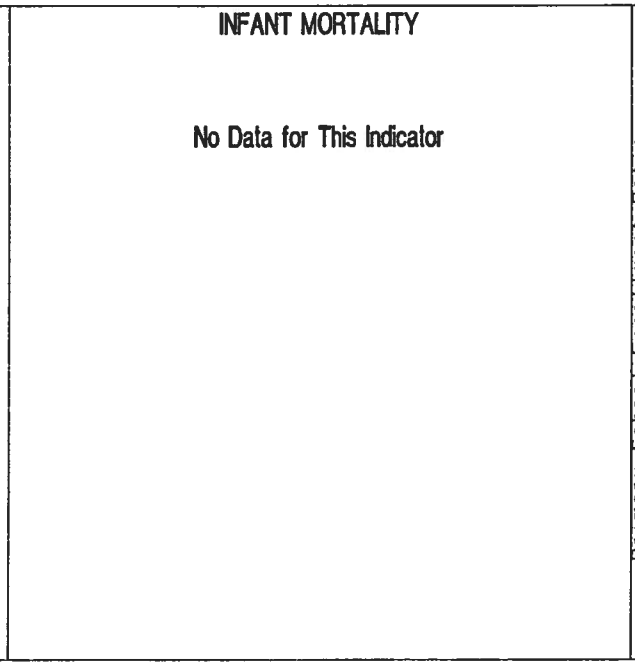
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1985) 47%

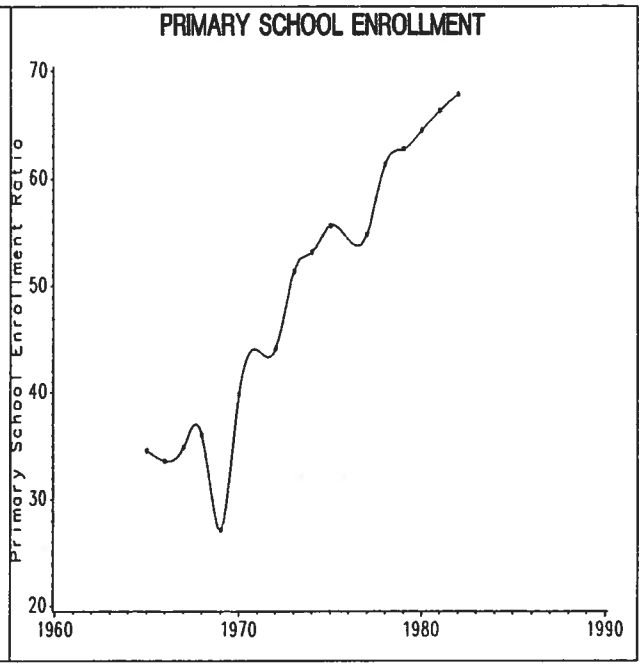
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CASSAVA; YAMS; CORN	24%	(1986)
Cash: COTTON; PALM OIL; PALM KERNELS	.%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)COTTON; PALM OIL;
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; TOBACCO

BENIN -- Social Indicators







POPULATION

Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 4,339

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 2.5% (1978) 2.8% (1987) 3.5%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 51.7% (15-64yrs) 45.5% (65+ yrs) 2.9%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1982) 26.8%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.7 (1987) 7.9

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..( ) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(1979) Total . % Urban % Rural 65.0%

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(1979) 51%

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...( ) .%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1983) 83%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 49.7 Male 48.0 Female 51.4
(1970) Total 43.8 Male 42.7 Female 45.0

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 129

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 60% (1984) Measles 63% (1984)
Diphtheria(DPT) 78% (1984) Polio(3) 93% (1984)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 20%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY

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	.	Female	.
Post Secondary	(1979)	Total	0.8	Male	1.5	Female	0.3

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 28% Male 40% Female 17%

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: BENIN

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	EXPEN-DITURES
680-0201 BENIN RURAL WATER SUPPLY	HE G	80	81	13,414	13,414	6,707	458	---	327	---	1,000	---	1,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,414	13,414	6,707	458	---	327	---	1,000	---	1,000
COUNTRY TOTALS:				13,414	13,414	6,707	458	---	327	---	1,000	---	1,000
GRANTS:				13,414	13,414	6,707	458	---	327	---	1,000	---	1,000
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				13,414	13,414	6,707	458	---	327	---	1,000	---	1,000
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

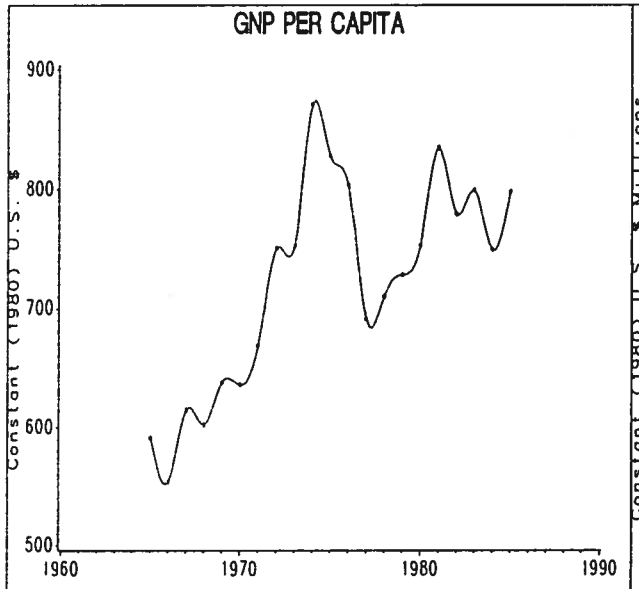
*Refers to the planned project summary sheet

GLevel of effort activity

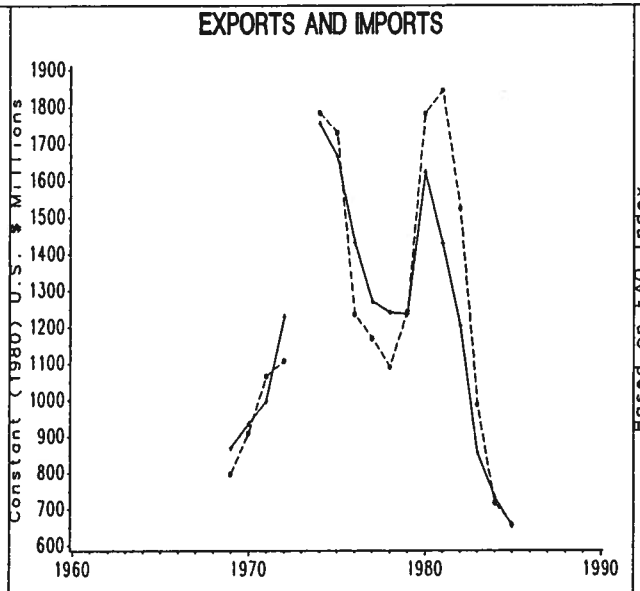
FY of final obligation column -- All projects in this column with an initial obligation date before December 31, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

ZIMBABWE -- Economic Indicators

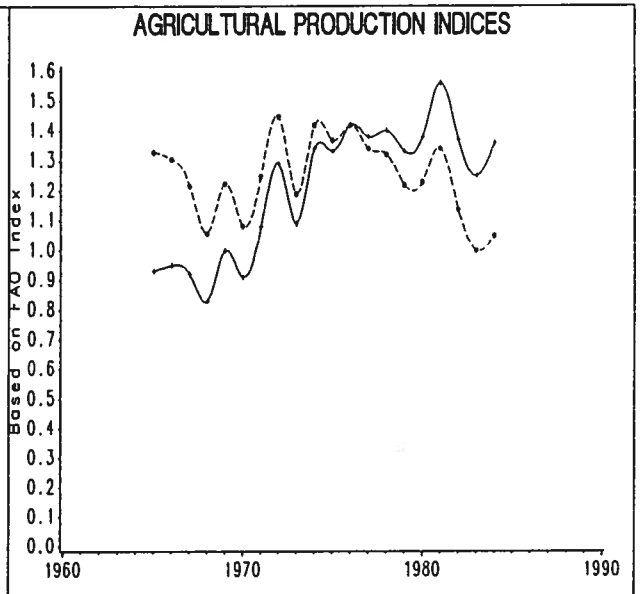
Total U.S. Aid $ 308 Million (1954-86)
Ratio of U.S. Aid To Total ODA 20.2% (1982-85)
Yearly U.S. Aid Per Capita $ 7.18 (1982-85)



NOTE: Major changes may be related to the use of official exchange rates.



Solid: Exports
Dashes: Imports



Solid: World Bank Index
Dashes: Divided by Population Index

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Per Capita GNP .....(1985) 680

Average Annual Real Per Capita GNP Growth Rate.(1965-85) 1.6%

Government Budgetary Expenditures as a % of GNP...(1983) 36.3%

Total Expenditures and Net Lending ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

Budgetary Deficit or Surplus ($ Millions, US):
(.) . (.) . (.) .

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES AND EXTERNAL DEBT

Official International Reserves Equivalent to
1.8 Months of Imports (1986)

External Public Debt as % of GNP...(1985) 34.3%

Service Payments on External Public Debt,
($ Millions, US)..... (1985) 326
As % of Total Export Earnings..... (1985) 24.7%

EXTERNAL TRADE (IN 1980 CONSTANT $US)

Trade Balance($ Millions, US) (1983)	-132(84)	15(85)	-5
Total Imports($ Millions, US) (1983)	989(84)	718(85)	660
Of Which % From U.S. .....(1986)			10%
Major Imports(1985)MACHINERY;PETROLUEM PROD;WHEAT			
Total Exports($ Millions, US) (1983)	857(84)	733(85)	655
Of Which % to U.S. .....(1986)			6%
Major Exports(1985)GOLD REEXPORTS;TOBACCO;COTTON LINT			
Trading Partners: SOUTH AFRICA; UNITED KINGDOM; GERMANY, FEDER			

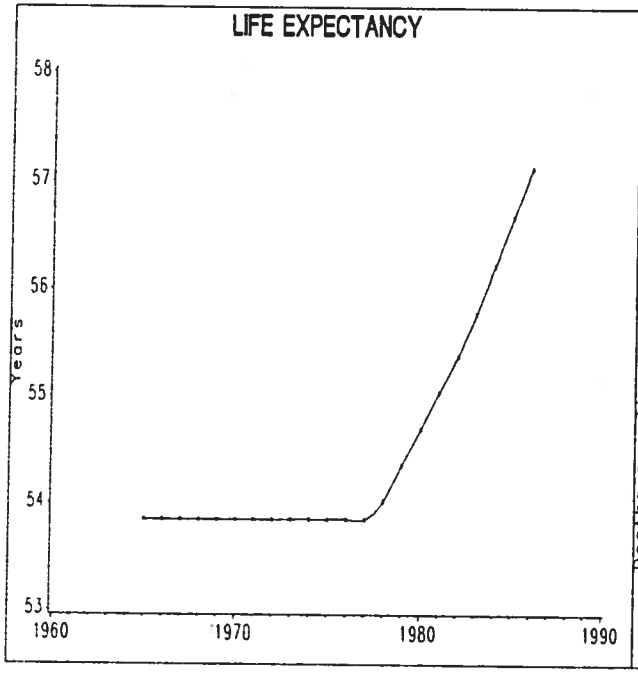
AGRICULTURE

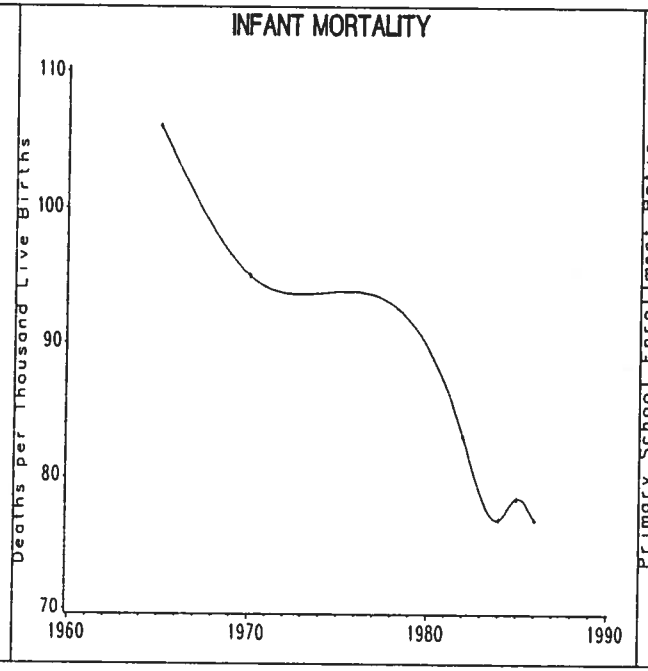
Agricultural Production as % of GDP...(1984) 12%

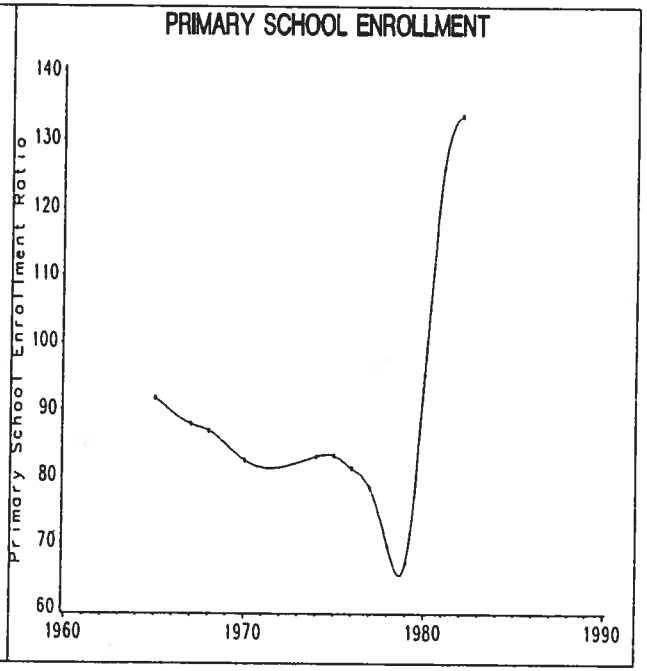
Major Crop(s)	As % of Arable Land	
Subsistence: CORN; MILLET; WHEAT	75%	(1986)
Cash: COTTON; TOBACCO; SOYBEANS	10%	(1986)

Ag. Exports:(1986)TOBACCO; COTTON; RAW SUGAR
Ag. Imports:(1986) WHEAT; RICE; .

ZIMBABWE -- Social Indicators







POPULATION
Total Population...(Thousands, Mid 1987) 9,372

Population Growth Rate...(1970) 3.0% (1978) 2.0% (1987) 3.6%

Population (1987) By Age Group:
(0-14yrs) 49.5% (15-64yrs) 47.6% (65+ yrs) 2.8%

Married Women Aged 15-49 yrs. Using Contraception...(1984) 38.4%

Total Fertility Rate...(1970) 7.3 (1987) 6.6

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT
National Income Received by Low 20% of Population..(.) . %

% of Population Living Below Absolute Poverty Level
(.) Total . % Urban . % Rural . %

Labor Force Participation as % of Working Age Population
(.) . %

Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture...(1981) 60%

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
Per Capita Calorie Supply as a % of Requirements...(1982) 89%

Life Expectancy at Birth, in Years
(1986) Total 57.1 Male 54.7 Female 59.7
(1970) Total 53.9 Male 50.0 Female 57.9

Infant Deaths in First Yr of Life per 1000 Live Births (1987) 72

% Of Children 12-23 Months Old Fully Immunized Against
Tuberculosos(BCG3) 64% (1981) Measles 56% (1981)
Diphtheria(DPT) 30% (1983) Polio(3) 30% (1981)

Population with Reasonable Access to Safe Water Supply
(1980) 31%

EDUCATION AND LITERACY
Total School Enrollment as Ratio of Population in Age Group:

Primary	(1982)	Total	133.5	Male .	Female	.
Secondary	(1982)	Total	21.6	Male 17.4	Female	12.2
Post Secondary	(1980)	Total	0.2	Male .	Female	.

Adult Literacy Rate (1980) Total 69% Male 77% Female 61%

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZIMBABWE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
613-0208 BASIC EDUCATION & SKILLS TRAINING	ES G	83	86	45,000	44,869	44,869	27,582	---	7,198	---	5,089	---	5,000
PROJECT TOTAL:				45,000	44,869	44,869	27,582	---	7,198	---	5,089	---	5,000
613-0209 ZIMBABWE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR ASSISTANCE	ES G	82	84	45,000	45,000	45,000	34,024	---	4,935	---	2,000	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				45,000	45,000	45,000	34,024	---	4,935	---	2,000	---	---
613-0215 ZIMBABWE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	ES G	82	84	13,139	13,139	13,139	5,766	---	1,472	---	1,500	---	1,500
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,139	13,139	13,139	5,766	---	1,472	---	1,500	---	1,500
613-0216 COMMODITY IMPORT PROGRAM	ES G	82	84	97,000	97,000	97,000	94,001	---	2,447	---	552	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				97,000	97,000	97,000	94,001	---	2,447	---	552	---	---
613-0219 CHILD SPACING AND FERTILITY	ES G	82	85	6,542	6,542	6,542	4,786	---	1,665	---	91	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,542	6,542	6,542	4,786	---	1,665	---	91	---	---
613-0229 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	EH G	86	86	8,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	600	---	600
PROJECT TOTAL:				8,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	600	---	600
COUNTRY TOTALS:				214,681	208,550	208,550	166,159	---	17,767	---	9,832	---	7,100
GRANTS:				214,681	208,550	208,550	166,159	---	17,767	---	9,832	---	7,100
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				8,000	2,000	2,000	---	---	---	---	600	---	600
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: ZIMBABWE

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	EXPENDITURES
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND:				206,681	206,550	206,550	165,159	---	17,767	---	9,232	---	6,500

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.

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Sahel Regional
Program

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

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 89

PROJECT NO. / PROJECT TITLE *	L / G	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHD	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGATIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPENDITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGATIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPENDITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGATIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPENDITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGATIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPENDITURES
625-0012 GAMBIA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT	SH G	81	85	15,865	15,865	15,865	13,013	---	1,101	---	1,400	---	351
PROJECT TOTAL:				15,865	15,865	15,865	13,013	---	1,101	---	1,400	---	351
625-0928 REG FOOD CROP PROTECTION-IPM	SH G	78	85	33,347	33,165	33,165	26,953	---	4,550	---	1,662	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				33,347	33,165	33,165	26,953	---	4,550	---	1,662	---	---
625-0936 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT	SH G	79	82	9,621	9,621	9,621	8,960	---	110	---	551	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				9,621	9,621	9,621	8,960	---	110	---	551	---	---
625-0937 ACCELERATED IMPACT PROGRAMS	SH G	80	82	3,230	3,230	3,228	3,076	---	128	---	24	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				3,230	3,230	3,228	3,076	---	128	---	24	---	---
625-0944 NIGER RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT II	SH G	82	85	6,714	5,214	5,214	1,144	---	83	---	3,987	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				6,714	5,214	5,214	1,144	---	83	---	3,987	---	---
625-0955 MANANTALI RESETTLEMENT	SH G	84	85	18,335	18,335	18,335	7,594	---	6,588	---	4,153	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				13,335	18,335	18,335	7,594	---	6,588	---	4,153	---	---
625-0957 OMVS AGRIC RESEARCH	SH G	84	84	1,057	1,057	1,057	161	---	178	---	500	---	218
PROJECT TOTAL:				1,057	1,057	1,057	161	---	178	---	500	---	218
625-0960 MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT II	SH G	83	85	12,650	12,598	12,598	7,871	---	2,183	---	2,000	---	544
PROJECT TOTAL:				12,650	12,598	12,598	7,871	---	2,183	---	2,000	---	544
625-0963 ORAL REHYDRATION THERAPY-PRITECH	SH G	84	85	2,300	2,300	2,300	1,432	---	868	---	---	---	---
PROJECT TOTAL:				2,300	2,300	2,300	1,432	---	868	---	---	---	---

*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, 1987 are based on the authorized date.
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SUMMARY OF ACTIVE AND PROPOSED PROJECTS
(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

BUREAU FOR AFRICA

COUNTRY: SAHEL REG PROGRAM

CP 89

PROJECT NO. PROJECT TITLE	L / G *	FY OF INITIAL OBLIG	FY OF FINAL OBLIG	-LIFE OF PROJECT- AUTHO	-LIFE OF PROJECT- PLANNED	-THROUGH FY 86- OBLIGA-TIONS	-THROUGH FY 86- EXPEN-DITURES	-ACTUAL FY 87- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ACTUAL FY 87- EXPEN-DITURES	-ESTIMATED FY 88- OBLIGA-TIONS	-ESTIMATED FY 88- EXPEN-DITURES	-PROPOSED FY 89- OBLIGA-TIONS	-PROPOSED FY 89- EXPEN-DITURES
COUNTRY TOTALS:				103,119	101,385	101,383	70,204	---	15,789	---	14,277	---	1,113
GRANTS:				103,119	101,385	101,383	70,204	---	15,789	---	14,277	---	1,113
LOANS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---- APPROPRIATION SUMMARY ----													
AGR., RURAL DEV. & NUTRITION:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
POPULATION PLANNING:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
HEALTH:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
CHILD SURVIVAL FUND:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
AIDS:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
EDUCATION & HUMAN RESOURCES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SELECTED DEVELOP. ACTIVITIES:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SAHEL DEVELOPMENT:				103,119	101,385	101,383	70,204	---	15,789	---	14,277	---	1,113
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS FOR AFRICA:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
SADACC:				---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
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, 1987 are based on the authorized date. For all projects with an initial obligation date after December 31, 1987 the FY of final obligation is based on a planned date.